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The early issues of *Social Science Abstracts* are inevitably experimental. Though a considerable period of preliminary planning preceded the appearance of the first number, arrangements for obtaining abstracts of materials published in several countries are still not fully completed. Gaps, therefore, appear in these early issues, such as the absence of abstracts of materials and research reports published in certain countries. These gaps will be filled as soon as arrangements are completed and abstracts are received.

Social Science Abstracts is intended to be a world wide service. Several research institutes in Europe have agreed to cooperate by supplying abstracts of materials in journals not readily accessible in America. Much time is required for completing these arrangements and for receiving abstracts from points as far distant from our New York offices as Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires. Once the work is fully organized the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be reduced and prompt service can be assured.

In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

Abstracts are non-critical summaries. When critical remarks appear, the abstractor has merely reproduced the author's views in brief form.

An authors' index is published with each issue. A cumulative authors' index, together with an elaborate alphabetic subject index, will be printed as a separate issue at the end of each year.

The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service.

Additional information about *Social Science Abstracts* will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers 1 and 2.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5504, 5507)

6782. BRADWAY, JOHN S. The beginning of the legal clinic of the University of Southern California. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2(3) Feb. 1929: 252-276.—A legal clinic is designed to give the law student practical experience in handling cases under supervision and to give the people of the community legal aid service, when they cannot afford to pay an attorney in the usual way. It is a connecting link between the law school and the legal aid society, the bar and the public at large. For the benefit of the law student, it is piece of machinery in the field of legal education. For the benefit of the public, it provides legal aid service and so is also a piece of legal aid machinery engaged in assisting the poor man. Legal clinics are not

novelties. They exist in various forms at the law schools of Harvard, Yale, Northwestern, Minnesota, and Cincinnati Universities. As soon as it became known that there was such an organization as this clinic at the University of Southern California, members of the bar, social agencies, some of the courts, the District Attorney's Office, the probation departments, several state departments, and others sent in work to be handled, or expressed a desire to have students assigned to aid them in some particular case. As cases came in, the class room work was reduced to one morning a week when the students reported to the class what they were doing in the particular cases. Patience, courtesy to clients, promptness in adjusting the cases, thoroughness in ascertaining the facts, are some of the lessons taught. Members of the bar expressed their satisfaction. Social agencies made extensive use of the machinery. Plans are under way to make it a permanent feature of the law school curriculum.—Reuel L. Olson.

STATISTICAL METHODS

STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 6411, 6787, 7536, 7539)

6783. UNSIGNED. Per le statistiche laniere.

[Wool statistics.] *Boll. della "Laniera."* 1928: 550.—A description of the measures taken by the International Chamber of Commerce for a rational international organization of wool statistics.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 6392, 7426)

6784. UNSIGNED. Methods of compiling housing statistics. *League of Nations Studies & Reports.* Series N (13) 1928: pp. 119.—This report by the International Labor Office grew out of a request by the International Union of Municipalities that the Labor Office collaborate with it in the preparation of a report on the standardization of municipal housing statistics. The report is devoted to a consideration of statistics compiled on a national basis as well as to municipal statistics. Though the internal arrangements of dwellings in different parts of the world vary considerably, it is still deemed possible to eliminate some of the existing divergencies in definition of terms and methods of compilation, and further to set up "uniform standards to which the various national services could adapt their statistics without sacrificing the value of these in answering local needs and circumstances." The technical problems in housing statistics are approached from the standpoint of their use as a basis for the formation and execution of housing policies. The leading units employed in housing statistics—the dwelling, the building with dwelling, the registered property (comprising buildings with dwellings), the room, the household, the person—are defined. Suggestions are made as to the scope, methods of collection, compilation, and

classification of statistics of dwellings, buildings with dwellings, housing conditions, rents, the housing market, and fluctuations in the housing supply.—A. F. Burns.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 7263)

6785. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI and INGRAHAM, MARK H. The application of the theory of error to multiple and curvilinear correlations (with discussion). *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 99-107.—Coefficients of multiple correlation, when derived for m variables from a sample of n observations, should be corrected by the formula $\bar{R}^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2)/(1 - m/n)$. Experiments with samples drawn from a known universe illustrate the tendency of the observed correlation to be too high if this correction is not made. Regression coefficients, even when based on samples of 50 to 100 cases, may vary widely from sample to sample. The reliability of partial regressions differs between different variables in the same multiple correlation. In studies of milk production, regression coefficients were 25 times their standard errors for some variables, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times for others. The usual error formula applies only to universes satisfying the assumptions of simple sampling. For economic series which do not meet these assumptions, it may be assumed that the computed errors indicate the probable maxi-

mum reliability of the results, even if not the minimum unreliability. Ingraham's discussion agrees with the correction to R , but questions the importance of individual regression coefficients and the emphasis on their reliability. He agrees with the practical application of computed errors as indicating maximum reliability of time series, but suggests the possibility of some situations where the results would be more accurate than thus indicated.—*Mordecai Ezekiel*.

6786. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR. An alternative method of determining correlation coefficients from correlation surfaces. *Amer. Naturalist*. 63 (685) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 181-185.—The formula for the correlation coefficient involved in the standard deviation of the differences of the two variables affords a simplified method of computing coefficients directly from the correlation surfaces. This method was presented by the author in *Biometrika* 7, 214-218. A further simplification is possible when the frequency distributions of the differences between the two variables is not required. Among the advantages of this new method is that it facilitates the computation of the correlation coefficient between either variable and the sum or difference of the two variables.—*E. E. Lewis*.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entries 7426, 7478)

6787. MUDGETT, BRUCE D. and WOLFE, F. E. The application of the theory of sampling to successive observations not independent of each other. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 108-117. (with discussion)—Time series do not meet the conditions assumed by sampling formulae: complex causes working independently of one another, with the complex remaining constant throughout the situation being sampled. To apply sampling theory it is necessary to measure and correct for the influences of dynamic changes in a moving equilibrium. The constants are not stable in the sense implied by the theory of probability, which theory enters only as an aid in testing the adequacy of hypotheses used. Residuals from a particular trend line or other explanation may be tested for randomness in a stable universe. The series must be decomposed into various elements which can be allocated as the effects of specific and important causal forces, and others which will be classified as random elements in a stable universe. Indiscriminate corrections must be superseded by a more careful and far-reading search for functional relationships. An analysis based upon a limited body of data cannot yield lasting generalizations without the application of sampling formulas. The discussion (by Wolfe) brings out that statistical methods as tools in aid of economic forecasting are more effectual, and beget increased confidence in their practical results, if their theoretical limitations are fully appreciated at the outset. But it is questionable whether after isolating trends and seasonals, the residuals usually represent truly random measures, in the mathematical sense. We should not hesitate to discard the fourfold analysis of time series in favor of a comprehensive and detailed recognition of basic controlling forces and to regard passage of time as one independent residual factor separately conditioning economic changes.—*Mordecai Ezekiel*.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 6428, 6482, 6518, 7810)

6788. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. Le previsioni economiche basate sul movimento stagionale ed evolutivo. [Economic forecasting based upon seasonal movement.] *Indici del Movimento Econ. Italiano*. 3 (3) Sep. 1928: 3-9.—This method of forecasting fu-

ture economic developments is based on the assumption that the percentage variations of the intensity of a phenomenon from one month to the following, of a given year, are equal to the average of the percentage variations which were observed during the same months, for a number of years previous to the one under consideration. The chief objection to this method is that it takes into account only seasonal variations and secular trend, overlooking entirely the influence of occasional and extraordinary variations. This method, therefore, can be applied only to those phenomena on which the seasonal variation and secular trend have a decisive influence, such as: number of travelers, consumption of electric energy, consumption of gas, number of bankruptcies, consumption of tobacco (quantity), etc. While it offers very limited possibilities for practical purposes, it is very interesting from a scientific point of view, inasmuch as it affords a means for studying the influence of cyclical movements on the various phenomena.—*Ottavio Delle Donne*.

6789. POWELL, O. S. Forecasting farm tractor sales in North Dakota. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 234-240.—Tractor sales show a spring and fall peak. Forecasting the spring sales in the winter would aid in arranging the production schedule. The wheat crop of the year before, and financial condition of farmers, as indicated by ratio of deposits to loans of country banks in the sales territory, provide forecasting factors. The tractor sales, in dollars, were adjusted by dividing by an index of financial condition. Estimated deviations of adjusted sales from trend, computed by multiplying the trend values by an index of wheat crop, in per cent of average, agreed fairly well with the actual deviations. Final sales forecasts, from trend times financial index times wheat crop index, agree with actual sales to within \$16,000, except in 1926, when the company was unable to supply all orders. For that year, the forecast was \$42,000 above sales. The years 1923 to 1928 (6 observations) were included, with a range in sales from under \$100,000 to over \$300,000. The forecast for the spring of 1929 indicates a material increase in sales over 1928.—*Mordecai Ezekiel*.

6790. RUSSELL, S. W. Forecasting hog production and marketing. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 225-233.—Hog marketings are best estimated first for the year as a whole, then the distribution within the year forecasted separately. The four-year hog cycle, two years up and two years down; the corn-hog ratio, forecasting changes in marketings by about two years; the federal "intentions to breed" report and pig surveys; all provide a basis for forecasting marketings. For the past five years the errors in actual forecasts average about 5 per cent. The distribution of marketings as between winter (October to April) compared to the following summer (May to September) can be forecasted from the corn-hog ratio in the preceding July to September, and the corn supply of the previous fall (crop plus carryover) with an error of less than 2 per cent. The indications for October, 1928 through September, 1929 are for 5% decrease in slaughter, with 8% less hogs during the winter period, and about the same as a year earlier during the summer.—*Mordecai Ezekiel*.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 7242, 7534)

6791. BACHI, RICCARDO. Media aritmetica e media geometrica nel calcolo dei numerici indici dei prezzi all'ingrosso. [Arithmetic and geometric mean in the calculation of indexes of wholesale prices.] *Gior. degli Econ.* 43 (8) Aug. 1928: 714-715.—Reply to an article of the same title published by G. Tagliacarne in the *Giornale degli Economist*, 1928, 467. The superi-

ority of the geometric mean is maintained and the adoption of the shifting base defended.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

6792. BONFERRONI, C. E. Sul teorema di Karup. [The theorem of Karup.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 201-209.—An example of application of Karup's theorem for calculating the effects of a group of causes (variables). The validity

of the theorem is demonstrated also for discontinuous causes.—*Augusto Pini.*

6793. LENZI, E. Sul calcolo delle rendite vitalizie per gruppi numerosi e di un metodo proposto dal Sig. Quiquet. [The calculation of life annuities and the method proposed by Quiquet.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug. Oct. 1928: 229-240.—This method for the calculation of life annuities was described by Quiquet at the eighth international congress of actuaries held in London in June 1927. The author of the article makes some suggestions for simplification.—*Augusto Pini.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

6794. BAKHRUSHIN, S. БАХРУШИН, С. Задачи исторического изучения края. [The problems of the historical study of a region.] *Краеведение.* 5 (3) 1928: 129-140.—The study of the native history with the aid of written materials and monuments is one of the problems connected with regional study. Regional study, as a science, differs from history in its point of departure which is the geographical study of the place. Besides its importance in science it has also a practical value in the questions of colonization. Its first task is the study of the history of the population, its social structure and its ways of colonising as well as the development of trade. The second is that of gathering information on the former ways of life and the study and safe-keeping of the monuments and materials. In closing the author suggests methods for the successful organization of such historical studies.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6795. BEZBAKH, S. БЕЗБАХ, С. Научно-исследовательская работа, ее учет и согласование в пределах РСФСР. [Concordance in the studies of scientific investigations and expeditions in RSFSR.] *Краеведение.* 2 (5) 1928: 73-92.—This article represents a summary of: (1) the report of the Central Bureau of Regional Study on the subject of the studies of scientific expeditions and their concordance with regional study organisations. These studies had been carried on for the two years preceding; (2) the resolution of the 3rd Conference of regional study; (3) the resolution of the Conference delegates meeting with the Bureau, concerning the studies of working power for the State plan of RSFSR; (4) the decree of the Council of the popular Commissaries; (5) the organization of regional study work as it was planned in 1928.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6796. BOL'SHAKOV, A. БОЛЬШАКОВ, А. Краеведение и школа. [Regional study in schools.] *Краеведение.* 5 (5) 1928: 279-287.—Schools make use of regional study ("regionology") in two ways: (1) regional science is studied at schools, (2) it has become a pedagogical method. In the first case, circles are founded in which work is in full contact with the life of the region. They develop the scholars and make them capable of taking part in the common work. In the second case schools have turned to regional study, as a means to assist them in developing the activity of the scholars and because the school program and the region study organizations represent the same views of the social structure of the culture and household in USSR. The complex system may exist only if assisted by regional study. When the program of the complex is worked out, not only the study of the region should be included in it, but public works too. The complex should consist of two disciplines: that of acquiring knowledge and that of social work.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6797. KOZ'MIN, N. КОЗЬМИН, Н. Хозяйство и народность. [Economics and nationality.] *Сибирская Жизнь Старина.* 7 1928: 1-22.—The aim of this article is to show the theoretical and practical importance of ethnographic studies, not only from the point of view of common dynamics, but from that of economic dynamics too. The article contains six chapters. Economics and trade depend on the nature and the former customs of every tribe. These determine the ways of life as well as the physical organization of people. The economic and ethnic instinct and special terminology likewise depend on these. Among the new types of men there are always less mobile collectives on which the economic and geographic influences of many a generation may be seen. The problem of an anthropologist as well as of an ethnologist is to study not only the ethnological collection of types, but also the principal types which may be likened to layers cutting through masses. The study of ethnic types from the point of view of their historical evolution makes it possible to state the ways of their development. Only the *Yaphetidological* school in Philology attempts to find a contact between the development of language and the division by ranks and studies the evolution of language from the point of view of social and economic processes. Economic management, social organisation, language and the anthropological type of a given place depend on two conditions: that of reciprocal influences and that of isolation from any permanent influence of culture. Every tribe or ethnic group represents an association, all members of which are accustomed to each other, make use of same technical words and expressions and have the same customs. They represent a collective working unit in the economic work of a country.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6798. ZELENIN, D. ЗЕЛЕНИН, Д. Перспективный план работ по изучению генетики культуры. [The planning of genetic studies of culture.] *Краеведение.* 5 (5) 1928: 257-266.—Ethnographical investigations in the Genetic Culture Section, if carried on in contact with the collection of materials in regions, will greatly enlarge the work of regional study. The Genetic Culture Section should be interested in the most remote areas of culture. The principal problems of the ethnographical analysis should be: (1) to state the culture regions, (2) to state the culture centres, (3) to show the factors on which the development of culture depends, (4) to study the origin of the elements of culture that arise by means of convergence, or diffusion. It is most important to note everything concerning the material and social cultures and the folklore, especially the first, as it will greatly assist in studying archaeological data and because its elements are more definite. As an example the author discusses the elements of primitive technics and suggests his plan for these studies.—*G. Vasilevich.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 7033, 7064)

6799. ANDRIEU, MICHEL. La liturgie et les travaux d'histoire locale. [Liturgy and local historical studies.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France.* 14(64) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 289-303.—An account is given of the tools at the disposal of an historian who desires to run down a local saint but is unacquainted with liturgical literature, which must constitute the chief source. Directions are also given to enable the local historian, who is not a liturgical specialist, to edit acceptably or preferably to describe a liturgical MS.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

6800. BHATTASALI, N. K. Old coins and how they help history. *Modern Rev.* 45(1) Jan. 1929: 38-44.—This is a popular summary of several of the author's more technical papers which are quoted without references. After the usual summary of the bearing of numismatics on history, he gives a short notice of the Ghugrahati plates of the Gupta period, and a reassessment of the chronology of the period 799-821 A.H. (1396-1418 A.D.), establishing the date of the mysterious reign of Raja Ganesh on either side of 818 A.H.—*F. W. Buckler.*

6801. LAURAND, L. Notes pour faciliter l'enseignement des institutions romaines. [Suggestions for the teaching of Roman institutions.] *Musée Belge* 33(1-6) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 5-16.—Laurand has already published "Notes pour faciliter l'enseignement des institutions grecques" (*Musée Belge*, 32 1928: 193-201). In the present article, he expresses the opinion that the student of Latin should be thoroughly grounded in the essential characteristics of Roman institutional life. This can be facilitated by having at hand a syllabus or outline bibliography of accessible materials. Laurand offers suggestions for a brief, useful bibliography of this sort. He lists such topics as sources (literary texts, and monuments), dress, the Roman house, the villa, the Roman day, plays, games, sports of the amphitheater, the circus, marriage, slavery, money and banking, industry, agriculture, aqueducts, architecture, sculpture, the basilicas, the army, navy, religion, the senate, elections; and cites sources of information. In this connection, he adds to his *Manuel des études grecques et latines* (fascicles I-VII. Paris, 1913-19; 2nd ed. Paris, 1921).—*Robert Francis Seybold.*

6802. METCALF, MAYNARD M. The research attitude of mind. *Univ. of Buffalo Studies.* 7(2) Sep. 1928: 23-30.—*E. Cole.*

6803. RICHARDSON, ERNEST CUSHING. Church historical research and library cooperation. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser.: 8 1928: 171-176.—*E. Cole.*

6804. SPINKA, MATTHEW. The present status of Slavic studies in church history. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser.: 8 1928: 213-236.—The Slavic Orthodox and non-Orthodox churches—a third constituent part of the Christian Church—offer an important and almost untouched field for research; but the inadequacy of material demands our looking to the Slavists, for only men conversant with the entire field of literature can be entrusted with the task. General textbooks and lectures should incorporate material which will give students an intelligent comprehension of the historic claims of these churches.—*E. Cole.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 6817, 7254, 7347, 7458, 7494, 7511)

6805. AMOROSO, L. Sulla creazione di una Facoltà attuariale in Italia. [The creation of an Italian School of Actuaries.] *Gior. di Matematica Finanziaria.* 10(94-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 157-163.—After having pointed out the importance of the science of insurance the author proposes the creation of a special school for the training of actuaries. The teaching should cover the following fields: algebra and analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, theory of variations, calculus of probabilities, statistics, statistical mathematics, demography, credit and speculation, insurance mathematics, pension funds and social insurance, monetary theory, and mathematical economics.—*Augusto Pini.*

6806. INSOLERA F. Sulla disciplina scientifica e professionale dell'attuario. [The scientific and professional training of the actuary.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 164-171.—*Augusto Pini.*

6807. RILEY, E. B. Teaching pupils to study economics. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(3) Mar. 1929: 120-123.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

6808. SMITH, JAMES G. and HINRICHES, A. F. Economic statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165 A-Suppl.) Mar. 1929: 138-143.—This paper presents a plan for an elementary course in statistics which covers the material through linear correlation. The course in statistics should serve to induce the student (1) to see the relation between the course in economic statistics and the rest of his work in the department of economics; (2) to learn how to observe facts with discrimination; (3) to learn how to analyze facts logically and systematically; (4) to learn how to make generalizations from facts that have been analyzed; and (5) to learn how to set up proper limitations to all generalizations made. Hinriches' discussion emphasizes the importance of laboratory work and the desirability of making the laboratory work supplement the class work. The philosophy of quantity research and critical understanding of statistical results is best obtained initially from seeing what others have done than from the over-simplified problem of the laboratory.—*J. G. Smith.*

6809. TAEUSCH, FREDERICK. Business and education. *School & Soc.* 29(754) Jun. 8, 1929: 723-729.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6782)

6810. FOOTE, J. WESLEY. Training citizens in public schools. *Proc. Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 15-18.—A high school program for "citizenship" training should include the study of problems of community life and the agencies interested in their solution, some form of student self-government to give students opportunity to practice politics and government under supervision, and the absorption of the ideal of citizenship from the "tone" of the school. The principal and teachers must have a philosophy.—*E. Cole.*

6811. HAYES, CARLTON J. H. Two varieties of nationalism: "original" and "derived." *Proc. of the Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 70-83.—"Original" nationalism, arising with the systematic integration of states in the 18th and 19th centuries, and belonging to the

first generation of "nationalists", may be characterized as cultural and liberal, effecting national freedom and unity for the sake of humanity. Although "derived" nationalism has grown imperceptibly out of the "original", it emphasizes national rights and national tradition, and has produced a feeling of exclusiveness or superiority, jingoism with its mixture of boasting and fear, intolerance at home, imperialism abroad, gullibility and docility about the "reds" and "radicals", and religious emotionalism and fanaticism as the basis of patriotism. The "derived" nationalism is especially serious in the United States since America has had to manufacture a nationality from nationalism; European countries have definite nationalities to create nationalism. Teachers must make their patriotism reasonable and enlightened—of the type of the "original" nationalism.—*E. Cole.*

6812. KIMMEL, W. G. Problems in the teaching of community civics. *Proc. Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 2-14.—Although it is impossible to solve the problems in community civics with respect to objectives, organization of the course, the program of activities, and the allotment of time until investigations are made and results in particular instances are obtained, certain trends and aims may be noted. Experiences gained through observation, reading, and the use of laboratory equipment should fit the student for actual participation in civic affairs. Trends point toward courses based on the ethical and psychological conceptions of citizenship, toward training pupils to find, collate, and organize facts, drawing ideas from activities, and toward informality in procedure. A year course in the ninth grade is suggested.—*E. Cole.*

6813. MOREHOUSE, FRANCES. The patriotic thesis. *Proc. Assn. of Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 31-46.—Patriotism, interpreted as that love of country which unites with pride, and which recognizes that no country and no race may with honor and impunity usurp the supreme place of humanity itself in human consideration, still stands as the truest guide in public education. Americanism, or American self-realization, depends upon the furthering of certain accepted principles: social welfare rather than individual satisfaction in the community; individual initiative and responsibility in the economic field, although this has been modified by manipulation of powerful interests; social and political democracy,—equality of opportunity for culture; justification and practice of whatever change is warranted by social need. "Change is wisely conditioned, possible but not precipitate, only under an educated citizenry."—*E. Cole.*

6814. OLIPHANT, HERMAN. The future of legal education. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(7) Dec. 1928: 329-336.—The problems respecting law school entrance requirements and the method of teaching have received

attention. The application of intelligence and culture-content tests has been attempted and the case method has been rather generally adopted. The most important changes in subject matter needed are those designed to bring to the study of legal problems a sound understanding of the actual structure and functioning of modern, domestic, industrial, and political life.—*E. Cole.*

6815. UNSIGNED. Law school leads in getting facts. *Jour. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 12(5) Feb. 1929: 150-151.—"Impressed with the need for precise information concerning litigation, as a means for testing both rules of substantive and procedural law, Yale Law School was committed to a five year programme of study and work in the field of civil litigation." The work of digging out facts from the court records began with the Records of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts of Connecticut. The committee hopes to study the records in New York and Massachusetts later.—*Agnes Thornton.*

6816. WOOFTER, T. J., Jr. Race in politics: An opportunity for original research. *Soc. Forces.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 435-438.—The political aspect of race problems offers rich material for the research worker. The thinking of both white people and Negroes has been greatly colored by political controversies. The four phases which need studying are: (1) the historical treatment of the reconstruction period and the disfranchisement movement; (2) the present political status of the Negro both in the North and in the South; (3) the problems of the Negro office-holder; (4) the effects of the political situation on the thinking of the white South.—*T. J. Woofter, Jr.*

6817. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. L'enseignement universitaire. [University teaching.] *Esprit International.* 3(10) Apr. 1929: 244-253.—The great difficulty in the teaching of peace lies not in the problem of text books or of the methods to be followed but rather in the fact that the universities are too wedded to old habits of thought to admit the idea of an international life. If, however, the educators do not tackle the problem the public life of the world will be endangered and private interests in the form of vast economic organizations will reign uncontrolled. The best method to follow is that which treats the League of Nations and all international organizations as natural and inevitable. Geography and economics, which reveal the present interdependence of the world, are more calculated than history to accomplish this end. The survival of civilization depends on the development of international political interdependence, which in turn depends on public opinion, and public opinion is the product of education. The future alone will show whether systems of education can be transformed in such a way as to make it possible for civilization to survive.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 6944)

6818. JORDAN, W. G. Early historical writing. *Canadian Jour. Religious Thought.* 5 (4) Jul-Aug. 1928: 270-278.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

6819. KERNER, ROBERT J. Tolstoy's philosophy of history. *Univ. of California Chronicle.* 31(1) Jan. 1929: 43-45.—Tolstoi's philosophy of history is a valuable background for the interpretation of his novels, but does not contribute to the solution of the historian's methodological problems. It sees the historical move-

ment as without aim or direction, fortuitously and completely determined by geographical, ethnographic, and economic conditions, and by "the sum of human wills." In this absolute determinism, the old and new forms of history are ruled out, because both imply some individual initiative and freedom. Finding complete freedom impossible, Tolstoi swings to absolute determinism, passing by the middle ground of freedom relative to given forces, wherein the problems of the historian lie. His philosophy of history is of greatest value in the solution of problems of literary criticism. It forms the background without which many of his characters and much of his purpose in writing cannot be explained.—*Gladys Dahlgren.*

6820. MEEUS, ADRIEN de. Comment j'écris l'histoire. [How I write history.] *Flambeau*. 12(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 83-92.—Cut to the quick by the criticisms of his *L' Histoire de Belgique*, de Meeus defends himself by exposing his purpose and his method. He aims at a rational explanation of facts, a generalization and a synthesis in his history. Believing that learning can be advanced by new hypotheses, by new orientation, and by new ideas as well as by the discovery of new documents, he disregards documentation. He writes to stimulate an interest in more detailed works. His point of view is broad and his method is one of "continuous explanation" and living synthesis. As he plans to give a vivid and intelligible summary of the history of an entire people, he feels obliged to view the facts from a single angle. He breaks with the traditional treatment of the history of Belgium as a continual revolt against oppression by the government. He points out that one forgets that the Spanish dug the first Belgian canals, that the Austrian ministers built the first system of roads, that Napoleon started Belgium's grand industry, and that William I developed it tremendously in the 19th century. He tries to avoid being motivated by a hatred of princes and he points out that "the people" as well as princes make mistakes. Emotionally, he seeks to acquire an equilibrium which will avoid the substitution of a new prejudice for an old one. The true originality of such a method, he says, lies in the fact that it represents an exposition of events in which artistic, social, religious and economic considerations are regarded as negligible and history is viewed only as a series of practical problems. For him history is not merely erudition and criticism of texts. It is reflection and thought. It is both a science and a philosophy.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

6821. MIRÒN. Per una coscienza storica del Fascismo. [The need for an historic sense of Fascism.] *Educazione Fascista*. 6(12) Dec. 1928: 717-727.—Croce's *History of Italy from 1870 to 1915* is a veiled attack on Fascism, too partisan to be scientific. Fascist writers generally are lacking in historical sense, and justify Fascism as "anti-history" by praising futurism, estheticism, and irrationalism—qualities which would really make all historical or even political discussion impossible. Their criticisms of Croce unconsciously involve all modern historical tendencies and weaken the Fascist side. He should be condemned not for his "actualism" (whatever is, is right) but for his bad application of it in praise of Giolittian empiric liberalism, trying in vain to fit all the facts into his Procrustean apology. It is necessary to explain that Fascism is the inevitable outcome of the last 50 years, and not a sudden birth of reality out of a stagnant non-being, which offers the best proof to its opponents of its being a mere parenthesis. Croce sees in liberalism the significance of Italian history; all the rest is ephemeral and disturbing; Crispi and the Socialists—vain swings of the pendulum. Croce hopes for the fall of Fascism to prove his thesis. The Fascists have accepted his epithet and are proud of being "anti-historical", no matter into what contradictions this may lead them. They sneer at liberty, democracy, internationalism, history, and at the same time deny that Fascism is tyrannical, reactionary, isolated, anti-traditional. Reality brings a little order into their ideas, but the intelligentsia of the party must intervene to stress the historical basis of Fascism. The present must be shown to be the logical development of the past, in which it lives on, as liberalism, socialism, and democracy, purified, live on in Fascism.—*Henry Furst*.

6822. MUELLER-CLAUDIUS, MICHAEL. Rassentheorie und Geschichtsdeutung. [Theory of race and the interpretation of history.] *Der Morgen*. 4(6) Feb. 1929: 542-555.—The writing of history at its best is the understanding of a people or mankind as a

spiritual, living whole. The racial interpretation of history apparently satisfies this need in that it gives a unified and all-embracing background for appreciating every facet of historical expression in the life of a group. The concept of race as the key to the interpretation of history has become popular because it rests, in the minds of many, on purely scientific grounds although they do not realize that anthropology is no longer scientific when it begins to interpret history. History written from the point of view of race is a caricature, and is insufficient to explain adequately historical life. This essay of the author is intended as an introduction to a series by others that will attempt to show, on strictly historical and scientific grounds, that the life of a people in the fullest sense is possible only through the surmounting of racial factors. The series will be written by Hermann Funke.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

6823. PATRI, AIMÉ. Science et philosophie de l'histoire dans leurs perspectives révolutionnaires. [The science and philosophy of history in their revolutionary perspectives.] *Lutte de Classes*. Oct. 1928: 190-197.—A knowledge of the science and philosophy of history is indispensable to revolutionaries. They must rely on solid arguments, not on sentimental appeals which create revolts but not revolutions. They must be able to foresee events which will be inauspicious to their struggle. Such knowledge of history will show them that it is a scientific fact that socialism will eventually triumph over capitalism, but that it is only a religious dogma to claim that this triumph will take place in Russia.—*Helen M. Cory*.

6824. SALIS, JEAN R. de. Sismondi et son temps. [Sismondi and his time.] *Bibliothèque universelle et Revue de Genève*. Jan. 1929: 75-86.—Sismondi (1773-1842) forms a transition from the 18th century school, whose principles he adopted without being influenced by its jesting carelessness, and the 19th century school, whose science he possessed without all of its freedom of spirit. His writings grew out of his experiences. They caused his fame to spread to France, England, Italy, Germany and Austria. In his *History of the Italian Republics in the Middle Ages*, he attempted to write a vast synthesis of the history of Italy from the fall of the western Empire to the end of the 18th century. He actually wrote a history of the free communes which is at once liberal and romantic. Published in Switzerland, his *History* soon became popular in Germany where the cult of Italy and an interest in the Middle Ages prevailed among savants and literati, but from the point of view of the champions of regional liberty. It was because of their sympathy with the Swiss peasants of the 13th century, the Dutch of the 16th century, and the Protestant princes of the 17th century, all of whom fought against the Empire, that they were interested in Sismondi's account of the struggle between the Lombard League and Frederick Barbarossa. Sismondi loved the Middle Ages because of his interest in antiquity and for its examples of heroism and civic spirit. For him the Renaissance was above all a political movement. Jacob Burckhardt, an Italianized Swiss like himself, abandoned this idea and caused his work to fall into oblivion. The French Revolution found Sismondi in Lyons. He fled to Geneva and later to Tuscany, where he interested himself in agriculture and commerce. His acquaintance with Madame de Staél brought him under the influence of the German Romanticists and caused him to take a trip to Vienna. He wrote a memoir on Austrian paper money and how to suppress it. In Paris in 1815, he favored Napoleon rather than the Bourbons and the Charter of 1814. His salon was sought by Philhellenes, nationalist Italians, and other liberals. His *History of the French* received recognition and approval by the Academy in 1845. In his *New Principles of Political Economy* he opposed

free competition, the inhumanity of the machine, and industry and agriculture on a large scale, and insisted that economics should busy itself with the happiness of man. He is regarded as the founder of what the French call *l'économie social* and the Germans *Sozialpolitik*. He is considered one of the principal sources of modern socialism. As a transition from the 18th to the 19th century, he represents the spirit of his time from Jean Jacques Rousseau to Karl Marx.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

6825. VAUTHIER, ETIENNE. *Une nouvelle philosophie de l'histoire: la pensée de Nicolas Berdiaev.* [A new philosophy of history: The ideas of Nicolas Berdiaev.] *Flambeau.* 10(7) Jul. 1, 1928: 256-271.—The Slavophile writers form a link between the Orient and the Occident. The Aryans of India, steeped in mysticism, lacked the concept of historical development. The Greeks, with their conception of the perfect, harmonious state, could not conceive of historical evolution. The Hebrews, under the influence of Messianism, directed their attention toward the future. As a fusion of Hellenism and Hebraism, Christianity became the first great movement to establish the principle of spiritual freedom and to stress the development of the individual. In the Middle Ages this individual reached his highest expression in the knight and the monk, who stored up great treasures of the soul but lost contact with liberty. Under the process of decentra-

lization in the Renaissance, the creative powers of humanity left to themselves, turned from the supermundane to the mundane. Inner concentration gave way to externalization. The transition period (16-18th centuries) found man freeing himself from his egocentric conception of himself without becoming mechanocentric. The 19th century ushered in the greatest revolution in regard to man's destiny. The machine definitely stepped in between man and nature. Nietzsche and Marx gave expression to the new conception of man. The former sought salvation in the superman, the latter submerged the individual in the group. Berdiaev calls the new epoch the New Middle Ages, and postulates a Christianity which stands for a spiritual freedom not definable in the philosophical terminology of the 13th century. It is his task to restore to the spirit its creative power by delving into the philosophy of history, by dealing metaphysically with historical facts, and by using the new comprehension of the past to throw light upon the course of the future. He hopes for a new spiritual revolution which will consist in a deepening sense of life and mechanism. He believes in the Occident, and thinks that the stoutest weapons of the Orient have been already broken by the West. In this respect Berdiaev's position is more solid than Kayserling's, whose metaphysical complexities are not supported by an historical sense as keen as that of his rival.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

6826. BERG, L. S. БЕРГ, Л. С. Краткий очерк истории русской географической науки (вплоть до 1923 года). [A short outline of the history of Russian geographical science (up to 1923).] Изд. Академии Наук СССР, [1929: pp. 152.]—The object of this publication is to present a short outline of the history of geographic science in USSR. The author defines geography as a chorological science (*Xέρος*), engaged not in the nature and form of the things or phenomena which are the objects of its study, but exclusively in their distribution in space and their mutual connection. In accordance with the definition of the

word "landscape" established by the Russian scientist V. Dokuchaef, the author further defines geography, as a science about landscapes, natural or cultural. A natural landscape is a region extending over a comparatively large area of the earth within which the character of the relief, climate, plantations and soil have been harmoniously united. A cultural landscape is one in whose creation man plays a very important part. The author enumerates the institutions which are engaged in geographic investigations and geographic scientific editions, describes the state of Russian cartography, and gives an outline of the study of land and water. The article closes with a discussion of historical geography which is the study of the landscapes of past history, natural and cultural.—*M. Azadovsky*.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 5810)

6827. BAILEY, E. H. S. Food products originating in Latin American countries and their importance in the world market. *Jour. of Geog.* 28(5) May 1929: 207-211.—Food products, which have originated in the Latin American countries, include the potato, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, maguey, white sapote, the chayote, the Brazilian cherimoya and several less known fruits, Brazil nuts, the vanilla, the tonka bean, and the stimulants cacao, mate and guarana. Food products, which have become very important since their introduction from other regions, include the banana and coffee. This impressive list of foods in Latin America includes tubers, fruits, beverages, and flavors. There are still immense possibilities in developing markets for fruits, oil-bearing and edible nuts, and vegetables about which the world at large knows nothing.—*M. E. Branom*.

6828. LEITER, HERMANN. Zur Geographie des Papiers in der Weltwirtschaft. [The geography of paper in international economy.] *Mitteil. der Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72(1-2) 1929: 109-117.—*E. T. Platt.*

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5715, 6651, 6845)

6829. LANGHANS-RATZEBURG, MANFRED. Die strittigen Gebiete der Erde seit 1900. [The disputed areas of the earth since 1900.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75(1-2) 1929: 10-15; (3-4) 1929: 77-82; (5-6) 1929: 136-140.—Land ownership has been a subject of international dispute throughout the world's history. Two bordering nations may claim an area lying between them, or several nations may be in dispute over the ownership of some other land. Such "disputed territories" are usually in actual possession of one nation while the other nation, or nations, refuse to recognize the right of possession and repeatedly voices disapproval of such a condition. The first part of the article analyzes the causes responsible for territorial disputes and then proceeds to outline what has been done and what might be done to bring about the solution of the problem. Five principal

causes are suggested: (a) Location. Disputed areas usually lie between the two disputing nations; (b) Ethnographic reasons; (c) Economic reasons; (d) Historical: Population pressure, particularly stressed, (e) Failure accurately to delineate boundary lines in a settlement. The author suggests the methods of approach which should be made in the investigation of disputed territories and indicates his belief that there is an excellent field for the political geographer in this work. Cooperation between international lawyers and political geographers is necessary for best results. The second part of the article lists the areas at present in dispute and those in which disputes have been settled since 1900. Ten areas in Asia are listed as being at present in dispute, ranging from near Syria to Iraq, Tibet, and to Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean. Special recognition is accorded the dispute between Russia and the United States regarding Wrangel and Herald Islands. The author enumerates seventeen important areal disputes which have been settled in Asia since 1900. Fourteen boundary disputes are listed as still pending in the western hemisphere but only one of them (Isla de la Pasión) is within North America proper, all the others being in the Caribbean lands and South America. Small maps are furnished which show the disputed zones involved between (a) Haiti and the Dominican Republic, (b) Peru and Ecuador, (c) Bolivia and Paraguay, with Argentina's minor claim also depicted and (d) Argentina and Uruguay at the mouth of Plate River. In closing, the author discusses all important disputed areas, sixteen in number, for which settlements have been made since 1900. Of these six were in North America, the others in South America or in the Caribbean lands. In each case the controversy is stated, the method of settlement explained, and the final award concisely outlined. (The general procedure followed throughout is to give the definite location for each area, the contesting nations, a brief statement of the historical background, and a list of references whereby the details may be obtained. The entire series provides an explanatory catalogue of the areas of the earth wherein there are conflicting claims of sovereignty pending and also of the areas for which settlements have been agreed upon since 1900. Fifteen maps.)—*Nels A. Bengtson*.

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

6830. SOPER, J. DEWEY. A faunal investigation of southern Baffin Island. *Canada Dept. of Mines. Nat. Mus. of Canada. Bull. #53, Biological Series, #15 1928:* pp. 1-143.—Contains the narrative of the expedition and description of the fauna of southern Baffin Island as observed by the author on an expedition for the National Museum of Canada in 1924-26. Headquarters were established at Pangnirtung Fiord in Cumberland Sound and exploration and mapping were carried out in Cumberland Sound, on Nettilling Lake and thence to Foxe Basin and on the Amadjuak River south through Amadjuak Lake. Topographical descriptions are included in the narrative.—*M. Warthin.*

6831. WILKINS, SIR HUBERT. Observations of ice conditions made on an airplane flight from Point Barrow, Alaska to Spitzbergen, April 15th-16th 1928: *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsheft. (201) 1929:* 22-23.—Summarizing ice conditions with reference to future flights, the author states that along the Alaskan coast frozen lagoons present smooth landing surfaces, but that an open lead is usually to be found in the vicinity of Point Barrow. Over the sea conditions were irregular but occasional landing fields were observed. At places, the ice seemed sufficiently stable to allow of a permanent station, but housings should be as portable as possible. He concludes that with preliminary ground preparation airships can be used in this area at all seasons and, at certain times, without such preparation. March, April and May are best for exploration.—*M. Warthin.*

ANTARCTIC

6832. AAGAARD, BJARNE. Antarctic whaling and exploration. *Scottish Geog. Mag. 45 (1) Jan. 1929:* 23-24.—Hoping to discover new fishing grounds for his flourishing Antarctic whaling industry, Consul Lars Christensen of Norway, in 1927, dispatched the "Odd I" from South Georgia to Peter I Island. Although sighted only twice since its discovery by von Bellingshausen in 1821, this island was so well charted that there was no difficulty in locating it. Nine-tenths of the island, 8 miles long and 5 miles broad, was covered with snow and ice. The cliffs, though corroded, rose steeply from the water and a landing was impracticable. The island was circumnavigated, and photographed, seven soundings were taken, and numerous natural features were named. Commercially, the trip was unsuccessful, no whales seeming to be present in the adjacent waters.—*M. Warthin.*

6833. BROWN, R. N. RUDMOSE. Recent Antarctic discoveries. *Scottish Geog. Mag. 45 (2): Mar. 15, 1929:* 100-103.—*M. Warthin.*

6834. ISACHSEN, GUNNAR. Modern Norwegian whaling in the Antarctic. *Geog. Rev. 19 (3) Jul. 1929:* 387-403.—As whaling grounds along the coasts of Spitzbergen, Greenland and Baffin Island became depleted the industry was prolonged by pelagic whaling and the invention of the grenade harpoon and the air pump, but by 1914 whaling had practically ceased in the Northern Hemisphere. In the Southern Hemisphere, whales had been reported by James Clark Ross and in 1892 the Norwegian whaler "Jason" visited the east side of Graham Land. H. J. Bull in the "Antarctic" penetrated Ross Sea in 1894-95 and observed great numbers of blue whales. Norwegian Antarctic whaling commenced with the successful visit of the floating factory "Admiralen" to the vicinity of the Falkland Islands. Whaling in the Antarctic is now

carried on from Patagonia and the islands on the west side of Graham Land eastward to the longitude of Cape Town and also in the vicinity of Ross Sea. The British Government controls the industry in the Falkland Island Dependencies by issuing licenses. A modern Norwegian whaling expedition—highly organized and costly—usually consists of a number of whale catchers attached to a factory ship which is equipped with a slip by which the whale may be hauled within the vessel. Some companies have shore stations where guano is made and repairs may be effected. In 1928-29 the Norwegian Antarctic whaling fleet consisted of 24 floating factories, 85 whale catchers, and three land stations. The production for the same period was 1,600,000 barrels of oil which exceeded by 200,000 barrels the world production of the previous year. Many pioneer voyages have been made by whalers in Antarctic waters. Larson in the "Jason" attained the highest latitude along eastern Graham Land until the Wilkins' flight of 1928. Bull, in the "Antarctic," penetrated the ice pack and made the first landing in South Victoria Land. The 1929 expedition of the "Odd I." obtained new information on Peter I Island and that of the "Norwegia" resulted in the acquisition of Bouvet Island by Norway. Scientific study of the industry has also been carried on—the "Discovery" expeditions being particularly noteworthy.—*M. Warthin.*

6835. MILL, HUGH ROBERT. The significance of Sir Hubert Wilkins' Antarctic flights. *Geog. Rev. 19 (3) Jul. 1929:* 377-386.—In the century of discovery before the flights of Sir Hubert Wilkins the eastern side of Graham Land had been traced only as far south as latitude 68°S. and no one had ever visited the interior. Wilkins' flights have done more to suggest possible solutions and to point the way to future investigations than any other two days work since exploration began. Uncertainty remains as to whether the ice-filled channels observed are sea channels or flat-bottomed valleys. Some peculiarities of ice conditions in Weddell Sea might be explained if on exceptional occasions Stefansson Strait were open. Geographical nomenclature in the Antarctic is a delicate problem.—*M. Warthin.*

6836. REGELSPERGER, GUSTAVE. Une île norvégienne dans la zone antarctique: l'île Bouvet. *L'Océanie Française. 24 (105) Nov.-Dec. 1928:* 143-145.—*M. Warthin.*

6837. UNSIGNED. Bouvet Island. *Geographical Jour. 72 (6) Dec. 1928:* 537-546.—On December 1, 1927 Bouvet Island was annexed to Norway by an exploring party in the "Norwegia." Great Britain announced a previous claim. In 1739 Bouvet had sighted land in this vicinity as did other later explorers. In 1825 Capt. Norris discovered Liverpool and Thompson islands in the same locality. He landed upon Liverpool Island. The claim of Great Britain was based upon Captain Norris's discovery. The exact location and number of islands in the vicinity was uncertain until 1898 when the "Valdivia" Expedition after a thorough search failed to find any islands in previously reported localities but sighted land at latitude 54° 26'S. and longitude 3° 24'E. which was named Bouvet Island after the first discoverer of land in the neighborhood. It had been supposed that the Bouvet Island of the "Valdivia" Expedition was either the Liverpool or Thompson Island of Capt. Norris. The Norwegian claim questioned this. Careful investigation seems to conclude that there seems to be no reasonable grounds for doubting the identity of Liverpool and Bouvet Islands. The existence of Thompson Island in the neighborhood still seems possible.—*M. Warthin.*

6838. UNSIGNED. Antarctic flights of 1928-29. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (2) Apr. 1929: 307-310.—On December 20, 1928, Captain Sir Hubert Wilkins flew south from Deception Island over Graham Land which he found to consist of two major islands separated by broad ice-filled channels. His discovery would seem to negative the theory that Andean folding extends across Antarctica. From his base on the Bay of Whales, on January 28, 1929, Commander Byrd flew beyond Scott Nunataks and discovered the Rockefeller Range where fourteen peaks up to 2000 feet in elevation were distinguished. A later flight disclosed mountains east of the Rockefeller Range which were apparently without the Ross Sea Dependency and, therefore, were claimed for the United States and named Marie Byrd Land. (maps).—*M. Warthin.*

6839. WILKINS, SIR HUBERT. The Wilkins-Hearst Antarctic expedition. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1929: 353-376.—Sir Hubert Wilkins with a party of four and two planes arrived at Deception Island, on the whaler "Hektoria" on November 6, 1928. An unusual season had reduced the ice in the land-encircled harbor and it was found impossible to rise from it with skis. Meanwhile, the snow had melted on the land where it became necessary to clear away mounds of lava in order to construct a poor runway. On December 20, 1928 under favorable weather conditions, the author with Eielson as pilot flew south over Graham Land. The flight which extended to latitude 71° 20'S. and longitude 64° 15'W. proved that Graham Land was not part of the continental mass, two segments being distinguished before what appeared to be the Antarctic continent was reached. A second flight was made 250 miles over Graham Land and confirmed the observations of the first flight. [This article is illustrated by photographs taken on the flight together with a key showing the location and view of each. A map of Graham Land region incorporating the discoveries of Sir Hubert Wilkins is inserted. Proposed names for the numerous natural features described are listed in an appendix.]—*M. Warthin.*

6840. WORDIE, J. M. Sir Hubert Wilkins' discoveries in Graham Land. *Geog. Jour.* 78 (3) Mar. 1929: 254-257.—*M. Warthin.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

ASIA

Farther India

6841. CUISINIER, LOUIS. Régions calcaire de l'Indochine. [Limestone regions of Indochina.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (213) May 1929: 266-273.—From Szechwan through Tonkin, we find many recurrent zones of limestone. Their altitude diminishes southeastward from over 2000 m. at Yunnanfu to 1000 m. in the range Lue Anh Chau in central Tonkin, until in Dongtrieu and the Bay of Along, the peaks appear above alluvium or seawater which drowns the range. The limestone massif east of the Mekong river, and near Lat. 17°-18°N. and Long. 105°E. forms a plateau extending 80 km. NW-SE and about 50 km. wide. It consists of Permo-Carboniferous limestone, resting upon a complex floor of sandstones, schists and granite. Its ragged walls rise 600-700 m. from the floor, surrounded by buttes and mesas that testify to a formerly greater extent. Its surface displays an extreme type of karst-topography—jagged peaks connected by arêtes and severed by gulf-like hollows, where the valleys have been deepened by solution. Most of the drainage passes through caverns. Communication between hollows is very difficult; and the region's new capital, Thakhet

on the Mekong river, was selected because of its position at the terminus of a route through the limestone plateau.—*Frederick. K. Morris.*

India

(See also Entries 6268, 6423)

6842. CORBETT, SIR GEOFFREY. The founding of the Himalayan Club. *Himalayan Jour. Records of the Himalayan Club.* 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 1-3.—On February 17, 1928, the "Himalayan Club" was formally inaugurated at Delhi primarily "to encourage and assist Himalayan travel and exploration, and to extend knowledge of the Himalaya and adjoining mountain ranges through science, art, literature and sport." An attempt to include as founder members everyone who has "done things" in the Himalaya has resulted in an enrollment of 127 such members. "The Mountain Club of India" formed almost contemporaneously with the "Himalayan Club" has been amalgamated with the latter.—*E. T. Platt.*

6843. CORBET, SIR GEOFFREY. Himalayan expeditions. *Himalayan Jour.* 1 (1) Apr. 1929: 87-99.—Recent Himalayan expeditions include the following: (1) An ornithological expedition to Kashmir organized by Rear Admiral Hubert Lynes and carried on by Mr. B. B. Osmaston and Mr. Hugh Whistler to study the distribution and habits of the Kashmir birds was in the field during the summer of 1928. (2) The Club Alpino Italiano and the Royal Italian Geographical Society are sponsoring an expedition under the leadership of H. R. H. the Duke of Spoleto which will attempt in the summer of 1929 to cross the Muztag-Karakoram watershed hoping to reach the Shaksgam valley, surveying the last remaining gap with its tributary glaciers. The Duke of Spoleto in 1928 organized a preliminary expedition to Baltistan. It is believed that Dr. Balestreri, one of the members of this expedition, was the first to climb the rocky peak Cheri Chor (17,800-18,000 ft.?) In 1927 Dr. Emil Trinkler organized an expedition to investigate the geography and geology of the western Kwen-lun and western Takla-Makan and returned to Leh on the 17th August, 1928 having studied particularly the glaciation of the region. (4) Starting in January, 1926 Dr. Filchner entered Chinese Turkestan at Kuldja crossed to Turfan and Hami, went across the Gobi desert to Anshi, thence to Kum bum near Kokonur where he spent the winter 1926-27. Leaving there in May 1927 he travelled west and southwest following more or less the routes of Prjevalski and Welby finally reaching Leh in the middle of February 1928. (5) Captain McCallum travelled 15,200 miles by auto from Peking [Peiping] to London through southern China and northern Indo-China, Tonking, Annam and Cambodia, Siam, Calcutta, Kashmir, along the North-West Frontier, through south eastern Persia, Iraq, Syria and Anatolia to Europe.—*E. T. Platt.*

Northern Asia

(See also Entry 6910)

6844. ORLOVA, E. ОРЛОВА, Е. Хозяйственный быт ламутов Камчатки. [Economic life of the Lamuts of Kamchatka.] Северная Азия. 5-6 (23-24) 1928: 84-99.—This article is a discussion of central Kamchatka based on the materials of the 1926-27 census of the Far East. Reindeer breeding is the chief occupation there. The material culture, holidays, games, fairy-tales—everything—is connected with the reindeers. Children of 9-12 herd reindeer. Besides reindeer, the Lamut have horses and dogs. Horses are used in hunting. Dogs are used for travelling as well as for

hunting. The food of dogs consists of fish (19.8 percent) and meat. The Lamut cure hides for the market, make their own clothing and various articles of bone, wood and iron. (Several tables of reindeer breeding and other occupations are included in this article.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

EUROPE

France

6845. REY, M. La limite géographique de l'habitat perché dans les Alpes françaises. [The geographic limits of the perched village in the French Alps.] *Rev. de Géog. 17*(1) 1929: 5-39.—The limit of perched villages in the French Alps is shown on a map to be south of a line running from Valence in a south-easterly direction. It is not true as is generally supposed that villages were placed on high hills entirely for defence against the Saracen, although such defense may have been a factor. This custom is traditional from Roman times, if not from the Neolithic. The feudal practice of fortifying a hill top was a strong factor in preserving this tradition. It is curious to note that always perched villages are in the region of the herding of small beasts, sheep, and goats. Never is it associated with cattle herding. The geographic factor is that most perched villages are in fertile valleys which are open to attack. The impoverished and isolated village seldom is perched. The causes then are political, economic, or both. [There is a bibliography given.]—*Roderick Peattie.*

6846. PLANDÉ, R. L'utilisation industrielle de la vallée d'Aspe (2 figures). [Industrial utilization of the Valley of Aspe.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 17*(1) 1929: 41-54.—Until recently the Valley of Aspe was a peaceful backward community in the French Pyrenees. With the inauguration of a trans-Pyrenean railway in July, 1928, all was changed. Now five hydroelectric plants are installed, another is under construction and two more are planned. The five plants are owned by a corporation which sells power to the Midi Railway. In places the railway is laid over a four per cent grade which is too steep for economical use of steam. In all there are now forty-five miles of canals in the valley and its tributary, developing 100,000 hp. At places the stream bed is dry, so complete is the use of the water. Adjacent valleys are undergoing similar developments. The rustic life of these valleys is fast becoming a thing of the past. [A bibliography is given.]—*Roderick Peattie.*

6847. JOXE, R., and CASEVITZ, J. Nantes, la ville et l'industrie. [Nantes, the city and its industries.] *Ann. de Géog. 38*(213) May 1929: 230-245.—Nantes is nodally situated where the valleys of the Sèvre Nantaise, the Loire, and the Erdre join, and the junction of the two latter rivers was the scene of a market before Rome conquered Gaul. The Romans further developed the city, but it was nearly ruined by later invasions. During the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries there were many ups and downs. Its growth was aided by trade with the colonies, but commerce suffered at times because of jealousies of the merchants, loss of colonies, and sugar beet competition with important sugar cane products. As the Loire became choked with sand the people of Nantes saw the beginning of a new rival city—Saint-Nazaire. At the beginning of the present century the city particularly lacked good outlet to the sea and industrial sites. Dredging and the digging of a canal four leagues long has given access to the sea and railways lead to the interior. Formerly low, useless land has been reclaimed and made available for industrial sites. Threatened with eclipse a few decades ago Nantes has grown rapidly in recent years until it now has 184,000 inhabitants. The first manufactures had their origin in the colonial commerce as: refineries, cloth mills and requirements of the navy.

Lately there has been developed metallurgical plants and factories putting up products of the farm, truck gardens, fisheries, and imported food. The principal manufactures today are the preparations of foods, fertilizers and metallic products.—*Frank E. Williams.*

Germany and Austria

6848. HALBFASS, WILHELM. Elektrizitätswirtschaft und ihr Verhältnis zur Wasserkraftausnutzung, 1926 u. 1927. [The German electrical industry and its relation to the extent of use of water power, in 1926 and 1927.] *Petermanns Mitteil. 75*(5-6) 1929: 126.—The total electric current produced in Germany in 1926 amounted to 21 billion kilowatt hours, or about 334 kwh. per person, being relatively much larger in the industrial states and far lower in the agricultural states. Of the total about one sixth, or 51 kwh. per person, was produced from water power. The hydro-electric power was more important absolutely as well as relatively in the southern states, amounting to 434 kwh. per person in Waldeck, and only 15 in Prussia. In Bavaria 75 per cent of the electric power was derived from water power, but only 3 per cent in Prussia. The figures for 1927 show an increase for all Germany of 20 per cent, due chiefly to various extensions tying up the power works in the three southern states of Baden, Bavaria, and Württemburg, with each other, and with plants in Switzerland, the Austrian Tyrol, and the Main River district. There is now a continuous connection from the Tyrol to Hamburg. In Switzerland the electric power developed in 1926 amounted to 5.4 billion kwh., or 1430 per person. In Italy, in the same year, the total was 8.4 billion kwh., or 212 per person, of which 90 to 95 per cent was generated from water power. The differences between the different provinces in Italy was even greater than that in Germany, being as high as 1130 per person in Umbria, 700 in Piedmont, but only 150 in Liguria, and a mere 15 in Calabria and 3 in Apulia.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

British Isles

ENGLAND

6849. APPLETON, JOHN B. Iron and steel industry of the Cleveland district. *Econ. Geog. 5*(3) Jul. 1929: 308-319.—The Cleveland District, located along the River Tees with Middlesbrough as its center, is the capital of Britain's iron and steel industry. Its salient advantages are: (1) propinquity to Durham coking coal and fluxing limestone and Cleveland iron-stone; (2) tidewater sites along a navigable waterway; (3) plant wharves which handle foreign ores directly from ocean vessels; (4) low freight rates on imported ores, since a return cargo of coal to Mediterranean and Baltic regions is available; (5) economical coastwise transportation; (6) adequate shipping facilities for the exportation of metallurgical products; (7) excellent railway communications with all Britain; and (8) plenty of land well adapted to the industry. The cost of manufacture is higher here than in rival European countries because of (1) higher wages, (2) high railroad rates which have increased 50 per cent for long distances and almost 100 per cent for short hauls since 1913, and (3) very heavy imperial and local taxation. In order to meet increased competition, the great steel combines have modernized their plants and are struggling to reduce production costs and regain some of their lost markets.—*C. Langdon White.*

SCOTLAND

6850. CROWE, P. R. The coal and iron industries of Scotland. *Geography. 15* Part 2(84) Jun. 1929: 129-132.—Sagging and faulting in the coal beds have

not only caused the fields to be isolated into definite basins but have also greatly complicated their detailed structure and therefore the problems of mining. This has been further accentuated by intense volcanic activity; consequently a coal measure map does not correspond to one of coal mines. Clayband and black-band ironstones were easily worked and greatly stimulated iron manufacture from 1843 to 1863, and though the output has now fallen off greatly the momentum acquired has a present effect even in the local situation of modern blast furnaces near the old iron-fields. The location of the coal-fields on or near the sea, in the agricultural plan of Scotland was a great advantage in their early exploitation and for early export of coal. Mining was carried on in the eastern part in the 12th century. The conditions of mining in each district are discussed in detail. The analysis is based on a series of quantitative maps not reproduced.—Richard Hartshorne.

Eastern Europe

(See also Entry 7301)

6851. ALYMOV, V. АЛЫМОВ, В. Современное состояние оленеводства на Кольском полуострове. [The breeding of reindeer on the Kola Peninsula.] Северная Азия 4 (22) 1928: 84–90.—G. Vasilevich.

6852. KERZELLI, S. КЕРЦЕЛЛИ, С. Оленеводство Р.С.Ф.С.Р. [Reindeer breeding in RSFSR. СОВЕТСКИЙ СЕВЕР 1 1929: 111–133. The aim of this work is (1) to give an insight into the history of reindeer breeding, and the measures for the development of reindeer trade within the last ten years; (2) to explain the plans for re-establishing reindeer breeding. The Zyriane have been a great factor in precipitating the changes that have taken place in reindeer breeding in the European North. They have supplied the capital for and introduced breeding of chamois. While the Zyriane were the prime factors in destroying the balance of natural economy in the marshes, colonization, also, has been a factor in disrupting the lives of the nomad reindeer breeders. As early as the late 19th century the first expedition was formed to study their downfall. Besides expeditions, laboratories were erected for research in different places; these, however, soon failed from lack of organization. Later the war was a factor in causing the decrease of reindeer (statistics of each region are given). Serious attention was given the industry only after the war when measures were taken for the improvement of reindeer breeding. Centers for the study of reindeer and "zoo-technical" circles were organized in different places. The principal problems of these circles involved studies of the food of the reindeer in its natural setting to ascertain the swamp acreage necessary for the feeding of one reindeer, and practical methods of improving the breed of reindeer in the marshes. The development of fishing is essential to provide a balanced economic life for the reindeer breeder.—G. Vasilevich.

AFRICA

Lower Guinea and Congo Basin

6853. SHELFORD, FREDERIC. Sierra Leone in the making. Jour. of the African Soc. 28 (111) Apr. 1929: 235–240.—Sierra Leone (the Lion Rock) is to coasting steamers the gateway to West Africa. British, French and Portuguese were for many decades engaged in the West African slave trade. The British exported some 300,000 slaves from Africa between 1680 and 1700. From 1700 to 1786 the British carried 600,000 slaves to Jamaica alone. The French and Portuguese possibly exceeded the British figures. It is to this slave trade that Sierra Leone owes its origin, for when the Brit-

ish navy undertook to abolish the slave trade, it was to this locality (Freetown) that freed slaves and confiscated cargoes of slaves were brought. In 1808 Sierra Leone was made a colony. The history of this colony falls into three stages. First, (1808–1875) during which the newly liberated slaves were given too much liberty, with a resulting development of shameless and unrestricted vice; second, (1875–1894) marked by the coming of missionaries and traders, a period of successful ventures. At this time the exploitation of the great natural wealth of palm oil and palm kernels was undertaken. A lively export to Liverpool and Hamburg resulted. In return Germany and the U.K. sent cotton goods, hardware, cutlery, gin, etc. During this period Sierra Leone was known as "the white man's grave" and yielded but 60,000 pounds revenue in 1887. Third, (1894–1929) a period of systematic development. The first narrow gauge railway was surveyed in 1894–5, and built from 1896 to 1899. By 1897 the revenue from the colony was double that of 1887. At the present date the colony possesses 330 miles of railway, including a very steep line from Freetown to the mountains behind the town. This enables the white officials and traders to commute from the heat of the lowlands to cool upland homes. The export of palm oil, kernels and other products now yields approximately 900,000 pounds per year. The population is sparse; it is not a white man's country and it will always be a colony of second-rate importance, but its railways have brought a steady and encouraging prosperity.—G. T. Renner.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entry 6651)

6854. CHUTE, ARTHUR HURT. Canada's golden north. An empire of minerals supplementing an empire of wheat. World's Work. Jul. 1929: 36–41.—R. H. Brown.

6855. PATTON, HAROLD S. Canada's advance to Hudson Bay. Econ. Geog. 5 (3) Jul. 1929: 215–235.—An historical and economic geographic study of the Hudson Bay route: its use in 1811 by Scottish colonists of the Red River Valley; the development of railways and the westward expansion of population; the physical and economic difficulties attending the construction of the railway to Hudson Bay; the final selection of Churchill as the terminal port; navigation problems and attempts of the Canadian government to solve them and to extend the period of navigation; the possibilities of this route for shipments of grain and for other commodities; as a stimulus in the development of the Laurentian Plateau areas of Canada; as a short cut route to the Orient. (Maps and illustrations accompany the article.)—E. D. Elston.

United States

(See also Entry 7368)

6856. HARTSHORNE, RICHARD. The iron and steel industry of the U. S. Jour. of Geog. 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 133–153.—(Maps, photograph, table.)—Langdon White.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

6857. STRAIN, WARREN. Some geographical influences in the growth of Fort Wayne. Jour. of Geog. 28 (5) May 1929: 211–216.—The location and early-growth of Fort Wayne were due largely to its advan-

tageous commercial position. The site at the junction of and St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers where they form the Maumee River draining to Lake Erie served to provide routes to the north, east and south. A glacial valley to the southwest facilitated the construction of the Wabash-Erie Canal giving an added water route to the Ohio system. Since 1858 the railways have displaced the waterways and Fort Wayne has grown to be Indiana's second city. (Three graphs, 1 map.)—W. O. Blanchard.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 6404)

6858. JONES, CLARENCE F. Agricultural Regions of South America. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (3) Jul. 1929: 277-307. —A cross-section of agriculture from the interior Amazonian plains to the Pacific coast of Peru constitutes the salient feature of the fifth instalment of this series. The agricultural area embraced in the Yungas Region extends from Southern Bolivia to Northern Peru. Essentially it is a transition zone from the heated interior lowlands to the elevated mountains and plateaus, a strip of land offering unusual contrasts in physical setting as well as in agricultural development. In the largely terraced fertile valleys, production of crops on a commercial scale prevails, cocoa, sugar and cacao going to many parts of the highlands; the higher slopes form a second zone and graze llamas, alpacas, and sheep in addition to yielding a few temperate crops. The lands to which many of these products go form the Central Andean Crops and Grazing Region. This region, holding the bulk of Peruvian and Bolivian population, depends largely on a subsistence agriculture of a few crops—chiefly potatoes and grazing. Here even more than in the Yungas Region, isolation resulting from difficulties of transportation hampers expansion. The Peruvian Irrigated Coastal Valleys differ from both interior regions in many ways. Output goes largely to foreign markets, so that this area, 16 per cent of Peruvian crop land, produces almost one-half of the nation's export trade. Hence the irrigated cotton and sugar fields display a modernity of technique unknown in the highlands or in the eastern Andean slopes.—Clarence F. Jones.

Brazil

(See also Entry 7206)

6859. GARCÍA GUBÉN. El Brasil en la leyenda antes de Colón. [Brazil in legend before Columbus.] *Bol. Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística.* 39 (1-6) 1929: 81-86.—Clarence F. Jones.

Chile

6860. STREL'NIKOV, I. D. СТРЕЛЬНИКОВ, И. Д. Русская экспедиция в Бразилию академика Лангсдорфа (1821-1829). [Russian expedition of Langsdorff into Brazil in 1821-1829.] *Природа.* 18 (1) 1929: 43-54. —Early in the last century Russian Geographical expeditions attained a world-wide fame: Krusenstern (*voyage around the world*), Litke (*Nova Zembla*), Bellinshausen (*South Seas*), Wrangel (*Northern Siberian shores*). But the carefully planned expedition of G. Langsdorff, which achieved so much, remains entirely forgotten even in Russia. This because the extreme hardships and diseases encountered drove its leader insane. All written records were lost. Nevertheless the valuable collections of the expedition long formed an outstanding contribution to science. A description of it by G. G. Manizer, of the 1914-1916 Russian expedition to S. America, will be published by the Russian Academy of Science. [Langsdorff was born in 1774 in Germany, attended Goettingen University, practised medicine in Portugal, was greatly interested in botany and zoology, was made in 1803 a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Science. From 1812-1821 he was Russian Consul General to Rio-de Janeiro, whence he sent innumerable entomological collections to the Academy.] In 1821 Langsdorff was appointed to head an expedition into Brazil. The only printed matter on the expedition was a letter from Langsdorff in a St. Petersburg paper and the diary of one of the painters of the expedition published in 1875 in Rio-de-Janeiro. After a series of small excursions the expedition undertook in 1825 their fatal journey by the Paraná and Paraguay rivers to the sources of the Amazon. After 8 months 7 days of indescribable hardships they reached the town of Cuyabá. Nevertheless, a wealth of material was gathered and accurate pictures made of six Indian tribes. Early in 1828 the expedition, reached Augusta Falls, where nearly all the members had malaria in the most severe form; one was drowned. In 1828 the expedition arrived at Pará and the demented Langsdorff was taken to Germany, where he died in Freiburg in 1852. The botanist of the expedition, Riedel, continued his collections and supplied from 1822-1834 80,000 specimens of 8,000 species of plants. The ethnographical collections and sketches (many in colors) present a real treasure, as they relate to tribes, which at that time were scarcely touched by civilization and have since become extinct or absorbed by European civilization.—V. P. de Smitt.

6861. PENA I LILLO, OSCAR. La minería del manganeso en Chile. [Manganese in Chile.] *Bol. Minero de la Soc. Nacional de Minería.* 40 (356) Dec. 1928: 663-669.—Clarence F. Jones.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 7008, 7079)

6862. BORCHERS, ERICH. Sprach- und Gründungsgeschichte der erzgebirgischen Kolonie im Oberharz. [A history of the settlement and language of the colony of Erzgebirgs in the Upper Harz.] *Deutsche Dialektgeographie*. 22 1929: pp. 148.—In 1922 the author made a thorough investigation of the Upper Harz language island, the third of the High German colonies in Lower Germany. His study thus forms a sequel to the work of E. Boehmer, who wrote on the Palatinate colony on the Lower Rhine, and to that of R. Ehrhardt, who investigated the Swabian colony in West Prussia. The result of Borchers' investigation is that the Upper Harz colony, composed largely of miners, was established between 1520 and 1620 by people from the western Erzgebirge. Its language is a mixture in which Erzgebirgan elements predominate. The entire brochure is an historico-philological study to which is appended an idiotikon and a bibliography of the Upper Harz. There is a valuable discussion of sources.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

6863. CONZEMIUS, E. Los Indios Payas de Honduras. [The Paya Indians of Honduras.] *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. n.s. 20 1928: 253-360.—This is the linguistic section of a monograph that is being published in parts and that embodies the results

of the author's four years of research among the Paya Indians of Honduras. Knowledge of the language contained in the earlier contributions of Diaz Estrada, Membreño, Sapper and Lehmann is very greatly enlarged. The morphology of the language is given a brief systematic treatment. The vocabulary, supplemented by the lists published by the previous workers, includes over fifteen hundred words. There is a short list of phrases, but no texts. There is no discussion of the position of Paya in a classification of Indian languages. (A bibliography is appended.)—*Robert Redfield*.

6864. WILLIAMS, JAMES. The Warau Indians of Guiana and vocabulary of their language. *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. n.s. 20 1928: 193-252.—This article is based upon M. Lucien Adam's *Esquisse Grammaticale de la Langue Guarauno* (Mexico, 1897). It presents the substance of the language of a folk living on the delta of the Orinoco River, in a country subject to annual floods. They had a reputation for savagery in some quarters and for personal filthiness in others. Drunkenness seems to have been common among them, but if cleverly managed they were industrious as workers under white direction. (The bulk of the article is given up to a vocabulary of 589 words, and this will be continued later.)—*P. A. Means*.

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

6865. MOIR, J. REID. A remarkable object from beneath the Red Craig. *Man*. 29 (4) Apr. 1929: 62-65.—From the detritus bed below the Red Craig of Pit number 2, Bramford (near Ipswich) an egg shaped object of stone (1-6/16×14/16 in.; weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) was removed during the diggings of 1926. The Ebbé Breuil drew it to Moir's attention while paying him a visit and concluded that it "was undoubtedly shaped by the hand of man." The author figures a scraper from the same horizon and emphasizes the importance of the "sling-stone" as further evidence of the technological advance which man had already made in Pliocene England.—*A. Irving Hallowell*.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 5954)

6866. LINNÉ, S. Les recherches archéologiques de Nimuendajú au Brésil. [The archaeological researches of Nimuendajú in Brazil.] *Jour. de la Soc. de Américanistes de Paris* n.s. 20 1928: 71-91.—In connection with ethnological studies among the modern Indians of eastern Brazil, Curt Nimuendajú has also carried out important archaeological researches, his results going chiefly to the Museum at Gothenburg, Sweden. He has examined the country around the northern mouth of the Amazon with special care. Sites marked by mounds and yielding pottery of a type similar to that of the well-known Marajo culture were found, although in the rich cemetery on the Island of Caviana, by exception, mounds are lacking. Alignments of stones are numerous throughout the district in question. They are found on the summits of natural eminences above the flood-level of the river. They are comparable, both in their area and in the massiveness of their stones, to the analogies

alignments in the high Andes at Tiahuanaco and elsewhere. Another feature of the archaeology of the district is the number of burial urns, either hooded or provided with movable tops. Some, of course, lack tops, and are like ordinary jars or vases in shape. Other pottery vessels found by Nimuendajú have elaborate and rather charming forms with incised decorations and applied human and animal figures in distinctly archaic style. Graters, made of pottery into which sharp fragments of stone were thickly set, are also commonly found. Linné thinks that these are more ancient than the wooden graters now used. In short, Nimuendajú has brought to light the remains of an old and fairly well advanced civilization whose relations to the cultures of Panama and of the westerly parts of South America must be fully studied in the near future.—*P. A. Means*.

6867. MALTEN, LUDOLF. Der Stier in Kult und mythischem Bild. [The bull in cult and mythology.] *Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.* 43 (1-2) 1928: 90-139.—In Egypt, the bull appears originally as an object of worship in local cults. The heavenly bull, the projection of a terrestrial animal god, is a late cosmological development. Hymns and ceremonies preserved on recently discovered clay tablets, are evidence of bull worship and bull sacrifice in Babylonia. Here, the bull played an important role in mythology, representing the burning strength of the stars and the fury of the hurricane, and appearing as the sun of the sun-god. Bull worship spread from Mesopotamia to Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Phoenicia. Mythology, crystallizing here and there in cults, was the starting-point; not wide-spread animal worship, as in Egypt. In Crete, bull sacrifice and the relation of the bull god to the heavens and the stars indicate that Babylon, not Egypt, was the predominant religious influence. The bull cult and bull sacrifice developed in a purely agricultural so-

society. Thus, the bull is closely connected with all the powers which must be propitiated in the agricultural sphere; the heavens, the sun, and the rain. (The article is fully illustrated by the archeological evidence.)—*J. Birdsall.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 6939, 6961, 6988, 6993)

6868. COLLANDER, J. GRAHAM. Recent archaeological research in Scotland. *Archaeologia (London).* 77 1928: 87-110.—The generally accepted axiom that the earliest remains of man to be found in Scotland dated from the Neolithic period was disproved by harpoons and associated flints discovered near Oban, and about 1921 pronounced by Abbé Breuil as belonging to the *Mas d' Agil-Tardenois* stages of culture. Recent excavations at Dryburgh in Berwickshire produced triangles, crescents, and implements reminiscent of Tardenoisian relics in England. Evidence of pre-Neolithic man in discoveries at Inchnadamp, Sutherland was revealed in 1926. Deposits of Neolithic time revealed in caves on the Alt Nan Uamh, contained a small tapered implement of reindeer horn. The reindeer bones of the same layers were placed in Magdalenian times. The sinking of the Outer Hebrides possibly extends back to Neolithic times; this movement existing as far south as Dumbarton and the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire, is definitely shown by cairns, docks and other prehistoric structures. Evidence shows a pronounced rise subsequent to Azilian times, succeeded by a depression since the Early Iron Age. The possibility of finding relics at 40-foot depth should be kept in mind. Cairns (some with segmented chambers) have been found in all parts of Scotland. Sepulchral ware and domestic pottery have been added to discoveries in Wigtownshire, and in Rothesay. No systematic examination of Bronze Age burial monuments in Scotland has been made comparable to those in England, but many widely-located rock-sculpturings are important. Shards from kitchen-middens in East Lothian bore imprint of wheat showing that the people were familiar with growing grain. Cinerary urns and food vessels are being added to collections; with those in East Lothian were stone axes and flint implements to denote that the pottery was a product of the overlap period between the Stone and Bronze Ages. Bronze Age implements have come from Wigdale, Sutherland, from GlenTrove, Kirkcudbright, and from Adabrock near the Butt of Lewis. The examination of the Roman fort at Newstead opened a new period in excavation. At Traprain Laeo, East Lothian, relics show that the inhabitants of the fort were expert blacksmiths and cunning workers in bronze and glass, but did not use the potters wheel. Several layers within the small area are opened at one time, thus establishing better basis for comparison as excavations proceed. Brochs and earth-houses are the most interesting class of prehistoric monuments in Scotland. "Wheel-shaped earth houses" are recent discoveries—among the native monuments of the Roman period. Although numerous graves of the Stone and Bronze Ages have been discovered in many parts of Scotland very few of the Early Iron Age have been recognized; the custom of placing pottery in the graves came to an end. Some Early Christian symbol stones and a few Viking graves have been found. Much excavation and preservation of old castellated and ecclesiastical buildings is now in progress under the auspices of the Ancient Monuments Commission.—*E. Cole.*

6869. SMITH, REGINALD A. Pre-Roman remains at Scarborough. *Archaeologia (London).* 27 1928: 179-200.—According to finds in the excavations (directed by F. T. Simpson, of Romano-British Field-studies at Durham University) in Castle Hill, Scarbor-

ough below medieval and Anglo-Saxon Chapels and a Roman signal-station the promontory was probably occupied by a people who dug numerous pits for disposal of rubbish. Pot-boilers for cooking and evidence of bronze-casting, flint-chipping, and weaving have been found. Potsherds belong to Early Iron Age,—generally named after Hallstatt. The bronzes found on the level where excavations were made by newcomers responsible for the potsherds, include a socketed celt, a chisel, a socketed gauge, nailheaded pins, two stout harness-rings, a bracelet. The jet armlet and shale pendant are presumably of the Roman period, but the workmanship appears to be earlier. The pottery, not including the bronzes, seems to establish a Hallstatt period of culture for Britain identified by some as Keltic. The Castle Hill settlement apparently lasted only a few years, and it is difficult to prove its date.—*E. Cole.*

6870. STIMMING, R. Die Schädel aus der Ancyluszeit von Pritzerber-See und ihre Beziehungen zu den steinzeitlichen Rassen Europas. [The skull of the Ancylos period of Pritzerber-See and its relation to the Paleolithic races of Europe.] *Arch. f. Anthropologie* 49 (3-4) 1928: 122-190.—The Pritzerber-See skull was found in northwestern Brandenburg in 1915. It is described in great detail and is compared with types of Upper Paleolithic skulls. It differs from these in being less dolichocephalic and, apparently, not very different from the Nordic Baltic type of the present day.—*W. D. Wallis.*

AFRICA

6871. GARDNER, FATHER. Excavations in a Wilton Industry at Gokomere, Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. *Jour. Royal Anthropological Inst. Great Britain and Ireland.* 58 Jul-Dec. 1928: 497-510.—In a cave near which there are five rock paintings, stone implements (scrapers, crescentic forms, knives with jagged edges, drills) were found, along with beads of ostrich shell. There were also a few spikes of bone and one of ivory. These artifacts were recovered from a layer 1-3 ft. thick separated, by a carpet of yellow mud 1-2 inches in thickness, from a top layer about 1 ft. in thickness which contained remains corresponding to those of historic Bantu tribes.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 6924, 6959, 7056)

6872. ANGLADE, A. and NEWTON, L. V. The dolmens of the Pulney Hills. *Memoirs Archaeol. Survey of India.* 35 1928: 13 pp.—The dolmens of Palamai between the Talayar stream on the north and the stream south of the Palamai estate, now accessible by a bridle path cut in 1922, consist of 10 groups on the northern range of hills and 18 on the southern slopes. Significant evidences of the density of population that once thrived in this wild country, they possess the characteristics of all dolmens in the Pulneys. The six slabs forming each chamber are of unequal size; the walls follow no rule as to direction; stability is secured by weight,—not by planting in the ground. Erected on rocky ridges, the dolmens show no mark of cutting or dressing: presence of suitable material decided their position. Their purpose is not known; they probably served as stores and places of refuge in cases of attack by hostile tribes. There is no record of their use as burial places. Some of the buried dolmens may have served as tombs. These remains should be protected from road makers.—*E. Cole.*

6873. GERASIMOV, N. Новые стоянки доисторического человека каменного периода в окрестностях г. Хабаровска. [Recently discovered sites of prehistoric man in the environs of Khabarovsk dating from the stone age.] Известия

Восточно Сибирского Отдела Русского Географического Общества. 53 1928: 135-141.—Archaeological explorations were conducted by the author in 1926-27 on the right bank of the river Amur, 19 kilometers below Habarovok. Full details of each site, the geological strata and the materials collected are included.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6874. GORODKOV, V. ГОРОДКОВ, В. К определению древности и некоторых особенностей Енисейского палеолита. [Determination of the antiquity of the paleoliths along the Yenisei River and some of their peculiarities.] Северная Азия. 1 (25) 1929: 66-77.—Scientific investigations of archaeological sites on the banks of the Yenisei River have led to several discoveries. In this article the author attempts to designate the time periods to which the Paleolithic antiquities of the Yenisei belong. The stone age is divided into five epochs according to the five types of technic. The Yenisei instruments are identified, as to time, with the technic of pressing out that existed in the beginning of the Paleolithic period. The abodes studied in the environs of Krasnoyarsk belong to the latest period of the Paleolithic epoch. This latest epoch coincided with that of the highest development of the fourth *Vurmian* period. The archaic hewed and cleaved instruments, the existence of which is explained by the abundance of material, are antiquities peculiar to the Yenisei Basin. Microlithic instruments of a most original form called "*bec de moineau*," the earliest known relics to be ascribed to the species *Homo sapiens* and first found in the Krasnoyarsk District of Siberia, are discussed.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6875. KODUKIN, IA. ХОДУКИН, Я. Материалы к археологии р. Илмы. [Archaeological materials from the Ilima River.] Известия Восточно Сибирского Отделения Государственного Русского Географического Общества. 53 1928: 115-123.—The Neolithic collections gathered by the author in 1925-26 on the banks of the Ilima, an affluent of the Angara River, indicate that culture interchange between the Neolithic peoples along the Ilima River and the inhabitants of the environs of Lake Baikal and those on the lower Angara River must have been frequent and unbroken.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6876. LEVASHEVA, V. ЛЕВАШЕВА, В. Вознесенское городище. [Ruins of an ancient town in Vosnesenskoe.] "Известия." Издания Государственного Западно-Сибирского Музея. (1) 1928: 87-97.—Investigations made by the author in 1926 and by Jiharev and Klodt in 1925 in the vicinity of Barabinsk in the Spask region on the left bank of the River Om indicate that great changes have taken place in the relief of the site since it was visited by Chugunov in 1894. All findings are described in detail and comparisons are made with relics from other Siberian districts. The relics consist of fragments of ceramics, bone, metallic instruments and ornaments, whetstones, and counterfeits of wood and birch-bark. The ruins date

from the 14th cent. and represent a culture similar to that of the Finnish and Tartar monuments. A systematic outline of the elements of ornamentation according to the classification of Prof. Gorodzov is given. (Five tables.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

6877. OKLADNIKOV, A. ОКЛАДНИКОВ А. Неолитический могильник в местности "Хапцагай" верхней Лены. [A Neolithic burial place in the vicinity of Haptsagai on the upper Lena.] Известия Восточно Сибирского Отдела Государственного Русского Географического Общества. 53 1928: 125-134.—The data for this article were collected in 1927 in the environs of the village of Bairak in the Cachugsk region. The characteristic peculiarities of this sepulchre were: (1) the interior consisted of rooms constructed from sulptorene cut-stone in regular square and oval figures; (2) the size surpassed that of any sepulchre in the region on the Baikal. The article includes a description of the funeral rites of the Neolithic men, and tables of anthropological measurements.—*G. Vasilevich.*

6878. OKLADNIKOV, A. ОКЛАДНИКОВ, А. Следы доисторических культур на севере Селенгинской Даурии. [Traces of the prehistoric cultures left in the North of the Selenga Dauria.] Северная Азия. 3 (21) 1928: 63-69.—The archeological findings made by the author in 1926 in the vicinity of Kabansk on the upper Selenga River may be classed as: Neolithic bronze and iron. The Neolithic differs but little from that found in the regions of Angara and Baikal. The relics of the iron culture, from the china kettle to the spiral ornament, remind us of the cave culture of the Huns found in the mountains of Noin-Ula. This Hun culture developed under the influence of Greece and Japan and is analogous to that of ancient Japan. (A bibliography of books treating the subject is included.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

6879. PODGORBUNSKIY, V. ПОДГОРБУНСКИЙ, В. Заметки по изучению гончарства у якутов. [Notes on the study of the pottery of the Yakuts.] Сибирская Живая Старина. 7 1928: 127-144. The article relies on latest materials gathered among the Yakut in 1917, 1919 and 1925. These materials corroborate Prof. Strelov's suggestion that the Yakut do not draw their origin from the prehistoric smiths on the Baikal, but that their culture shows influences of the ancient culture of the iron period met later among the Turkish tribes on the Baikal. The author examines the shape and ornaments of the pots made by the Yakut. Discusses the material of which they are made, the special localities where the materials may be obtained, the instruments used in this work and the technic of production. A classification of ornaments is given: Pots of different kinds and sizes are described and legends concerning their production are given. (A bibliography of the literature on this subject and 3 tables are included.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

6880. LINDBLOM, K. G. The spiked wheel-trap and its distribution. *Riksmuseets Etnografiska avdelning. Smärre meddelanden, Stockholm.* (5) 1928: 1-30.—The wheel-trap has its greatest spread in Africa, where its distribution appears to be very definite, viz. among Hamitic, Nilotic-Hamitic and Nilotic peoples, as well as certain Negro tribes in the Sudan. (Map p. 23.) [Dr. Lindblom is now in a position to supplement this sketchmap with proofs of the occurrence of the wheel-trap among the Shilluk and the Lakka, and certain additional localities in Kordofan and the

Egyptian Sudan, among Tuaregs on the Muidir plateau, and the Libyan desert.] The few Bantu peoples that are represented are north-eastern tribes with Nilotic or Nilotic-Hamitic peoples for their neighbours. The earliest African evidence as to wheel-traps dates from prehistoric times, i.e., from Egypt (*Hieraconpolis*). The author does not consider Von Luschan's theory that the African wheel-trap is of Arabian origin, very probable because it does not occur in those parts of the east African coastal region that are influenced by Arabian culture; neither has Dr. Lindblom discovered any traces of it in Arabia. Its distribution is divided into two areas, one in the east and one in the west,

with a blank space in between. Gaps of this kind may also occur in respect to other cultural elements, e.g., the sling, and fighting-bracelets, and can no doubt in most cases be accounted for by the fact that the Sudan regions in question are as yet too little known ethnographically. In Asia Lindblom, despite much energetic searching, has succeeded only in finding this trap in two regions, viz. Central Asia and Caucasia, both of which by reason of their physiographic conditions are isolated and in general present archaic cultural forms, author has discovered one single instance only of its occurrence in modern Europe (poachers in a forest belt on the border between Hungary and Austria), but detailed descriptions of it are found in the works of certain Greek and Roman writers of classical times (Xenophon, and others). It is not found in Oceania nor in America. Lips' supposition that he has found this trap represented among the pictures on the so-called Lenapé stone cannot be established by evidence, at any rate up to the present. Neither does Lindblom consider that recent findings have confirmed Lips' opinion that the wheel-trap occurs among Paleolithic drawings in the Pyrenean peninsula and the south of France. This new theory advanced by Lips nevertheless is well deserving of careful investigation. Consideration in that connection should also be bestowed upon the rock-carvings of northern Africa and the Sahara, the earliest of which date from Paleolithic times. It is in any case certain that this trap is of remote antiquity, and on account of its specialized form one no doubt is justified in supposing that its development has been monogenetic, and that it probably originated in Asia whence it presumably spread to Europe and Asia.—*Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden.*

6881. LINDBLOM, K. G. Further notes on the use of stilts. *Riksmuseets Etnografiska Avdelning. Smärre meddelanden*, Stockholm. (6) 1928: 1-19.—In addition to the uses of stilts previously listed in *Riksmuseets Etnografiska Avdelning. Smärre meddelanden*, Stockholm, No. 3, may now be added that of postmen traversing the shallow sounds between certain islands on the western coast of Denmark (Fanö, etc.), and stilts used as toys (Sarts, Toradja in Celebes, Tahiti, Negroes in Surinam). Most of these fresh adductions, however, are as in the main article, instances of the use of stilts at festivals of more or less ritual character and at masked dances (China, Negroes in the West Indies, Africa). The added instances from Africa fall within the distribution area, given in Map 3, of stilts in Africa, and also, with one exception, correspond fairly closely with the African distribution of masks, viz. their use by masked mine-laborers in Lüderitzbucht on New Year's Day, 1828. The Lüderitzbucht region falls outside the distribution area of African masks and masked dances. But on the other hand the mine workers at Lüderitzbucht include natives from various parts of Africa, and it may well have been that some native, or natives, from a "mask area" introduced this element as a diversion in the New Year celebrations.—*Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden.*

6882. RIVET, PAUL. L'Anthropologie. [Anthropology.] *Boletim do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro*. 4(3) Sep. 1928: 67-95.—A general statement of the significance and practical importance, both social and historical, of Anthropology, which science includes several fields of study, viz., ethnography, archaeology, prehistory, sociology, linguistics, history, and geography.—P. A. Means.

6883. SELIGMAN, BRENDAN Z. Asymmetry in descent, with special reference to Pentecost. *Jour. Royal Anthropological Inst., Great Britain and Ireland*. 58 Jul-Dec. 1928: 533-558.—Asymmetry in descent, that is, in kinship, refers to the dominance of one type and the subordination of another, in a group in which both may be permissible. Thus patrilineal descent may

dominate and be recognized by both men and women, whereas, in the same group, women but not men, may recognize matrilineal descent for some purposes. The author points out that the prohibition, found in several areas, that brother and sister may not marry sister and brother, leads of necessity to certain cross-cousin marriage regulations which result from this taboo. The paper corrects or criticizes some of the statements in Rivers' *History of Melanesian Society*.—W. D. Wallis.

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 6863, 7185)

6884. CLARKE, NOAH T. The Thacher wampum belts of the New York State Museum. *New York State Museum Bull.* (279) 1929: 53-58.—A description (with illustrations) of four Iroquois wampum belts willed to the State of New York by Emma Treadwell Thacher of Albany, including a review of their history since 1893, when purchased from the Onondagas for \$500.00. A short review of the manufacture of wampum and its ceremonial functions based upon secondary sources, is included. The belts have been designated as follows: the Hiawatha Belt, a fragment 21½ by 10½ inches, assumed to be an original "Hiawatha Belt"; the Washington Covenant Belt (6 ft. 3½ in. by 5¼ in.) "so called by reason of the fact that during the presidency of George Washington it was used as a covenant of peace between the 13 original states which he represented and the Six Nations of the Iroquois; Wampum to Mark the First Sight of Palefaces (28 by 3½ inches); and Champlain Wampum Belt, (39½ by 2 inches) assumed to commemorate the excursion of Champlain into the country of the Iroquois in 1609 but interpreted by the Indians to signify the strength and unity of the Five Nations.—F. G. Speck.

6885. MAC LEOD, W. C. The suttee in North America: its antecedents and origins. *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. n.s. 20 1928: 107-120.—A study of the origins of the practice of suttee, wherein a widow is put to death at the funeral of her husband. Double suttee, wherein also the widower is put to death at the funeral of his wife, a practice found only in North America, is of the same origin. Suttee originates in the levirate in its interrelations with mortuary customs. The widow (or widower) is the property of the relatives of the deceased; suttee originates when these relatives put the widow (or widower) to death. American suttee is possibly of Old World origin but may be an independent development out of the levirate, found in both Old and New Worlds.—W. C. Mac Leod.

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 6864, 6860)

6886. LOMBARD, J. Recherches sur les tribus indiennes qui occupaient le territoire de la Guyane Française vers 1730. [Researches concerning the Indian tribes which occupied, about 1730, the territory of French Guiana.] *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*. n.s. 20 1928: 121-155.—A documented study of about a score of tribes belonging to the Tupi-Guaraní stock which, occupying a part of the territory now called French Guiana, were brought into contact with the French in the early part of the eighteenth century. These tribes constitute a compact "bloc" of peoples menaced by the hostile influences emanating from the French and from the Portuguese, influences which have had some effect on their movements and development. They were quite distinct from the Arawaks, their neighbors on the south, and from the Galibis, their neighbors on the north. They were,

among themselves, homogenous, and it is highly probable that they were akin to another great Indian stock, the Carib. At the present time, unhappily, all the tribes of the "bloc" are extinct, no vestige being left behind them.—P. A. Means.

6887. METRAUX, A. Une découverte biologique des Indiens de l'Amérique du Sud: La décoloration artificielle des plumes sur les oiseaux vivants. [A biological discovery by the Indians of South America: the artificial discoloration of the feathers of living birds.] *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris*, n.s. 20 1928: 181-192.—From the time of Columbus onwards it was noticed that the Indians kept great numbers of tame birds in their villages, doing so, however, without any intention of eating them or even their eggs. Indeed, they tended strongly to deprecate the eating of their feathered house-mates by the Europeans. It is probable that they kept the birds simply as pets, being pleased by their bright plumage and by the ability of some of them to imitate the human voice. There was, however, a more utilitarian purpose in the keeping of the birds than this. They were kept because of the great aesthetic value of their plumage. It was far easier to employ the feathers of domestic birds than it was to go out into the forests and hunt for them. Moreover, the Indians all over central and eastern South America established a very remarkable system whereby they could control the colors of the feathers to be plucked from living birds. Green feathers were plucked, let us say, from parrots and into the small holes left in the birds' skin was introduced a decoction prepared as follows: A living frog or a living toad was captured and jabbed with a thorn in several places, the wounds being thickly sprinkled with pepper. He was then placed in a pot where, infuriated by the pain, he distilled a powerful substance of the consistency of varnish. This was rubbed into the featherholes left in the birds, and later new feathers came out which were brilliant red spotted with yellow. This ingenious, if cruel, process existed side by side with the dyeing of plucked feathers in a preparation of Brasil-wood. The process is called *tapirage*, and it has long existed all over Brazil, as well as among the Guaykurú Indians of the Gran Chaco, who learned it from the Guaná, an Arawak fold conquered by them. Another method of changing the color of the plumage of living birds was to feed the bird on a poisonous grease called *cajaro*, which caused their feathers to become yellow. Finally, the art of *tapirage* was apparently distributed by the Arawak stock. It also occurs in Malaysia.—P. A. Means.

6888. TYLER, SIDNEY F. Jr. Children of the Orinoco Plains. *Natural Hist.* 29(3) May-Jun. 1929: 273-282.—A popular account of the Guahibos, a people who live in Eastern Colombia. Their environment is tropical and sylvan, abounding in bird- and animal-life. There are many insects also. In spite of the presence of hookworm among them, the people are of fairly good physique on the whole. Sufferers from hookworm are easily recognizable because of their swollen paunches. The people also have a great many body-scars due to the woodland character of their habitat. Their body-color is such that they are almost invisible at a distance among the shadows and dark leaves among which they live. The chief of the tribe is much respected and well obeyed. Houses are made of coarse thatch held up on crude wooden frames. The diet consists chiefly of manioc and other vegetable foodstuffs, with some fish and game added. The rafts made by the Guahibos are very primitive and scarcely hold up the paddler, who sits submerged in water to his middle. The character of the people is simple, curious and fickle, but good-natured. They are grown-up children.—P. A. Means.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 6926, 6979, 6988, 6992, 6996)

6889. CHIPIKHIN N. ЧИПИХИН Н. Современная казачья деревня на Дальнем Востоке. [A contemporary Cossack village in the Far East.] Северная Азия. 5-6 (23-24) 1928: 55-67.—The number of persons per Cossack family diminished during the years 1917-1923, but is now rapidly increasing. Cossack families today are larger than those of the peasants. Formerly the Cossacks tilled and realized an income from large farms; often the tilled areas were situated long distances from the homes. Today, the Cossack villages differ little (as regards land ownership) from those of the peasants. Economically, the Cossack's condition is neither that of the original inhabitant nor that of the emigrant who has come in to share the land. The Cossacks, however, are interested in the work of the Soviet and participate in the councils. (Statistics of Cossack participation in the Rural Council are included.) Schools are found in about 80 per cent of the villages occupied by them and from 60 to 100 per cent of all Cossack children are studying in these schools.—G. Vasilevich.

6890. HALL, H. R. The Caucasian relations of the peoples of the sea. *Klio*. 22 1928: 335-344.—Attention is called to Zakharov's article (in Russian) on the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and the Aegean world. Copper and bronze statuettes from the Caucasus have the peculiar horned helmets which Egyptian reliefs show as worn by the Shardana, one of the "Peoples of the Sea." The resemblance of these to Sardinian figures, though disputed, is clear. The huge long broad-sword and the broadbladed long triangular dagger used by the Shardana is also found in the Caucasus and Philistia. The Shardana, who afterwards colonized Sardinia, the nearly related Philistines, and other sea peoples came originally from the Caucasus. The first migrations in the 15th century came in small bodies overland through Armenia. In the 13th century the migrations were by sea, probably because the Hittites controlled the land route. The Shardana, Philistines, and Lycians are, to judge from their armor, related peoples. The Phaeustus Dish seems to prove that the Caucasians had reached Lycia by 1600 B.C. Probably the first settlements were made in the third millennium by the Lycians and Philistines while the Shardana sent out mercenaries from the Caucasus southward and finally came *en masse* uniting with their cousins and attacking Egypt. Possibly in this southern migration a large body had moved westward and colonized Sardinia. Those who remained in Asia Minor after their defeat were absorbed by their cousins. Whether the Tursha were the later Etruscans and of Caucasian origin is still an open question. The above theory of the origins and movements of the "Peoples of the Sea" is put forward with all reservations. Definite proofs are still lacking.—A. C. Johnson.

6891. KAGAROV, E. К вопросу о значении термина *Μύδρος*. Meaning of the term *Mýdrós*. Доклады Академии Наук СССР. 4 1928: 71-73. (Series B.)—Using the texts of Herodotus, Aristotle and other Greek writers as a basis for his assertions the author discusses the meaning of the term *μύδρος* first as a red hot iron and then in trials as an ordeal.—S. Mogilanskaya.

6892. LUPOV, P. ЛУПОВ, П. А. Н. Радищев о Вятском krae. [Contributions of Radishchev to the knowledge of the region of Viatka.] Труды Вятского Научно-Исследовательского Института Краеведения. 4 1928: 102-103.—The article offers historical and ethnographical data on the country of Viatka based on two books of Radishchev describing the region at the close of the 18th century: *Notes on*

a journey to Siberia and My diary during a journey in Siberia. In those days the country of Viatka first formed in 1780, stretched from the River Kama westward to include the present Votksk autonomous district and the vicinity of Elabuga in the Tartar Republic. The Siberian road (*trakt*) is mentioned and the discussion includes details regarding the number, size and character of settlements, types of peasant huts, the occupations of the people, their clothing and holidays, and the colonization of the Russians in the Finnish settlements. Much is said about the River Kama and shipbuilding on the river.—S. *Mogilanskaya*.

6893. MYDLARSKI, JAN. *Przyczynek do poznania struktury antropologicznej i zagadnień doboru wojskowego.* [Contributions to a knowledge of the anthropological composition of Poland based on examinations of army recruits.] *Kosmos.* 53 (1) Series A. 1928: 195-210.—An anthropological study of 100,000 persons—recruits of Polish army formed the basis of this study. Conclusions are based on the measurements of 48,000 of the recruits. The index method was used by the author in his study and three indices were taken—head, face and nose. The dolichocephalic type (index under 82), consisting of three groups—a northwestern, a northeastern, and the Volynian groups, prevails in the northern part of Poland. The brachycephalic type spreads mostly through the southern provinces of Poland. The strait facial type (index 85 and more) is distributed in the northwestern and Volynian regions accompanying the dolichocephals; in a wide belt from southwest to northeast the broad-faced type predominates. The strait-nosed type (index 63.9) is usual for the northwest and the flat-nosed type prevails through the southwestern part of the Republic. Considerable anthropological differentiation is established in Polish territory. (Three cartograms included in the paper show the general conclusions regarding the distribution of different anthropological types through Poland.)—J. Emelianoff.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 6930)

6894. LINDBLOM, K. G. *The use of the hammock in Africa.* (*Riksmuseets Etnografiska Avdelning. Smärre meddelanden No. 7.*) Stockholm 1928: 1-39.—According to literature hammocks were, and to some extent still are, used by whites in Angola, Lower Congo, the Loango coast, Cameroon (though with very local restrictions), the Portuguese islands in the bay of Biafra, Dahomey, Togo, the Gold Coast, Ashanti (the latter four forming, with Angola, a centre of hammock-travelling,) the Ivory Coast (not widespread, it appears), Liberia and Sierra Leone (another centre), and to some degree in French Guinea. It is also found in Portuguese East Africa, and is used by travellers between that colony and Angola. In brief it is found in regions where horses cannot live, or, generally speaking, where draught animals or vehicles cannot be used, at any rate prior to the introduction of motors and the building of reasonably good roads. It is expressly stated by early writers that the best hammocks came from Brazil (*Labat*). Lindblom has been unable, however, to trace the usage of the word "tipoya" north of the Loango coast. References to the native use of the hammock, are surprisingly sparse in literature. Its distribution among natives has been established as follows: Angola (very sparingly, however), the ancient kingdom of Salvador (patterned upon the Portuguese style), the lower Congo region generally speaking, Loango, Cameroon (sparingly; possibly introduced by natives from Sierra Leone or Liberia), Togo, the Gold Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone with their hinterlands, and the coast region next northward. In Lower Congo,

Loango, the Slave and Gold Coasts and Ashanti, hammocks are exclusively used for travelling by "kings," chiefs, or generally more important persons. In many parts of these regions the hammock forms part of the royal insignia. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, on the other hand the hammock is used for resting, though not so much for sleeping at nights. Nor is it used exclusively in these countries by people of social standing. In the palaver huts it is usual to find suspended hammocks in which the men are may be seen lying at ease. In order to obtain a further bearing on the subject by way of linguistics, Lindblom has collected a list of local names for hammock in West Africa. Some of these words are pure importations, such as "hamaka," "hamanka" (Slave and Gold Coast), others are native words, but of forms from which it may be inferred that the hammock originally was an element extraneous to the respective peoples (see the Duala, Bakongo, etc., words in the list). Attention is also given to the technique of the African hammock. It may no doubt safely be said that the African hammocks do not diverge in their technique from those of South America. The hammock must be looked upon as an element which is exotic to Africa, partly because in that continent it is not used in most places by the common people but by those of the better sort, and partly by reason of the linguistic terms for hammock. In certain cases the terms "tipoya," "hamaka," etc. point to direct importation (by Europeans, presumably in the first place the Portuguese) from America. In conclusion Lindblom emphasizes that a study of the hammock in Africa should, in order to yield the best results, be extended so as to include also the *litter* in its different forms. This element, it is true, is not indigenous to Africa, but, at all events it undoubtedly existed among the Negroes, there prior to the appearance of the hammock.—Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden.

ASIA

(See also Entries 6794, 6798, 6844, 6931, 6932, 6959)

6895. AUERBACH, N. АУЭРБАХ, Н. Состояние музеиного дела в Сибирском крае. [Museums in the Siberian region.] *Сибиреведение.* (8-10) 1928: 1-10.—This article is a description of museums, the work carried on in them, and museum construction in Siberia during the years 1920 to 1926. There has been an increase of 100 per cent in the number of museums.—G. Vasilevich.

6896. BAUERMAN, K. БАУЕРМАН, К. К вопросу об азиатском происхождении коряков. [The Asiatic origin of the Koriaks.] *Северная Азия.* 5-6 (23-24) 1928: 117-124.—The author attempts to prove the hill-sides of Sayan to be the origin of the Koriaks. In this article many local names of rivers are mentioned, explained and compared to analogical names of rivers met with in the eastern Siberia and Sayans.—G. Vasilevich.

6897. BEL'DENINOV, S. БЕЛДЕНИНОВ, С. Сибирское краеведение, правовой быт и обычное право. [Regional studies in Siberia. Social and legal aspects.] *Краеведение.* 8 (5) 1928: 451-466.—The ethnographical department of investigation of the Russian Geographical Society in Siberia chiefly studies the material and spiritual cultures and the study of the social life is still a weak point. In this article the author historically describes the study of different phases of the social organizations in Siberia. In conclusion he states the problems of regional study in this domain and shows the ways to solve them.—G. Vasilevich.

6898. BOGORAZ-TAN, V. БОГОРАЗ-ТАН, В. Новые данные по этнографии малых народностей севера. [Latest data on the ethnography of the minor nationalities of the North.] *Северная Азия.*

3(21) 1928: 49–53.—The Keto and the Ostyak-Samoyed breed reindeers of the same stock as that on the Sayan. The adopted form of reindeer breeding is that without watch dogs. In the marshes the watch dog is used in the district extending to the river Lena. The Okhot and Anadir reindeer breeders attempt to use a hunting dog for herding purposes. The Sleigh of the Yakut and Tunguse reindeer breeders to the east of Lena derives its origin from that of the hunter on foot. The Shorz, instead of sleighs, for hunting, use a horse skin drawn by straps over the shoulders. It resembles the toboggan used by Eskimos.—G. Vasilevich.

6899. DIMITRIEV, V. ДИМИТРИЕВ, В. 10 лет этнографической работы в Смоленской губернии. [Ten years of ethnographical work in the Smolensk District.] Краеведение. 10(5) 1928: 579–587.—A review of the ethnographical work carried on during the period 1917–27: museums and scientific societies; works published in the Smolensk District; and all ethnographical excursions.—G. Vasilevich.

6900. GUSHCHIN, S. ГУШЧИН, С. Материалы по народной кулинарии. [Materials on popular cooking.] Сибирская Живая Старина. 7 1928: 23–46.—This article gives an insight into the culinary art of the Russian population in the Tunkin District on Lake Baikal. Its principal aim is to show the reciprocal influence of the Russian and Buriat cooking. In addition to agriculture, the population engages in fishing, hunting, and cattle-breeding, the cultivation of berries and the gathering of cedar nuts, thus providing a variety of food for the different seasons. The foods are classified as: bread, porridge, roast-meat, gruel, sweets, beverages and food served with tea. The methods of preparation are described. Special dishes eaten only on particular days and the part these play in ritual are explained. (The data were gathered in 1926–27. A special bibliography and the terminology relating to the food items and utensils is included.)—G. Vasilevich.

6901. IARKHO, A. and BALKINA, V. ЯРХО, А. и БАЛКИНА, В. Физическое развитие населения Хакасского округа Сибирского края. [The physical development of the population of the Hackassia District in the Siberian country.] Северная Азия. 5–6 (23–24) 1928: 100–116.—Materials collected by the authors in 1925 are compared with materials collected in 1924–25 and with those of Goroshenko collected 30 years ago. The aim of this article is: (1) to give the characteristics of the physical development of the native as well as of the cross-bred population of the Hackassia district, (2) to compare the above-mentioned data, and (3) to point out certain biological and demographic peculiarities of the population. The following differences in physical development are observed: the natives are less developed than the Russians, but more than the population of the Altai; physical differences within the native groups also exist; the Kisily are the least developed, while the Medits most nearly approach the Russians in physical development. The population is on the increase. The Hackassia District has been formed from parts of the former Achinsky and Minusinsk districts. (Several tables are appended.)—G. Vasilevich.

6902. KREINOVICH, E. КРЕЙНОВИЧ, Е. Расселение туземного населения советской части острова Сахалина. [Distribution of the native population in the Soviet part of the Saghalien Island.] Дальневосточное Статистическое Обозрение. 12 (51) 1928: pp. 1–9.—According to the materials collected in 1927–28, the northern part of Saghalien is inhabited by the tribes of the Gilyak, the Orok, the Tungus and the Yakuts. The chief occupations of the Gilyak are fishing and seal hunting. The only domestic animal is the dog. Recently the Gilyaks began to provide themselves with reindeers. The chief occupations of

the Oros besides reindeer-breeding and overland hunting are fishing and the hunting of sea-mammals. The Tungus, in search of profitable places for hunting, emigrated to the Saghalien 80 years ago. The Yakut emigrated there 50 years ago and live scattered here and there. (The author indicates the number and the list of the settlements of each nationality.)—F. Fizik.

6903. LAMBRECHT, FRANCIS. Ifugaw villages and houses. Publ. of the Catholic Anthropological Conf. 1(3) Apr. 1929: 117–141.—Ifugaw province (Philippine Islands) has hundreds of villages on mountain slopes or hilltops and along waterways, but always near the terraced rice fields. Where water is scarce there are no villages although there may be isolated fields of sweet potatoes. The villages are terraced, but on ground not suitable for rice terraces, and are shaded often with betelnut trees. All groups of houses, even parts of villages, are named, sometimes with words having other significations, such as the names of plants, animals or topographical features. Habitations are of two kinds, the hut (*abong*) which is either a temporary shelter, a home for an old couple who have retired in favor of married children, or for a poor family; and the house (*bale*). The *abong* is a platform about half a meter above ground on four or six poles, with or without walls, and roofed with loose thatch. The house (*bale*) is a small low cage on four posts. Walls are of wooden boards. In some regions the thick thatch of grass is pitched steep and brought down far enough to hide the house cage. These *bale* are narrow dark, uncomfortable, and unsanitary, but their owners use them seldom except for sleeping. The native lives outdoors and has no concern for the morals of his family which would lead him to want a home in which to keep them. (Diagrams and plates showing details of village plans and house construction and a vocabulary in three dialects, Kiangan, Mayawayaw, and Dukligan.) —Lyman Bryson.

6904. LEONOV, N. ЛЕОНОВ, Н. Туземные советы в тайге и тундрах [The native councils in the forest and on the tundra.] Советский Север. 1 1928: 219–258.—The author vividly describes the convocation of the Tungus *Suglan* in the dull swamps of the Podkamennaya Tungus River and its work. He cites the temporary statutes concerning the government of the natives of the North, the system of councils, their organisation and finances. He concludes by describing the work of the native tribunals.—G. Vasilevich.

6905. ORLOVSKIY, P. ОРЛОВСКИЙ, П. Год анадырско-чукотского оленеводства. The life of the Anadir and Chukchee reindeer-breeders throughout the whole year. [Северная Азия. 2(20) 1928: 61–70.—The lives of the reindeer-breeders throughout the year are fully connected with those of their reindeers and are timed according to the moon. The calendar of the Chukchee, their occupations for every month, their holidays the origins of which are related to their duties as reindeer breeders—are described.—G. Vasilevich.

6906. POLTORADIEV, P. ПОЛТОРАДИЕВ, П. Пушной промысел в Тункинском районе. [The fur trade in the Tunkin District.] Жизнь Бурятии. 1 1929: 99–106.—A description of Buryat hunting in the Tunkin District, including details of the preparations for hunting, the regulation of the hunting season, the homes of the Buryat, and the different rites of Shaman and of Lama to which the population recently have turned. The second section of the article shows the importance of trade in the Buryat country. (Statistical data of Buryat trade are included.)—G. Vasilevich.

6907. POPOV, G. ПОПОВ, Г. Омоки. [The Omocks.] Северная Азия. 2(20) 1928: 71–74.—

This article gives interesting information on the present life of the Omocks in the Kolym District. According to literature, the Omocks had been living in the Kolym Country long before the coming of Russians. The ethnographers considered their race extinct.—G. Vasilevich.

6908. ROMASHOV, I. РОМАШОВ, И. Быт и социальные болезни ольхонских бурят. [Life and social diseases of the Buryat population of the district of Olkhon.] Северная Азия. 4 (22) 1928: 91-99.—The author offers a brief geographical description of the district of Olhon on Lake Baikal and gives full details on the ethnography of the Buryat's population, mentioning all their trades. He points out the spread of venereal diseases (42 per cent infected with syphilis) and the increasing mortality. The population has diminished 18.5 per cent in the last 30 years.—G. Vasilevich.

6909. SAVEL'EV, A. САВЕЛЬЕВ, А. Былинный эпос в Приангарском крае. [The legends of the country along the Angara River.] Известия Средне-Сибирского Отдела Русского Географического Общества. 3 (3) 1928: 66-81.—All legends gathered in the country along the Angara River in 1843 and two legends collected in 1914 in the village of Yark are recounted in this article. The manner in which the name of Ilia Murovez is used in the first legend gives reason to suppose that he descended from a line of ancestors living in the town of Murovsk in the Chernigovsk District instead of in the Vladimir District. In the legend of Dobrinia two stories are interwoven—that of the marriage of Dobrinia with Nastasia Mikulishna and that of the baffled attempt of Alesha Popovitch to marry the wife of Dobrinia during the absence of Dobrinia. The subject of marriage is described here more fully than in any other known legend. All of the legends are crude and free from any poetical element.—G. Vasilevich.

6910. SHUKHOV, I. ШУХОВ, И. Зыряне Тарского округа и их охотничий промысел. [The Ziryans of the Tarsk District and their methods of hunting.] "Известия." Издания Государственного Западно Сибирского Музея. (1) 1928: 99-120.—This article is a descriptive one based on explorations made in 1926-27 on the northwestern borders of Siberia along the Irtysh River. It consists of two parts: (1) a short description of the Tara region, its territories, administrative arrangements, and national elements. The Zyriane who emigrated to the central western section of Siberia in the period 1880-1899, constitute 22

per cent of the entire population in the Tara region. They have preserved their language but in all other ways they have adapted their lives to the Russian manner of living; (2) the occupations of the Zyrians are described special attention is given to hunting and everything connected with it—the homes, weapons, and hunter's equipment including a great variety of snares used by the Zyrians.—G. Vasilevich.

6911. SUSLOV, I. СУСЛОВ, И. Социальная культура тунгусов бассейна Подкаменной Тунгуски и верховьев Таймыры. [The culture of the Tunguse inhabiting the countries on the Podkamennaya Tunguska River and those on the upper Taimura.] Северная Азия. 1 (19) 1928: 55-63.—In this article are given materials gathered during the expedition up the River Chuna, an affluent of the Podkamennaya Tunguska. The family unit is important in tribal government and social life. The authority of the eldest member of the clan is an important factor in the conduct of clan affairs. Exogamy does not exist, but intermarriage in one family through three generations is permitted among the poor. Until 1920 the Tunguse were governed by princes (*Shulinga*). They are now governed by councils. Each family controls one or more patrimonial domains, the right to which is obtained by two years of ownership. The domains are hereditary, but may be sold only by permission of the council. Marriages are concluded through the payment of *kalim*. The poor have to work for the *kalim* in the house of the bride. Only widows have a right to vote. A cheated husband has the right to kill his wife and her lover. Theft is rare. The inheritance is evenly divided among all of the heirs. A foreign outlaw is not received in any family. There are neither family gods nor holidays.—G. Vasilevich.

6912. UTKIN, L. УТКИН, Л. Заметки по народной медицине. [Notes on popular medicine.] Сибирская живая старина. 7 1928: 90-100.—New material collected among the Russian and native population in the districts of Tomsk and Altai give the seasons when plants used for medicine are picked and the different medicinal properties of these plants. The article describes certain beliefs concerning medicinal plants and explains certain superstitions regarding the gathering of the plants. (The scientific names of the plants mentioned in the article are included.)—G. Vasilevich.

6913. VINNIKOV, I. ВИННИКОВ, И. Траур вдовы и обычай "Iftiqād." у доисламских арабов. [The widow's mourning and the *iftiqād* custom of the Pre-Islamic Arabs.] Доклады Академии Наук СССР. 3 1928: 39-43.—S. Mogilanskaya.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 6867)

6914. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Das Grab eines Grossen und seines Zwerges aus der Zeit des Nektanebes. [The grave of a great man and his dwarf from the time of Nektanebo.] *Zeitschr. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 64(1) 1929: 76–83.—J. E. Quibell during his excavation of the Teti pyramid found, in a group of nine sarcophagi, two of dark granite, one of which is very large and stately, the other very small, like the coffin of a child. According to the inscriptions these are the coffins of a man who arose from the lower ranks and became an important personage under Nektanebo, and of his dwarf whom he caused to be buried together with him. The dwarf was not a pygmy, but a pathological, brachycephalic Egyptian, probably the court fool of his lord with whom he was buried in answer to his prayer to Osiris-Apis.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

6915. DIEHL, CHARLES. Communication. Une mosaïque de Souéida. [Communication. A mosaic from Souéida.] *Acad. des Inscr. & Belles-Lettres. C. R., Bull.* Jan.–Mar. 1929: 42–46.—Describes a portrait found above a tomb in the ruined basilica of Souéida in Syria, bearing the inscription "Sergios also lives;" also the finding of traces of a canal leading to the ancient Kanatha mentioned in an inscription already published by Waddington (*Inscriptions de Syrie*, 2092). The portrait is similar to those not infrequently found in Africa.—Donald McFayden.

6916. GARDINER, ALAN H. The Sinai script and origin of the alphabet. *Palestine Exploration Fund. Quart. Statement*. Jan. 1929: 48–55.—A survey of the various attempts to decipher these inscriptions and an evaluation of the present status of this bit of research. The only absolutely certain letters are the four constituting the word *Bacalat*, though the identification of several others is highly probable.—J. M. Powis Smith.

6917. SPELEERS, L. L'exposition des trésors d'Ur au British Museum. [The exposition of the treasures of Ur in the British Museum.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 7(4) Oct.–Dec. 1928: 1668–1677.—The significance of the recent finds at Ur as exhibited at the British Museum.—A. T. Olmstead.

GREECE

(See also Entry 6928)

6918. SCHOBER, ARNOLD. Zu den Friesen der delphischen Schatzhäuser. [The friezes of the Delphic treasuries.] *Jahresh. öesterreich. Archäol. Inst. Beiblatt. (Suppl.)* 24(1) 1929: 87–96.—Differences in size make it impossible to fit together as one the fragments usually considered to be from the treasury of the Siphnians at Delphi. From the style the additional fragments would seem to be from another Ionic treasury, probably that of Clazomenae.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

ITALY

(See also Entry 6943)

6919. LUGLI, G. Gli scavi dei Fori di Augusto e di Traiano. [The excavations of the forums of Augustus

and Trajan.] *Vie d'Italia*. 35(2) Feb. 1929: 97–106.—The recent excavations at Rome have largely cleared the forums of Augustus and Trajan. The temple of Mars Ultor in the former was found to have been rather thoroughly destroyed; in a small chapel adjoining the main temple, however, apparently arranged under Hadrian, were found a considerable number of fragments of columns and statues. The enclosure wall of the forum, with the semi-circular side walls, is now largely visible. These side walls, a feature copied in the later construction of Trajan, are now seen not to have been bare, but to have had porticos adorned with statues. The forum of Trajan was so arranged as to serve monumental and practical purposes at the same time; a street passed through it (out of sight of the monumental part), and adjoining it was a large building in basilica form, the purpose of which has not as yet been determined. When the excavations are completed by the removal of the buildings which separate the newly uncovered part of the forum of Trajan from that known before, one of the most splendid sections of imperial Rome will have come to life again. Care has been taken, however, to preserve such later structures in this area as were of interest,—e.g., in the forum of Augustus the buildings of 9th century Greek monks and the later knights of Rhodes. (Photographs of present excavations, and drawings of prospective excavations.)—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

6920. BENOIT, FERNAND. Notes et documents d'archéologie Arlésienne. [Notes and documents on the archaeology of Arles.] *Mémoires de l'Institut Hist. de Provence*. 5(1–2) 1928: 88–113.—The excavations on Comargue, an island in the delta of the Rhone, lead the author to believe that there has been continuous activity here from pre-Roman to Gallo-Roman times. It is also believed that a play upon words transformed the name of the town Sancta Maria de Ratis to Notres Donnes de la Barque, to Notre Dame de la Rode, and last to Les Maries de la Mer. The latest finds are Attic pottery. (Illustrated.)—H. M. Seemann.

6921. FILOV, B. Les dernières découvertes archéologiques en Bulgarie. [Recent archaeological discoveries in Bulgaria.] *Rev. Bulgare*. 1(3–4) Jan.–Apr. 1929: 57–60.—Walther I. Brandt.

6922. MENGHIN, OSWALD, and SERACSIK, ALEXANDER. Römische Funde aus Sommerein am Leithagebirge, Niederösterreich. [Roman finds from Sommerein in the Leitha mountains, Lower Austria.] *Jahresh. öesterreich. Archäol. Inst. (Beiblatt.)* 24(1) 1929: 69–86.—The neighborhood of Sommerein, from which many individual objects have found their way to museums, has recently been subjected to a systematic archaeological survey. The Roman period is here reported on; numerous graves (some of them intact), etc., were located in the fields and the objects discovered sent to the provincial museum.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

6923. CROWFOOT, J. W. Excavations on Ophel, 1928. *Palestine Exploration Fund. Quart. Statement*. Jan. 1929: 9–16.—The diggings on Ophel, conducted by Director Crowfoot, of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, during 1928, are here briefly summarized and illustrated. The main finds were a cistern from the

time of Nehemiah; some of the oldest walls yet found; rock-cut rooms and drains from the pre-Byzantine age; and Byzantine mosaic floors.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

6924. LONGHURST, A. H. Pallava architecture, Part II: Intermediate or Mamalle Period. *Memoirs Archaeol. Survey of India.* 33 1928: pp. 50.—Narasimha, who succeeded Mahendra I of the Pallava kings in the second quarter of the 7th century, founded the town of Mohamallapuram (Mahabalipuram), now known as the Seven Pagodas, on a strip of sand between the sea and the Buckingham Canal, in the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency. The earliest monuments found here were excavated during Mamalla's reign, and the others during the time of his successors, Mahendravarman II and Paramesvaravarman I. The examples in the

Mamalla style are: (1) cave temples, rock-cut excavations with elegant pillars of good proportion and sculptural figures in high-relief; (2) rathas, rock-cut models of sculptural temples mainly of timber construction; (3) rock sculptures on the natural face of cliffs or huge rocks,—different from anything elsewhere in India. Explanation for the location is found in the fact that the Pallavas were a great maritime people who founded Hindu settlements and introduced Brahmanism in the Malay Archipelago. Mamallapuram was the most suitable locality for a naval base for the capital Kanchi, (now Conjeeveram). The monuments are numerous, their architectural details showing the skill of the workmen as masons and wood-carvers. (Plates). —*E. Cole.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 6956)

6925. BOURGERY, A. Lucain et la magie. [Magic in Lucan.] *Rev. des Études Latines.* 6 (3) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 299–313.—The elaborate account which Lucan gives (*Pharsalia*, Book VI) of a consultation with a Thessalian magician before the battle of Pharsalus is not to be regarded as merely literary ornamentation, which Lucan avoided in his writing. It is not impossible that it has an historical basis; in any case, it certainly represents a genuine interest which the author shared with many of his contemporaries. The many parallels, some to magical papyri, some to popular beliefs of the day, which can be found, confirm the view that it was intended seriously; it therefore becomes a source of considerable importance.—*Edward Roche Hardy, Jr.*

6926. STEMLINGER, EDUARD. Antiker Okkultismus. [Ancient occultism.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissenschaft. u. Jugendbildung.* 5 (2) 1929: 144–152.—A summary of the various manifestations of the “Unknown” as described by the writers of Greece and Rome. Definitions and descriptions of supernatural forces are supplemented with an account of the methods of learning the will of these forces, as well as of the procedure for controlling and directing them.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

6927. WENKEBACH, ERNST. Beiträge zur Textgeschichte der Epidemienkommentare Galens. [Contributions to the textual history of Galen's Commentaries on the Epidemics of Hippocrates.] *Abhandl. d. preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaft. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 1928: pp. 94.—In 1525 Aldus Manutius published the first edition of the works of Galen in which Galen's *Commentaries* on the *Epidemics* of Hippocrates are included. Up to the present there has been no opportunity for a critical examination of the MSS which served as a basis for the Aldine edition. This opportunity and the critical apparatus for the reexamination was furnished by the inter-academic preparations for an edition in the *Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*. The examination has shown that all the Greek MSS go back to one 14th century original. This original was the foundation of the Aldine edition, where, as all philologists agree, the *Commentaries* are almost illegible. In the later editions prepared by Gemüsäus (Basel, 1538), by René Chartier (Paris, 1679), and by Kühn (1828), the commentaries in the *Epidemics* are incomplete and very defective. Galen commented upon only four of the seven books of the *Epidemics*—the first, second, third, and sixth. Much older and better than the Greek tradition is the Arabic tradition of the *Epidemics* commentaries. An Arabic translation of these commentaries by the famous Arabian physician and translator, Hunain ibn Ishaq (died

c. 875), is preserved in the two MSS of the Escorial, 804 and 805, dating from the 10th century. A German translation of these Arabic MSS was prepared by Dr. Franz-Pfaff of Berlin for the *Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*, and only with the help of this Arabic tradition are we enabled to understand and reconstruct many of the incomprehensible passages of the extant editions. Hunain ibn Ishaq used a critical method in establishing the genuine Galen text and prepared his translation with great accuracy and thoroughness.—*S. Gandz.*

HISTORY OF ART

6928. GALT, CAROLINE M. A bronze statuette. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 40–52.—The article describes a Mount Holyoke bronze statuette of especial artistic quality and also valuable for its rarity as an example of bronze athletic sculpture from the first half of the 5th century b.c. The figure has all the archaisms characteristic of the sculpture of that age, in which there is a naive combination of the new anatomical knowledge, with a continuity of the earlier typical forms. The pose is the characteristic one previous to the innovations of Myron and Polycleitus. The statue is the only example of a 5th century original, showing the cross braids of the back hair combined with the long locks in front looped over a fillet and ending over the temples. However, the many extant copies of early 5th century statues show that this was common in the sculpture of that age.—*A. A. Trever.*

6929. HERZFIELD, E. La sculpture rupestre de la Perse sassanide (Planche XXXV à XLVII). [The rupestrian sculpture of Sassanian Persia.] *Rev. des Arts Asiatiques.* 5 (3) 1929: 129–142.—Sassanian art is complex: we have some light on the architecture, the rupestrian sculptures, metallurgy, medallions, cameos and intaglios, and textiles; but the real Sassanian ceramics are not yet known. Sculpture is the most important, being rich in monuments from which we can learn much. The term “Sassanian” is restricted to the period between 225 and 630 A.D., which includes the genesis, represented by the monuments of Ardashir I which were executed by provincial artists, the apogee attained under Chapour I and Bahram I, and a third period in which painting entirely takes the place of sculpture. Sassanian art is a late manifestation of Greek art, but it has nothing to do with Occidental Hellenism or with the Roman or Byzantine Empires. It inherits in direct line from Oriental Hellenism and Greco-Bactrian art.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

EGYPT

(See also Entry 6939)

6930. WIEDEMANN, A. Ägyptische Religion (1921-1927). [Egyptian religion 1921-1927.] *Arch. f. Religionwissenschaft*. 26 (3-4) Feb. 1929: 331-361.—A report of discoveries and publications in the field indicated from 1921-1927, with brief mention of the scope and implications of the more important of these. The classification is as follows: I. General. II. Relations to other religions. III. Individual deities. IV. Man Worship. V. Animal and plant cults. VI. Kultus. VII. The Osiris group. VIII. Osiris doctrine. IX. Tombs, etc. X. Magic and amulets.—*E. C. Hughes*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 6939)

6931. JEAN, CHARLES-F. Larsa d'après les textes cunéiformes (2187 à 1901). [Larsa according to the cuneiform texts (2187 to 1901 B.C.).] *Babyloniaca*. 10 (4) 1928: 161-239.—I. Political and social facts at the time of its independence. At the fall of the Sumerian dynasty of Ur, Babylonia was dominated by the Akkadians, grouped about two centers, Larsa and Isin. The reigns of the first three kings of Larsa totalled 84 years,—long enough to assume that life in that city was reasonably peaceful and happy. Ten kings followed, the last two of which achieved distinction in the local annals. II. Labor, agriculture and animal husbandry. The ground space was divided into meadows, grain-fields, orchards and date groves. Irrigation by the state and cultivation by the people were necessary. The chief grain was barley, which was the standard food for people, cattle, officials, and the king. Of plants and trees the date palm was the most useful and most highly prized. Cattle constituted an important source of income. The texts mention swine, sheep, lambs, goats, bulls, cows, calves, and asses. These were in charge of shepherds. The chief articles of food in addition to grain were fruits, chiefly dates, pork, fish, birds, and vegetables, such as leeks. For drink they had wine and beer. Most commercial transactions were small deals between individuals; there were also merchants, tradesmen, and agents. Even commercial societies were in vogue. Transportation was by boat and by wagons drawn by oxen or asses. Larsa had no mines, but imported its metals, such as silver, gold, and copper. Their value was in weight, established by the standard weight of the gold. Manufacture and industry were quite limited. Asphalt was imported for use in building; clay was abundant, and was used for bricks. Of furniture we find beds, chairs, tables, and baskets. Wool was woven into cloth for garments. Perfumery and medicinal products were made from plants. Objects of art and worship were produced from metals and wood. III. Society. The king and his entourage were the apex of the social structure. Next came the royal agents, whose functions are not entirely described. Among these were the heads of the equipment, the comptroller, the head of the commercial agents, of musicians, of weaving slaves, bakers, masons, smiths; then there were the judges, secretaries, scribes, priests, soldiers, and the police force. The people included the parents, the children, born or adopted, the professional folk, and the slaves with all their complicated relations. IV. Religion. More than 20 names of the gods or goddesses in whose honor the kings built or restored temples are well-known. In addition we have a group of theophorous kings, who attached to their own names some divine name. Oblations and sacrifices had their place in the worship of the gods, offered by kings and their officials. Shamash was the principal sanctuary

both in Sumer and Akkad. The temple was a kind of moral person which enjoyed different incomes, as it owned slaves, cattle, fields, orchards, silver, gold, etc. It also functioned as a bank loaning money, goods, cereals, or cattle. Larsa adopted the calendar of Nippur, with two or three exceptions. V. Administration of justice. Formerly the priests were judges of the temple. Now the priest was no longer a judge at the same time. The house of judgment was near the temple. In Babylonia Hammurabi conferred judicial authority on five kinds of persons, (1) governor of a village, (2) mayor, (3) assembly of nobles or elders, (4) judges of a district, (5) judges of Babylon. VI. Proper personal names common to Ur, Larsa, and Nippur, seem to point to a close relationship among the inhabitants in occupations, in commerce, and in religion.—*Ira M. Price*.

6932. OPITZ, DIETRICH. Der geschlachtete Gott. [The slain god.] *Archiv. f. Orientforsch.* 5 (2-3) 1929: 81-89.—Three conceptions of the slaying of a god are discussed, showing three steps in the development of the idea: (1) In an ancient Babylonian relief-fragment a half-human demon is being killed for some unknown purpose; (2) 1800 years later, the victim, represented in fully human form, is being killed as punishment, the new beings created from his blood to be servants of the gods; (3) the third conception, related by Berossos, is a late Babylonian variant wherein the god voluntarily offers his own life, so that the human beings created from his blood partake of the divine nature. (Illustrations)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

6933. WEIDNER, ERNST F. Die Kämpfe Adadnarari I gegen Hanigalbat. [The battles of Adadnarari I against Hanigalbat.] *Archiv f. Orientforsch.* 5 (2-3) 1929: 89-100.—Adadnarari I (1310-1281 B.C.) is the oldest Assyrian ruler from whose reign we have had a considerable number of inscriptions. These inscriptions contain much important material for the history of culture, but give only the most cursory summary of the battles and conquests of Adadnarari I. The situation in regard to the king has now changed, however, with the publication (in this article) of some new inscriptions from this reign. They give a detailed account of the battles of Adadnarari I against Hanigalbat, and furnish important data for Mesopotamian history during that significant period when the power of the Mitannian state, under the Harrian kings, succumbed before that of the striving Assyrians. (Illustrations and texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

PHOENICIA

6934. BOSCH-GIMPERA, P. Fragen der Chronologie der phönizischen Kolonisation in Spanien. [Questions on the chronology of the Phoenician settlements in Spain.] *Klio*. 22 1928: 345-368.—For the early history of Spain archaeological evidence is as yet very scanty, and literary sources are all much later than the events of which they relate. In the Old Testament Tarshish or Tartessus is recorded. According to Posidonius, cited by Strabo, the Phoenicians undertook three expeditions to Spain, on the last of which Gades was founded. The date of this colony, according to Velleius Paterculus, is about 1100 B.C. Then followed their settlements in North Africa and the western islands. Malaca, Sexi, and Abdera are commonly supposed to have been founded in Spain by the Phoenicians directly, but the dates are unknown. Curiously enough the *Periplus* of Avienus mentions no Phoenician site in Spain, although it is probable that there is a reference to Gades. Possibly the Phoenician trading stations had by this time succumbed to the barbarians. The site of Tartessus has not been uncovered as yet. The author believes that the main city lay inland and had a market on the island at the mouth of the river. The connection of Tartessus with the fabled Atlantis is not capable of

proof or disproof. Borchardt placed Atlantis in North Africa; Hermann, believed that Tartessus was originally near Tunis and that after its destruction the name was transferred to Spain. Both theories are discussed and rejected. There is no archaeological evidence for Phoenician settlements in Spain prior to the 8th century. The author would date the settlement of Gades about this time as a military outpost for the protection of their commerce. This developed materially until the destruction of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar. With the rise of Carthage after the close of the 6th century the era of real colonization of Spain begins.—A. C. Johnson.

6935. SCHULTEN, A. *Tartessos*. *Klio*. 22 1928: 284-291.—Tartessos is first mentioned in history about 1000 B.C. for its trade in silver and tin. It was probably known to the people of Asia Minor in the flourishing age of the Minoan civilization, and the suffix *-essos* leads to the implication that it was a Minoan settlement. The Phoenicians founded Gades about 1100. With the expansion of their Spanish settlements they came into conflict with Tartessos, which seems to have come under their domination about 800 B.C. Tyre itself was conquered by the Assyrians about 700 and Assaraddon (680-668) boasted of his domains extending from the East to Tartessos in the West. Colaeus, the Samian, was the first of the Greek race to visit the city; he brought back a rich cargo of silver. To this age belong the myths of the wanderings of Hercules and his contest with Geryon, who is identified with Geron, king of Tartessos. Another king, Argonthonius (a Celtic word meaning "silver-man") is said to have lived 120 years and to have ruled for 80 (630-550 B.C.). The *Periplus* of a Massilian merchant, translated by Avienus, is our best evidence for the importance of Tartessos in the 6th century shortly before its destruction by the Carthaginians. The city was situated on an island in the mouth of the river Guadalquivir. The people were seafaring merchants trading in tin with Britain, and amber from the Baltic, and controlling the rich mines of Andalusia and Murcia. They lived under a monarchy and, like Carthage, were merchants rather than warriors. Their army was composed of Iberian mercenaries. The difference between the highly civilized Tartessians and the barbarian Iberians leads to the conclusion that the former were seafaring people from the eastern Mediterranean settling in Spain in the Minoan age.—A. C. Johnson.

PALESTINE

6936. NORDEN, JOSEPH. *Der "Diener des Ewigen." (Der "Gottesknecht")* [The "Servant of the Lord."]. *Der Morgen*. 4(6) 1929: 581-589.—Norden raises the question as to the identity of the "servant of God" in Isaiah 41-53. He points out that in the Bible individuals are so designated, but that the name is applied also to groups of persons, the term "servant" occurring then in the plural. The usage in the singular in Isaiah 41-53 led to the assumption that an individual was meant, whom the New Testament considered to be Jesus. Exception was taken by Bleek, Wellhausen and others, who felt that the singular was used in a collective sense and applied to the people Israel. Norden supports this theory, which is in harmony with Jewish tradition. He disagrees with Kittel, who believes the "servant of God" to be an historical person, executed in Babylonia for proclaiming the approaching redemption of his people. Norden objects that a similar fate must then have overtaken the prophet of Second-Isaiah, who was no less outspoken.—Nelson Glueck.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 7589)

6937. GRANDE, CARLE del. *La poesia di Pindaro*. [The poetry of Pindar.] *Riv. Indo-Greco-Italica Filologia*. 12(3-4) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—An essay of appreciation noting the poet's skilful manipulation of his materials, his feeling for artistic unity in word and thought, the depth of his religious emotion, the universality of his appeal.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

6938. LÖWY, EMANUEL. *Der Schluss der Iphigenia in Aulis*. [The end of the Iphigenia in Aulis.] *Jahresh. öesterreich. Archäol. Inst.* 24(1) 1919: 1-41.—The surviving ancient representations of the sacrifice of Iphigenia may be divided into two groups: A has Agamemnon veiled, Calchas officiating, Achilles present, Iphigenia advancing unbound to the altar; B, Agamemnon officiating, Achilles absent, Iphigenia carried by Odysseus and another. (The well-known Pompeian wall-painting of the theme follows B, but with the figure of Agamemnon from A.) A is more in accordance with the present conclusion of the Iphigenia in Aulis, B with the indications in the genuine parts of the play. A probably derives from the famous painting of Timanthes, which we many conjecture to have followed the traditional arrangement of the scene, while the figure of Iphigenia and the general tone were on the nobler plane to which Euripides raised the story.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

6939. TRITSCH, FRANZ. *Die Stadtbildungen des Altertums und die griechischen Polis*. [Town planning in antiquity and the Greek city.] *Klio*. 22(1-2) Jul. 1928: 1-83.—In the ancient Egyptian city broad processional streets connected the sacred precincts and were lined with the elaborate villas of the wealthy which lay below the royal palace. Tradesmen and artisans lived apart in groups of small houses separated by narrow alleys. The cities were unwalled and the outer temple precincts formed the urban limits. In Syria and Mesopotamia the cities were fortified with gigantic walls and towers. The royal palace formed the center but the structure of the town was centrifugal, i.e., the streets led to walls rather than to the center. The private houses with their great enclosing wall show a development from the pastoral age when the shepherd built his tent beside the fold for his flocks. In southern Asia Minor and Palestine the cities were built on strongly fortified hills, but their general plan was similar to that of the Mesopotamian towns. The Hittite capital at Boghas Keui with its massive walls and towers shows the same influence, but in the isolation of the palace (Temple 3) in the center with concentric rings of walls on lower levels we may trace certain northern principles (Troy II, Dimini). In some late buildings the irregular rooms and indentations reveal structural principles characteristic of Cretan culture. The Terremare settlements were geometric in plan and were surrounded by wall and moat. The shrine was the center. The Italic cities founded Etrusco ritu had walls which were primary and sacred. The streets led to the gates rather than to the forum which was the religious and administrative center. The Minoan-Cretan sites were unwalled except Melos and Phylakopi where the fortifications were secondary, and there was no acropolis. The private houses were irregular in plan and were crowded together on narrow streets which led neither to a civic center nor to the periphery. Where there was a palace the houses clustered around it and there was no distinction between classes. The Helladic settlements were relatively numerous and close together, usually unfortified in their low-lying hilltops. There was no central palace or market square. The houses and streets are similar to those in Crete but an apsidal type of house appears in the Middle Helladic period. In Thessaly and northern Asia Minor

the *megaron* house is found in Neolithic and Early Helladic times but the irregular streets are characteristic of other Helladic settlements. Here, however, are found city walls, often in concentric rings, with the palace in the center. The Island towns had heavy walls, sometimes double, and resemble in some respects the cities of Syria and Palestine. The Mycenaean cities of Mycenae and Tiryns represent a fusion of the Island, northern Greek, Cretan, and Helladic characteristics; in this age the same composite type was widely diffused over Greece, the islands, and Asia Minor. From the 8th to the 5th century the Greek cities were Minoan-Mycenaean in plan. Grouped around a central acropolis were the small, irregularly planned private houses located on narrow winding streets. In the 5th century and later the plans of Hippodamus had a wide influence. Broad streets were laid out in a geometric design, and houses, though still unpretentious, tended to become

more uniform. The acropolis now became the site of the local shrines and was rarely fortified. The city walls were secondary and the gates were placed, not in the axis of the city, but according to needs of defense. The Minoan-Greek cities were centripetal with the people gathered about the civic center. The walls were secondary. Monumental buildings were confined to public or sacred uses. These characteristics mark such communities as the homes of free and independent people living on a basis of civic equality with their neighbors. In the other ancient cities the structure is centrifugal. The walls are primary and sacred. The roads lead to the periphery. The citizens are grouped in classes which dwell apart from each other. The difference in the types of outward form reveals the inner organization of society and government. (Six plates of city plans.)—A. C. Johnson.

ROME

(See also Entries 6801, 6925, 6934, 6952, 7593, 7597, 7598, 7600)

6940. BENHAM, W. GURNEY. Roman monument of a horse-soldier at Colchester. *Essex Rev.* 37 (148) Oct. 1928: 151-155.—At Colchester last April a Roman monument was found which contains a clear inscription and design of two serpents. Fragments of pottery (but no funeral urn or coins) came to light. Traces of a Roman roadway were discovered. The tombstone was probably erected about 56 A.D.—E. Cole.

6941. COUSSIN, P. L'équipement de guerre Gaulois sur les monnaies Romaines. [The war equipment of the Gauls upon Roman coins.] *Rev. Numismatique.* 31 (Series #40) (3-4) 1928: 161-180.—The defensive arms found upon Roman coins are the shield, helmet and breastplate, to the exclusion of all others. The majority of the shields are of oblong type but round ones do exist. These are probably the result of contact with the Greeks. The oval shield is also found. The round helmet is the most common and is to be seen until the end of the Republic. A bonnet was sometimes worn in place of the helmet, while horns on the latter indicated a chieftain. The breastplate is rarely discovered because the Gauls preferred to fight in a tunic. They did not habitually fight in the nude. Collars are seldom found on coins and have never been unearthed except in feminine tombs. (Illustrated.)—H. M. Seemann.

6942. DALTON, JOHN P. Who built Dun Aengus? *Jour. Galway Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* 14 (1-2) 1928: 52-77.—Secured by defenses of nature and of engineering craft, this remarkable prehistoric fortress rises from Inishmore, the northern island along Galway Bay. Its origin is traced in legend to the battle of North Magh Turedh where the Tuatha de Danann routed the Fomoraigh, who attempted to undo their conquest of the Fir Bolg. That the Fir Bolg fled to the outlying islands after the first battle of Magh Turedh is attested by the *Book of Lecan*, and by Nennius in *Historia Britonum*; that some of them remained in Ireland as villeins may be assumed from early registers, and from Tanaidhe Ua Maoil Chonaire. It is probable that they fought for liberation along with their patrons, the Fomoraigh. The Muintir Umoir, descendants of Umor of the Fir Bolg, sold to Cruachan under Aengus, from whom (it is said) the new metropolis of the race in Connaught was named. But the island, it appears, would have been inadequate for the chieftains and their people; and the facts of its location would point to the conclusion that Dun Aengus was a pirate's den. Trading nations advanced in culture, such as the Etruscans, carried on piracy. Not until after the defeat of the Illyrians, Ligurians and others did Rome suppress the practice. The Aran

Islands and their defenses are not unlike the pirates' bases of operations in other localities. From Caesar and other chroniclers we may infer that the Veneti knew Ireland as well as Britain. In habits and character the Formoraigh did not differ from the Veneti. Strabo gives the Veneti as a branch of the Belgae. The Volcae or Bolcae may have been variant names of the Belgae; the "Fic Bolg" by analogy, becomes "Viri Bolgaigh," or Belgae. Can it not be a reasonable conclusion that the Veneti built Dun Aengus for storing great quantities of pillage?—E. Cole.

6943. DELATTRE, le R. P. Communication. Les fouilles de Bir-Ftouha. [Communication. Excavations at Bir-Ftouha.] *Acad. des Inscr. & Belles-Lettres, C. R., Bull.* Jan.-Mar. 1929: 23-29.—Describes the excavation of the trefoil-shaped chapel of a Christian basilica outside ancient Carthage, which the author thinks may prove to be the site of St. Cyprian's martyrdom. Coffins containing what may be the bones of martyrs were found; also other articles, including a coin with the head of Tiberius on the obverse and the name of the proconsul Vibius Marsus on the reverse, which shows that the Proconsul of Africa as late as the time of Tiberius had the right of coinage.—Donald McFayden.

6944. FUNKE, HERMANN. Blutsbindung und Staatsbewusstsein im Werden des römischen Volkes. [Blood-ties and state consciousness in the development of the Roman people.] *Morgen.* 4 (6) Feb. 1929: 556-566.—The statement that race makes history is an historical theory that must be tested historically. It can be tested in the story of the Romans. Rome's authentic history begins with the struggle of the patricians against the plebeians. The latter were very probably of a different race. The contest between these two groups, a contest that filled the 5th and 4th pre-Christian centuries, was basically a struggle between racial and class privileges on the one hand and the will towards state-unity on the other. Ultimately a unified Roman people developed in the century or more after the expulsion of the kings. The racists say that the falling of the bars between the patricians and the plebeians was the beginning of the downfall of Rome. On the contrary, says Funke, the falling of the bars was really an indispensable condition for the greatness of Rome. The unification of the two estates was decisive for Rome's greatness. If the inhabitants of an area want to become a people they must surrender certain ties. Here the patrician surrendered his privileges and race spirit. Dionysius of Halicarnassus said that Rome developed from the smallest people to the greatest because she disdained no one who could contribute to

the common weal. The history of early Rome is the story of the coming together of men of different folk-origins for a common purpose. Romans who did not strive for the common good were not wanted, e.g., Coriolanus, and those who fled to the Etruscans after the expulsion of Tarquinius. Rome was founded by a group that sought to work together and rose above social, racial and tribal ties. The surmounting of blood-ties laid the foundation for Rome's future greatness.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

6945. HULL, M. R. A Roman tombstone found in Colchester. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(2) 1928: 116-122.—*E. Cole*.

6946. PRYCE, F. N., and PRYCE, T. DAVIES. Excavations at the Powysland Club at the Forden Gaer. *Collections Hist. & Archaeol. rel. to Montgomeryshire*. 40(3) 1928: 173-195.—The earthwork of the Gaer is typically Roman in outline. Finds include two pieces of Samian ware of the Flavian period, and other pottery suggests a military occupation which ended in the first or second century. Excavations may produce evidence as to the nature and duration of the military occupation of Wales in the imperial period.—*E. Cole*.

6947. ROCCHI, ENRICO. Un notevole aspetto delle campagne di Cesare nelle Gallie. [A notable aspect of the campaigns of Caesar in Gaul.] *Nuova Antologia*. 64(1363) Jan. 1, 1929: 93-110.—The improvised fortification represented by the Roman camp built by the soldiers was an inseparable accompaniment of the offensive tactics of the legion. The campaigns of Caesar in Gaul are examined for instances in which the camp proved to be the decisive factor in freeing the major part of the forces at hand for offensive operations, in prolonging resistance until the arrival of reinforcements, or in making possible victory against an enemy numerically stronger. In spite of changed conditions of warfare a study of the Roman camp has proved useful and in the event of a war of movement, may be of value in the future.—*E. M. Sanford*.

6948. SCHEHL, FRANZ. Ein ἀρχιστράτωρ des praefectus Aegypti Valerius Eudaemon. (An ἀρχιστράτωρ of the prefect of Egypt Valerius Eudaemon.) *Jahresh. öesterreich. Archäolog. Inst. Beiblatt*. 24(1) 1929: 95-106.—An honorific inscription, discovered at Termessus in Pisidia in 1899, sketches the career of a Roman officer. He seems to have retired to Termessus, where he held a local priesthood which is first mentioned in this document. The summit of his career was reached in the previously unknown position of ἀρχιστράτωρ under Valerius Eudaemon, prefect of Egypt about 140-145 A.D. From the meaning of στράτωρ the office may be assumed to have to do with the provisioning and remounting of the cavalry of the Roman army in Egypt.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6949. THIERSCH, H. Zum "Zeus Zichy." [On the "Zichy Zeus."] *Nachr. Gesellsch. d Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1928: 93-134.—The "Zichy Zeus," a bronze bust of the first century A.D. preserved in Budapest, is distinguished by the remarkable fullness of the hair and beard, which covers the

whole neck. This may be paralleled by contemporary Spartan figures of Lycurgus, in which the devotion to the old Spartan tradition led to representations of the legendary lawgiver with a full beard in the old Spartan manner. The true explanation of the "Zichy Zeus" is, however, to be found elsewhere; it is clearly an Italian work, and the closest parallels are in figures of the Roman god Quirinus, his long beard being a relic of the wolf-character which belonged to him as a primitive Italian god of war and the lower world. The partially shaved upper lip is a genuine old Roman custom. The bust was probably not designed to top a marble herm, but is a copy of a larger statue, possibly of that placed by Augustus in the temple of Quirinus.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

6950. WINBOLT, S. E. Roman Sussex. 3. Cemeteries and funeral customs; 4. Anderida; 5. The iron industry; 6. Farms, houses, and villas. *Sussex County Mag.* 2(7) Jul. 1928: 312-318; (8) Aug. 1928: 353-357; (9) Sep. 1928: 397-400; (10) Oct. 1928: 437-441.—Claudius Albinus, a native of Tibur, a financier holding a commission as minister of secret police from the Emperor, reported by tablets from Britain in 305 upon the condition and customs of the people and the place. The specimens of burial urns (buried three centuries earlier) which he sent home showed a combination of British line and Roman technique. Cremation was at the time preferred to inhumation, but both were used. The crematorium described contained early Roman and British coins preserved as ancestral treasure and burned with the dead. Britons had adopted monuments and grave furniture so that their customs were not unlike the Romans. The stone vaults lined the roads outside Regnum. (Among the places described Chanctonbury, Vetus Pons at Bramber, Hassocks, and Seaford Head are recognizable). At Anderida (Pevensey) Albinus wrote to the Magister Officiorum of the new defense works being constructed by Posthumus Rufus, prefect of the Legion of the Abulci. Here where the British fleet had been stationed, materials were obtained for the fortress. The abulci, he said, had insufficient naval force and inadequate stores; there was not a Briton among the 450 men who manned the triremes. Proceeding from the Regnenses to the iron mines on the banks of the Bredis, Albinus described both the mining and the manufacture, which, he was warned, were on the decline. A transfer of the industry from Anderida Silva to Ariconium appeared inevitable. Upon request to Spurius Glabrio, Albinus in 307 received a description of the villas of Roman families near the coast in Britain, with their baths and warm rooms; also of the farm-houses and the small square fields, where cultivation of barley, wheat, and other grains did not continue profitable.—*E. Cole*.

6951. WUILLEUMIER, P. Les manuscrits principaux du Cato Major. [The principal MSS of Cato the Elder.] *Rev. de Philol. de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes*. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 43-63.—The five MSS given first place by Simbeck in his edition of 1912 are discussed in some detail and the MS tradition is set forth in a stemma.—*C. H. Oldfather*.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

6952. CASE, SHIRLEY JACKSON. The acceptance of Christianity by the Roman emperors. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser.: 8 1928: 45-64.—In accounting for the astounding union of Christianity and the Roman state, it should be remembered that supernatural assurance for the political regime characterized all peoples of antiquity. When the city state grew into an aggressive power, the Romans imported

from the East cults necessary to support their political enterprises. By 300 A.D. the wide spread acceptance of Christianity made persecution unsuccessful. The edict of Galerius of 311 was to secure increment of the supernatural assistance for the Empire through allowing Christians to worship their own God unmolested. Constantine was induced to credit the Christian God with supernatural power on a par with other gods in the state. Gradually it came to be an accepted opinion that Christianity and the empire were coextensive and co-

eternal. The attitude of the Christians in becoming Roman imperialists was a much more radical change than the altered attitude of the emperors.—*E. Cole.*

6953. SCHMIDT, CARL. *Neue Funde zu den alten Πράξεις Παύλου* [New discoveries belonging to the ancient Acts of Paul.] *Sitzungsber. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 7 Feb. 1929: 176-183.—In a heap of papyrus fragments acquired by Schmidt from a dealer in Egypt in 1928 he at once recognized portions of the *Acts of Paul* specially important because covering the parts missing from the document as previously published. Goodspeed's publication of the legend from an Ethiopic apocryphon in 1904 is confirmed. The papyrus relates Paul's journey to Rome as a passage direct from Corinth, omitting Acts 18-26. It contains Origen's quotation ἀνωθεν μέλλω σταυροῦσθαι

("I am about to be crucified again"), used in the *Acts of Peter*, as Jesus' expression of pity for Paul's fate. The date of the papyrus is estimated at 300 A.D. An edition of the Greek text is in preparation.—*B. W. Bacon.*

6954. STOUT, JAMES COFFIN. The early Christian sarcophagi of the Lateran Museum and their historical suggestiveness. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser.: 8 1928: 1-15.—Among numerous fragments, at least 38 sarcophagi in the Lateran Museum in Rome are complete. Some were found in various catacombs; but most of them were brought from early basilicas erected after Constantine's edict, and represent the fourth and fifth centuries. A variety of scriptural scenes reveals the emphasis in the beliefs of the early Christians.—*E. Cole.*

THE WORLD, 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 6804, 7036, 7044)

6955. HAWGRAVE-GRAHAM, R. P. Some clocks and jacks, with notes on the history of horology. *Archæologia (London)* 27 1928: 257-312.—*E. Cole.*

6956. HURD-MEAD, KATE CAMPBELL. A contribution to the study of women in medicine: Were there qualified women doctors before the nineteenth century? *New England Jour. Medic.* 199 (11) Sep. 13, 1928: 527-534.—From the earliest times, in spite of the tradition to the contrary, women have been skilled medical practitioners. Even Homer mentions their work in tending the sick and caring for wounds, and there are many Greek and Roman epitaphs on women doctors. Galen quotes them by name, including Cleopatra, a famous gynecologist. Egyptian women doctors included both surgeons and healers with and without the aid of magic, as well as midwives and priestesses. Among them was Queen Menthuhotep, whose medicine chest, containing ointments, herbs, and choice instruments, was buried with her. In Greek temples Hygeia was worshipped perhaps even more than her father, Aesculapius, the surgeon, whose assistant she was conceived to be. Even after the coming of Christianity, women secretly and even illegally served continuously as doctors, nurses, and midwives. St. Jerome went so far as to praise the practical medical work of some women, like Fabiola with her hospitals and her patients. During the Middle Ages, because of the impropriety of women's being doctored by men, their care devolved upon midwives. They taught each other by a sort of catechism from Soranus, who copied most of his work from Galen's contemporary, Cleopatra. The lady of the manor tended the sick and wounded on her estate, even to the setting of limbs, as did many nuns and abbesses,—even Queen Elizabeth of Hungary—for the outcasts and poor. In the 10th and the 11th centuries there came to be a medical school worthy of the name at Salerno. Since it was not a religious institution, but was apparently established by a group of brilliant physicians in that flourishing commercial center as a reaction against medical crudities, their wives and daughters were allowed to take courses and even to become teachers and writers. One of them, apparently of an important family and the wife of a physician, was Trocta or Trotula, who wrote on gynecology and obstetrics. At the request of Robert of Normandy, each of them wrote new medical books on the branches in which she was an authority. Trocta is called "Maestra," the feminine of Magister, the title then used by physicians. She was not alone in her knowledge, for in one of the Salernian MSS copied by the monks of Monte Cassino, the picture of the birth of

Tancred, son of Robert of Normandy, shows two women physicians. The curriculum at Salerno has not been handed down, but in Paris in 1270 a medical degree demanded five or six years' study of books, with no practical, clinical, anatomical, or experimental work. Women usually gained their medical knowledge by reading aloud books of Trotula and quizzing one another, by observation, and by practise. They gathered herbs and prepared mineral and animal extracts; both of which involved a great deal of magic as well as scientific knowledge; they performed all the midwifery, and—with the barbers—performed the surgical operations.—*K. B. Collier.*

6957. LITTLE, A. G., and WITHTHINGTON, E. (eds.) *Fratris Rogeri Bacon: De retardatione accidentium senectutis cum aliis opusculis de rebus medicinalibus.* [Friar Roger Bacon: On the postponement of the disabilities of old age, with other essays on medical subjects.] (with introd.) *British Soc. of Franciscan Studies.* 14 1928: pp. 224.—*E. Cole.*

6958. POWER, D'ARCY. The beginnings of the literary renaissance of surgery in England. *Proc. Royal Soc. Medic.* 22 (1) Nov. 1928: 77-82.—Due to the Wars of the Roses there was no surgical literature in the 15th century. In 1540 the surgeons and barbers were united into one body corporate. Following this, came a literary revival with the cry "Back to the Fathers." Vicary published writings of 150 years earlier, for example, the *Treatise on Anatomy*, which is a copied MS printed in abridged form. John Hall's *Treatise on Anatomy* was published in 1565. It is an original work,—a simple statement of anatomy as Hall knew it, and it constituted a textbook for those unskilled in Latin. In 1588 John Read published an early 15th century translation of Arderne's *Treatises on Fistula*; also two books on the surgery of Spain and Arcæus; and finally a tract on the treatment of structure of the urethra, called at that time "Caruncle or Carnosity growing in the yard or neck of the Bladder." Aside from the work of surgeons themselves, there was the translation into English of John of Vigo. The translator may have been Bartholomew Traheron.—*Winnifred Brown.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 6012, 6014)

6959. BANERJI, R. D. Bas-reliefs of Badami. *Memoirs Archaeol. Survey of India.* 25 1928: pp. 62.—Inscriptions and sculptures in the four caves of 6th century origin located three miles from Badami in the district of Kaladgi (Bijapur) in the southeastern part of the Bombay Presidency, furnish illustrations of Vaishnava mythology and Indian art.—*E. Cole.*

6960. CHATWIN, PHILIP B. The decoration of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, with special reference to the sculptures. *Archaeologia (London)* 77 1928: 313–334.—*E. Cole.*

6961. CLAPHAM, A. W. The carved stones at Breedon on the Hill, Leicestershire, and their position in the history of English art. *Archaeologia (London)*. 27 1928: 219–240.—These stones built into the walls of the church of Breedon, if the work of 8th century craftsmen, place them in a foremost position in the development of English art. Heretofore they have been placed in the 12th century. A parallel series exists at Fletton, Hunts. (The date of either would fix the date of both.) Bede describes an 8th century monastery at Breedon. The church is dedicated to the Virgin and St. Hardulph, a saint of whom nothing is known. Historical facts show only two periods of elaborate decoration in pre-Gothic churches, the 8th and the 9th century and the late 12th century. The “trumpet-spiral” and the “diagonal-fret” used as ornament in almost all English MSS of the 8th century are used in the stone at Breedon. The “pelta ornament” not uncommonly found in Roman mosaics assigned to the Merovingian period, has been found in the 8th century South English *Codex Aureus* of Stockholm. The single-strand “interlace,” and the “vine plant and scroll” favor the pre-Danish date for the carvings. Although the representation of the animal and human forms is not conclusive, it is not inconsistent with the 8th century stage of the art. The absence of the acanthus foliage design and the figures represented in the Greek manner of blessing do not indicate the 12th century. The purely constructional features do not offer proof.—*E. Cole.*

6962. HUTCHINGS, J., and WALLIS, W. CYRIL. Carvings in two Sussex churches. *Sussex County Mag.*

2(12) Dec. 1928: 533–537.—St. Leonard’s church, Seaford, contains carved capitals of the 12th century which reveal the improvement of work of the Norman masons modified by Roman influence. Diversity of motifs in the foliage decorations is peculiar to the period. St. Mary’s Eastbourne, erected between 1160 and 1190, has undergone numerous alterations. The chancel arch, the earliest portion, illustrates the transition from Norman to Early English style. The piers of the arcades alternately round and octagonal, and the traces of square abaci afterward rounded off, show 14th century additions.—*E. Cole.*

6963. LASSUS, JEAN. Les miniatures byzantines du Livre des Rois d’après un manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Vaticane. [The Byzantine miniatures of the Book of Kings, from a MS in the Vatican Library.] *Mélanges d’Archéol. et d’Hist.* 45 (1–5) 1928: 38–74.—The MS of the Book of Kings described in this article is thought to belong to the 11th century. The four parts of the work are illustrated with 104 miniatures, presenting 168 scenes; the illustrations are of unequal merit and distribution, and were not executed by the same painter. They were copied from various sources, some of which can readily be recognized in known works. Thus, for instance, the Byzantine *Otiateuch*, regarded as of the 4th century, served as one of the models, and the Book of Kings may be considered as a continuation of the same tradition, although our MS of it does not belong to the same era. The author compares the illustrations of these two works, and demonstrates the dependence of the one upon the other. The article is illustrated by half-tone reproductions of 11 miniatures, and a list of all miniatures appearing in the entire work is appended.—*Matthew Spinka.*

CHURCH HISTORY 383 TO 1648

(See also Entries 6025, 6799, 6978, 6986, 6999, 7003, 7027, 7029, 7189, 7590)

6964. BLAIR, C. H. HUNTER. Post-reformation ecclesiastical seals of Durham. *Archaeologia (London)*. 77 1928: 165–178.—*E. Cole.*

6965. BLAKE, MARTIN J. The Franciscan convents in Connacht. *Jour. Galway Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* 14 (1–2) 1928: 25–29.—*E. Cole.*

6966. BOYE, MARTIN. Quellenkatalog der Synoden Deutschlands und Reichsitaliens von 922–1059. [A catalogue of the sources for the synods of Germany and imperial Italy from 922–1059.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48 (1–3) 1929: 45–96.—A catalogue of all the documents and other sources pertaining to the German diocesan, provincial, national, imperial, and papal synods between 922–1059, arranged chronologically and followed by a bibliography of such works as contain informative or critical data concerning the material catalogued. This forms a continuation of Werminghoff’s catalogue of the Frankish synods to 916 (*Neues Archiv.* 24 457ff; 26 607ff).—*Edgar N. Johnson.*

6967. CLERMONT, M. J. L’église abbatiale de Simorre. [The abbey church of Simorre.] *Bull. de la Soc. d’Hist. et d’Archéol. du Gers.* 2 1928: 115–130.—Tradition says that Saint Cérats built a chapel on this spot in the latter part of the 5th century. It is certain, however, that the Saracens destroyed one here in 732. Almost a century later it is mentioned by the council of Aix-la-Chapelle. After the destruction of the church by the Normans in 840 the whole was rebuilt by Bernard de Saint-Estève on the old plan, but of fortress design. In 1920 it consisted of a nave, a transept, cupola and apse. Towards the end of the 14th century a donjon was added, and also a sacristy and the chapel of Saint Dode. This construction was aided by the people,

for it was their refuge in time of war. At the time of the Revolution it was sold. A movement to rebuild it was begun in 1850 and it was put under the protection of the national government. Part of this work has been accomplished but much remains to be done.—(Illustrated.)—*H. M. Seemann.*

6968. MAC NEILL, COIN. Dates of texts in the book of Armagh relating to Saint Patrick. *Jour. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland.* 58 (2) Dec. 1928: 85–101.—*E. Cole.*

6969. MONTEIL, de. Des anciens droits de banc et sépulture. [Ancient rights of pew and burial.] *Bull. de la Soc. Hist. et Archéol. du Périgord.* 55 Jul.–Aug. 1928: 181–189.—Bussiré has said that the destruction of pews was quite characteristic of the Revolution, for they signified feudal rule. But why should the people destroy what was theirs? For the right of pew was enjoyed by all and had its origin in the desire of the priest to adorn his church. As an inducement to people to give money, a contract was drawn up giving to them and their posterity the right to have a closed pew. With this usually went the right of burial. These rights could be acquired by purchase from a family moving away, or one without heirs. No standard sum was necessary, for the records show examples of such rights given (a) for building a chapel, and (b) for a vase to hold baptismal water.—*H. M. Seemann.*

6970. PEERS, C. R. Reculver: its Saxon church and cross. *Archaeologia (London)*. 27 1928: 241–256.—Existing as a monastic house from the 7th to the 10th centuries, then as a parish house until it was abandoned in 1805, Reculver presents a long architectural history. In 1925 it was placed in charge of the Commissioners of Works under the terms of the Ancient Monuments Act

of 1913. Belief that the remains here are those of Bassa's church begun about 670, is justified by the evidence. Akin to the early Kentish churches, its structure more closely resembles that of St. Martin's, Canterbury, and Bradwell. Figure sculpture, vine scrolls, and knotwork are found in the stones, and Roman lettering was used in the inscriptions. The cross was probably put up by the first builder.—*E. Cole.*

6971. PEERS, C. R. St. Augustine's Abbey church, Canterbury, before the Norman Conquest. *Archaeologia (London).* 27 1928: 201-218.—Examination of the whole extent of this Norman church enables us to reconstruct its architectural history. Although in 604 Augustine was buried just outside the then unfinished and undedicated church of SS. Peter and Paul, his body was later transferred to the north portico of the building where succeeding archbishops were also buried. It was dedicated in 978 in honor of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Augustine. In 1620 King Edwald erected the Smaller Church of St. Mary. In 1047, according to the monk Gocelin, Abbot Wulfrie began to join the two churches. This work was carried on after 1070 by the Norman Abbot Scotland, who rebuilt and enlarged the whole structure, according to the book of Abbot Wido (1091). By comparison with other examples it is possible to reconstruct the plan of the church at the end of the 6th century. There is no ground for the idea that Augustine's church was directly inspired by any church in Rome, and we may assume analogies with contemporary churches in Gaul. (Plates and drawings).—*E. Cole.*

6972. PÉTREMAND, J. Études sur les origines de l'église réformée neuchâteloise. [Studies on the beginnings of the Reformed Church of Neuchâtel.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 8 (3) 1928: 321-370.—This is a study of the respective parts played by Farel, the clergy and the magistracy in the organization of the Reformed Church at Neuchâtel. The two most detailed accounts made use of documents no longer extant, Perrot using the documents and viewpoint of the Classis while Boyve used the secular sources. The latter has confused the Neuchâtel Articles of 1541 with the Ordinances of 1538, which were adopted by the civil power probably before Farel's return and in any case without his influence. Perrot used much authoritative material, but added conjectures of his own. The Reformed clergy had the necessity of consolidating their authority through corporate organization; they must possess a discipline over all the ministry and it must be acknowledged by the magistracy to include the following: (1) absolute authority of the Classis (at first the congregation) to admit to the ministry and to depose; (2) the right of the Classis to present and even elect the candidate, whom the magistracy confirm and the people accept; (3) the right to assemble for edification, censure and discussion, and in secret session; (4) the right to supervise the doctrine and practice of each minister; (5) quasi absolute authority of the Classis over its own organization and membership. The beginnings of the Classis and its struggles (chiefly over the question of discipline) show in what different directions the sister churches of Geneva and Neuchâtel developed. Calvin compelled the magistracy at Geneva to adopt his Ordinance of 1541, imposing a theocracy which lasted through the life of Beza; but from the beginning of the 17th century the secular power became increasingly ascendant. At Neuchâtel, the civil power intended to govern religious affairs as well as civil; but by a long and persistent struggle the Classis won its authority and ecclesiastical prerogative, maintaining them almost to the middle of the 19th century.—*William H. Allison.*

6973. SCHLAGER, PATRICIUS. Nikolaus Vigerius (Wiggers). *Franziskanische Studien.* 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 1-24.—Wiggers (1555-1628) founded Holland College in Cologne probably before 1579, in

which year (1529, p. 7 is a typographical error) he was ordained. He probably never founded a college at Louvain, although he did establish a "stipend" there at Adrian VI's College. After almost 20 years of active visitation among Roman Catholics in northern (Protestant) Holland, Wiggers visited Rome. This was doubtless in part because of a rift between him and Vosmer (Vicar Apostolic, in lieu of the Archbishop of Utrecht), to whom Wiggers had earlier entrusted the guidance of Holland College. In 1559, although a majority of the chapter of the diocese of Haarlem desired Wiggers, Vosmer appointed another as Vicar Apostolic. After his return from Rome Wiggers decided that he would enter some strict religious order. His age (48) was against admission to the Jesuits to whom he first offered himself so he joined the Franciscan Observants in 1603. Advocacy of rigorous observance led to opposition to his full admission, but in 1604 he took the vows. As the so-called Recollect movement for stricter observance developed, Wiggers opposed the tendency toward independent houses; he solved his dilemma when appointed to supervise some of these by applying the statutes of the Recollects to all the Franciscan houses of the province. Old friends desired his elevation to the bishopric of Haarlem later, but opposition developed, perhaps because of his championship of the rigorous life for all the clergy.—*William H. Allison.*

6974. SCHMIDT, EXPEDITUS. St. Bonaventura und die ars theatrica. [St. Bonaventura and the drama.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 173-175.—St. Bonaventura's views on this subject are to be found only in his small work, *De reductione artium ad theologiam*, now published in the 5th volume of the latest edition (Quarracchi) of his works. Passing beyond the view of Aquinas, Bonaventura asserts that the *ars theatrica* is "*ad solatium et delectationem*" of men. The *scholia* of the edition just mentioned explains why this attitude of St. Bonaventura is so little known. A later age substituted for *theatrica* the two terms *militaris et fabrilis*. This exclusion of the reference to the *ars theatrica* continued until the last decade of the 19th century because not a single printed edition contained that passage. It was only when the priests of Quarracchi searched carefully all the libraries of Europe that they might base their edition of Bonaventura upon the oldest MSS, that the *ars theatrica* came to its own with St. Bonaventura, or rather, with those who study his writings. (This article also appeared in Spanish in *Investigación y Progreso*, Apr. 1, 1928.)—*William H. Allison.*

6975. SCHWARTZ, EDUARD. Cyril und der Mönch Viktor. [Cyril and the monk Victor.] *Sitzungsber. Akad. d. Wissensch., Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 208 (4) 1928: pp. 51.—Cyril's attack on the doctrines of Nestorius lacked dogmatic *raison d'être* and was not actuated by zeal for orthodoxy. Rather it was the means whereby Cyril hoped to, and did, prevent Nestorius from conducting an investigation into personal accusations against him presented to Emperor Theodosius II by four subjects of the Alexandrian patriarchate. One of the accusers, a monk Victor, afterwards found it advantageous to deny under oath that he had ever brought charges against his patriarch. This denial, which the author brands as perjury, enabled Cyril, in an apology written to the emperor after the Council of Ephesus, to avow his innocence of the charges advanced by the other three accusers, and to assert that the latter had been instigated and bribed by Nestorius to calumniate him. Having elucidated, chiefly on the basis of the conciliar *Acta*, the origin and development of Cyril's contest with Nestorius, the events of the Council of Ephesus, and the relations of Cyril with the (historical) monk Victor, Schwartz next enters into detailed critical analysis of the (incompletely) published Coptic (Sahidic) text which relates to the Council of Ephesus and

narrates the alleged exploits in behalf of orthodoxy ostensibly performed at Constantinople, before and during the sessions of the Ephesian Council, by one Apa Victor, archimandrite of the Pachomian (Tabennic) monastery Pbav in Upper Egypt. The author not only concedes a pronounced Cyrilian bias in this work, but insists that the primary design in its conception was to present Apa Victor as the most successful agent of Cyril at the imperial court. He agrees with the Russian scholar Bolotoff that while by and large the work is an invention, yet the writer, who was probably connected in some way with the Alexandrian patriarchate and certainly wrote at a time when the circumstances and events of the Council of Ephesus were still held in vivid memory, had at his disposal some genuine documents not included in the collections of conciliar acts. Accordingly this text is not pure fiction, even though its inventor, to achieve the end he had in view, did insert false material. Schwartz is also disposed to accept as valid Bolotoff's identification of Apa Victor, the hero of the Coptic text, with the monk Victor, erstwhile accuser of Cyril and then his perjured supporter, who is mentioned in the genuine acts of the Council of Ephesus.—*Einar Joranson.*

6976. SNIEDERS, IRENE. *Influence de l'hagiographie irlandaise.* [Influence of Irish hagiography.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Eccl.* 24(3) Jul. 1928: 596–627; (4) Oct. 1928: 827–867.—Irish saints were the successors of the Druids and the gods. Their lives are full of miracle and magic, not devoid of the flavor of the pagan source. The Irish missionaries carried their saints to Europe where the legends grew, but not without the loss of native characteristics. It was forgotten that Irish Christianity was monastic. The saints became bishops, clerics and hermits, never monks, with the exception of St. Foillan. The first article describes in detail the Irish saints at home. The continuation traces their transformation on the Continent in Merovingian and Carolingian times and by localities.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

6977. WECHSLER, EDUARD. *Deutsche und französische Mystik: Meister Eckhart und Bernard von Clairvaux.* [German and French mysticism: Meister Eckhart and Bernard of Clairvaux.] *Euphorion.* 30 (1–2)

1929: 40–93.—The author declines the verbal difficulty of the uses of the words "Mystik" and "Mystizismus," and instead of defining mysticism (*Mystik*) as "The love which seeks and finds union with God," prefers to say "Only he who aspires to union with the deity by means of a devoted love is a true mystic." An essential difference is to be noted between the Eastern and Southern, and the Western European mysticism. If by mysticism we mean ecstasy and rapture, then we must avoid using the word of the great Frenchmen and Germans who, free from all sensual passion, only sought how a man, with eyes open and clear and with feet on sure ground, might direct his soul and conduct to pure and high purpose. This is widely different from the Spanish-Oriental mysticism in that it does not mean the extinction of the soul in God, but the entrance of God into the soul. The divine awakens within the human as logical and moral action. In the exact sense of the word Bernard and Eckhart are no more mystics than Plato. The Athenian and the Thuringian are alike far removed from the self-annihilation of the Hellenistic-Oriental mystics; and with them the Burgundian Bernard is in agreement; if not in figure and expression, at least in spiritual sense and intent. Bernard's 31st sermon on the Song of Solomon is quoted to illustrate his conception of the three ways by which the soul may attain to the *visio Dei*. The highest of these, the union with God, is not the escape of the soul to heaven but the descent of God into the soul. Eckhart's sermon on Luke 10: 38 containing a parallel statement of the "three ways" is quoted, with other passages. Both teachers, although monks, prefer the "active" to the "contemplative" life. For Bernard the loving soul comes to replace the church as the spouse of God. Bernard opposes intellectualism, while Eckhart tends to set understanding above love. With Augustine he would hold that man is, or becomes, what he thinks. The writer proceeds (p. 64, ff.) to illustrate from the works of Eckhart a series of nine propositions regarding God and his relation to his "dearest created work," the human soul. Charts are employed in this section. (The quotations from Bernard are in Latin, those from Eckhart in medieval German).—*J. T. McNeill.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE 383 TO 1648

(See also Entry 7024)

EARLY MIDDLE AGES, 383 TO 962

(See also Entries 6961, 6968, 6970, 6971, 7008, 7079, 7593, 7597, 7598, 7600, 7778)

6978. BACHTIN, W. *Zur Kritik der ältesten Kaiserurkunden für das Bistum Cremona.* [A criticism of the oldest imperial documents for the bishopric of Cremona.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48 (1–2) 1929: 33–44.—It has been generally supposed that Charlemagne, in his grant of privileges to the bishop of Cremona, extended immunity to the bishopric. The original grant being lost, one must reconstruct this document from later Carolingian confirmations of it, and from the legal documents arising out of it. A careful study of the confirmatory grant of Lothair I in 841, and a comparison with similar documents of Charlemagne make this assumption doubtful, if it does not actually demonstrate that Charlemagne's grant contained no privilege of immunity, but only a general confirmation of the bishopric's property in addition to several gifts of property. The same may be said for the confirmatory grant of Lothair II, in 858. These grants of Lothair I and II use the term immunity

in a non-technical sense to afford a special protection to the property of the bishopric of Cremona, following the general regulations in the Capitulary of the Missi of 832. The document of Louis the Pious, to which Lothair I's grant refers, probably never existed at all.—*Edgar N. Johnson.*

6979. BAUR, GRACE VAN SWERINGEN. *The Odin heroes in the Germanic hero-sagas.* *Univ. of Colorado Studies.* 16(4) Feb. 1929: 275–299.—The appearance of the god Odin in the Germanic hero-sagas is limited to the Norse sources. The German sources, which have been preserved to us, do not bring in the gods. Whether this omission is due to Christian influence, or whether the stories were from the beginning without mention of the heathen deities, we do not know. In the old Norse version of the stories, Odin intervenes in the life and career of seven great heroes: Sigmund the Volsung, Sigfrid, Starkad, Helgi, Hrolf Krake, Harald Hildetand, and Heidrek. As god of wisdom and magic he instructs and aids, or warns, his favorite. As god of death, he summons his heroes to Valhalla, the home of the warrior who has died on the battle field. The article discusses in detail the intervention of Odin in the lives of the seven heroes.—*Robt. R. Ergang.*

6980. ECKHARDT, ALEXANDRA. Sicambria. *Rev. des Études Hongroises.* (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1928: 166-197.—Sicambria is the name of the legendary capital of the Franks in Hungary. Outside of Budapest are ruins known variously as "City of Attila" and "Aquinum." In the 13th century, however, the *Chronique Nationale* called them Sicambria. This name came from the efforts to explain a step in the so-called migration of the Franks from Troy in the Middle Ages. This name does not figure in the *Pseudo-Frédegaire*, where the legend of Trojan origin is first expounded. It appears first in the *Gesta Regum Francorum* (*Liber Historiae Francorum*) about 727. The next mention is in the cosmography of Ethicus (8th or 9th century), but he probably used the *Gesta*. It is also to be found in the chronicles of Saint Denis and Granche's chronicles of France. The city of Buda was called Ecilburg in 1141 by the notary of King Béla. It is a supposition that the name Attila came from a desire to explain the city's name. However, in the 13th century, French influence was paramount in Hungary and many religious orders opened schools. Thus it is possible that we owe this confusion of names to some French monk. (Illustrated). —H. M. Seemann.

6981. LAVER, P. G. Sunecastre, or the camp at Asheldham. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19 (3) 1928: 180-185.—Recent excavations here have revealed some small flints and bits of pottery; the layers with pits throw light on the construction of the camp. In line with the bank around the camp is a circular mound suggestive of those positions in the Danish period. It does not conform to the Roman construction or to the Norman size and type, but is probably Saxon or Danish. Similar sunken areas have been credited to Danish construction in the 10th century.—E. Cole.

6982. LINTZEL, MARTIN. Karl der Grosse und Karlmann. [Charlemagne and Carloman.] *Hist. Zeitschrift.* 140 (1) 1929: 1-22.—Three problems are discussed: (1) the relation between Charles and Carloman at their meeting at Duasdives in 769; (2) their reconciliation and joint rule, supposedly as a result of the intervention of their mother; (3) the causes leading to the friendship and then to the hostility between Charles and Desiderius. After the conflict between Charles and Carloman in 769, Charles seized a portion of his brother's land. Regarding the reconciliation of 770, there is nothing to justify the supposition that their mother Bertha exerted her influence in Carloman's behalf. The joint rule of the brothers was followed by a period of military inactivity, which is accounted for by a critical internal situation. This again is traced to serious difficulties between the brothers. Charles and Desiderius had concluded a treaty, and Carloman's naturally should have been the papacy. Nevertheless Charles was able to win over the papacy, although Carloman had powerful friends at the papal court. Einhard speaks of the rumor of an impending war between the two, but calls it a baseless fear. The flight of Carloman's widow to Desiderius and Charlemagne's breach with the latter tend to justify the rumor. After the death of Carloman, the Lombard alliance was no longer necessary. By his opposition to Desiderius, by the separation from his Lombard wife and his marriage to a Suabian princess, Charles could conciliate the nobles belonging to the party of Carloman. And in 772 Frankish influence replaced that of the Lombard at Rome.—J. C. Andres-sohn.

6983. LINTZEL, MARTIN. Der Sachsenfrieden Karls des Grossen. [Charlemagne's peace with the Saxons.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48 (1-2) 1929: 1-32.—The accounts of the Poeta Saxo (PS), the Quedlinburg Annalist, (Q) and Halberstadt sources concerning Charlemagne's peace with the Saxons made at Salz in 803, are generally regarded as false. A further examination of the sources

for this peace and of the general circumstances surrounding its making makes this common belief very improbable. Such an examination of the accounts of the peace forces us to rely ultimately upon that of PS. Although it can be shown that Q depends exhaustively upon PS, in fact so exhaustively that the assumption of a common source, PSQ, for them both is wholly unnecessary, yet in the matter of the peace, the peculiar capitulary-like wording of the account in Q makes necessary the assumption of a lost documentary account as his source. The Halberstadt reports of the peace seem either to be influenced by or to be founded on Q's account. PS's trustworthiness depends upon that of his annalistic source from 802 to 814, which, considering the general accuracy of PS's material during this period, can scarcely be doubted. Indeed the tradition of the peace of Salz must have been very old and pretty widely spread in Saxony. The argument that no contemporary source makes mention of it has no real force. In fact Einhard's *Vita Caroli* seems to refer to the peace in chapter seven, and in consideration of the character of previous Saxon peaces, it is not surprising that this one was not taken too seriously. If the Saxons had no peace-making organ or organs, Charles' previous negotiations with them, such as those of 782 and 797 remain unthinkable. It is highly unlikely that a war of such duration should have been terminated without a treaty, especially in view of the importance of treaties in German public law and life. Moreover, in 803 the Franks had to negotiate with the Saxons the acceptance of the *Capitula legibus addita*, and most probably also the completion of the *Lex Saxonum*. Such negotiations demanded the cessation of war. At the beginning of July, 803, Charles held a *conventus* at Mainz. Four weeks later he held a *Hoftag* at Salz. Two meetings within so short a time would seem unnecessary unless, after the settling of Frankish affairs at Mainz, further business with the Saxons were to be consummated. Were the *Hoftag* called because of the presence of a Greek embassy, this might as well have been called in Bavaria, whence Charles was hastening. It is highly probable therefore that the peace of Salz really was concluded. The accounts of it cannot be summarily rejected.—Edgar N. Johnson.

6984. MORRIS, HENRY. The first battle of Magh Turedh. *Jour. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland.* 58 (2) Dec. 1928: 111-127.—There has been much confusion and uncertainty in writings on the subject of the location of this famous battle; some reports even deny that there was more than one. The first battle is usually reported as having occurred in the extreme south of County Mayo near Cong. The objection against Wilde's location of the battle in his *Lough Corrib* is that he uses Bronze Age monuments, and the historic basis of May Tura (Magh Turedh) must be sought for in the Iron Age. O'Cuirnin probably referred to another Cong. Hennessey, in editing the *Annals of Loch Cé*, mentions County Sligo as the site; Wood-Martin places it near Ballysodare. The actual events seem to bear out the latter conclusion, for it suits the march of the Tuatha de Danann from Magh Rein and the flight of the druid. Implications in the name of the battlefield and the strength of the defensive position are further proof.—E. Cole.

6985. NERMAN, BIRGER. The foundation of the Swedish kingdom. *Saga-Book of the Viking Soc. for Northern Res.* 10 (1) 1928: 113-131.—Nerman summarizes the evidences from Procopius, Jordanes, Beowulf, and the Icelandic sagas proving the existence of a relatively strong Västgöta kingdom within what is now Swedish territory in the early part of the 6th century A.D. Mainly based on Icelandic sources he constructs his theory of a conquest of that kingdom by the Svears later in the century. During the succeeding 200 years the conquerors extended and consolidated their power

so that by about 800 A.D. "the Swedish realm is one united dominion." The author claims that the archaeological material supports this theory.—*Paul Knaplund.*

6986. PERELS, ERNST. *Hinkmar von Reims und die Bonifatiusbriefe.* [Hincmar of Rheims and the Boniface letters.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1–2) 1929: 156–160.—Perels presents evidence, in addition to that given by Tangl in the *Monumenta* (*M. G. H.*, *Epistolae selectae* 1(1916)), of Hincmar's use of Boniface's letters.—*Edgar N. Johnson.*

6987. POVEY, KENNETH. *Saint Lewinna, the Sussex martyr.* *Sussex County Mag.* 2(7) Jul. 1928: 280–291.—A recent discovery of a relic of St. Lewinna recalls the story of the virgin saint of St. Winoc's Abbey, Bergues, from which the bones of St. Lewinna were stolen in 1058 by Balgerus, a Benedictine monk. In 1383 Norman and Breton troops sacked Bergues, where the relics of St. Winoc, St. Lewinna, St. Oswald, and St. Idaberger had been hidden. Nothing remains to identify the relics and the old churches connected with the story except the works of Drogo, the medieval chronicler.—*E. Cole.*

6988. SHETELIG, HAAKON. Queen Asa's sculptors. Woodcarvings found in the Oseberg-ship, Norway. *Saga-Book for the Viking Soc. for Northern Res.* 10(1) 1928: 12–56.—The author relates the story of the excavation of the Oseberg-ship and describes the woodcarvings on the ship and on the large number of articles found within it. There are 21 illustrations. Shetelig is connected with the museum at Bergen, Norway.—*Paul Knaplund.*

6989. STRECKER, KARL. Ein Epitaphium aus Lyon. [An epitaph from Lyons.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1–2) 1929: 161–165.—*Edgar N. Johnson.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE, 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 6824, 6957, 6962, 6966, 6967, 6971, 7024, 7063, 7593, 7599, 7601)

6990. BRADLEY, A. G. An ancient Cinque Port. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125(746) Feb. 1929: 256–264.—Rye, once called the "Baron of the Cinque Ports," with a great naval tradition beginning soon after the Norman Conquest, is today no longer a significant seaport but merely a delightful residential community. Winchelsea, its sister town, also with a distinguished past, has now become a sleepy and beautiful village.—*J. C. Amundson.*

6991. COOLEN, GEORGES. Le Collège d'Arras à Paris. [The College of Arras at Paris.] *Bull. Hist. Soc. des Antiquaires de la Morinie.* 14(279) Jan. 1929: 696–707.—In the Middle Ages a group of very serious students at the University of Paris gained the name of "Bons Enfants." Some of this group lacked funds, and were driven to beg for bread. The communities therefore donated fixed revenues to provide lodging and board for a small group. The first group of this kind was established in 1250 by the Chaplain of Saint Louis. As for the teachers, nothing was done till 1404 when the Collège de Navarre was founded. The Province of Artois possessed three colleges on Mount Saint Genevieve, Collège de Dainville, Collège de Bons Enfants—which disappeared at the beginning of the 15th century—and the Collège d'Arras. Of the last named neither the founder nor the date of the foundation is available, but it is mentioned in a document of 1327. It was still in existence in 1763 when the Rector of the University of Paris granted it a sum of money and made a few reforms. Its end came with the French Revolution.—*H. M. Seemann.*

6992. DALTON, O. M. Early chessmen of whale's bone excavated in Dorset. *Archæologia* (London).

77 1928: 75–86.—Foundations of medieval buildings, a quantity of Roman pottery, a gold ring and a bronze stirrup of the 12th century were revealed in recent excavations at Witchampton Manor, five miles northwest of Wimbourne. The chessmen, found in a corner of the building, are large and heavy, and reproduce in barbaric fashion the schematic forms adopted by the Arabs when they received the game from India, a conventional treatment which is still retained. Yet the animal head projections on the pieces indicate Viking or Anglo Saxon, not Arab or South European origin. Although similar treatment is found in bone pieces of the 11th and 12th century, the motive is more ancient. The inscribed fragments cannot be exactly dated, but evidence of style of lettering points to the 10th century. The word Satras may be a corruption of an oriental word (brought through Spain) or it may be traced to Satrantz, which might have been introduced by Swedish merchants in the 10th century. Philological evidence suggests knowledge of chess in Europe (outside Spain) earlier than the 11th century. The size, material, and finish of the chessmen do not correspond to others of the 12th century, and must be considerably earlier.—*E. Cole.*

6993. EVANS, H. C. Bramber Castle and recent excavations. *Sussex County Mag.* 2(9) Sep. 1928: 391–394.—*E. Cole.*

6994. FISHER, J. L. Customs and services on an Essex Manor in the 13th century. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(2) 1928: 111–116.—Cott. MS Tib. CIX., at the British Museum, together with a cartulary of Waltham Abbey, contain a detailed customal of all the manors held by that house, including the familiar Essex group. It was written about 1230; corrections and additions were made later. Netteswell Manor comprised the whole village and parts of neighboring parishes. It was included in the original charter of Harold, but omitted from Domesday Survey. It was a typical five-hide manor with two hides in demesnes and three held by villeins. One virgate was the standard extent of holding, but six men held half virgates. The free holders, exempt from regular services, furnished the hired labor and were subject to boon work. Some of the holdings can yet be located.—*E. Cole.*

6995. GÜTERBOCK, FERDINAND. Zur Edition des Geschichtswerks Otto Morenas und seiner Fortsetzer. [Notes for a possible new edition of the chronicle of Otto Morena and its continuations.] *Neues Arch. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1–2) 1929: 116–147.—Despite the fact that it is one of the most important and attractive sources for the 12th century, no one has attempted a new edition of Otto Morena's account of Frederick Barbarossa's activities in Lombardy. The edition of Jaffé in the *Monumenta* (1861–63) is in detail erroneous and in arrangement so bad that it is preferable to use that of Sassi in Muratori (1725). There are two groups of Morena MSS. The text of the earlier is written in a barbaric Latin, and the text of the later is a palpable rewriting two generations later, chiefly in the interest of removing these barbarities. The earlier text (L) must be a copy, the later (M) a reworking of the original text. M does not content itself with a mere rewriting, however, but enlarges, corrects, and shortens to a degree which often seriously changes the meaning of L. M probably originated in Milan and may possibly be placed in the early 1320's. If so, it may possibly be associated with the Milan *podestá* of 1321, Amizo Sachus from Lodi. L, on the contrary, can most probably point to Lodi origin. The difficulties of editing are increased by the fact that M is handed down in a much earlier MS than L.—*Edgar N. Johnson.*

6996. HAMPE, THEODOR. Archivalische Missellen zur Nürnberger Literaturgeschichte. [Archival

miscellanies pertaining to the literary history of Nuremberg.] *Mitteil. des Vereins f. Gesch. der Stadt Nürnberg.* 27 1928: 253-278.—Folksongs and war songs in old Nuremberg, part 2.—A. B. Forbes.

6997. HILLS, ALFRED. *Harmony Field at Fairy Green.* *Essex Rev.* 37(148) Oct. 1928: 177-183.—Harmony Field was probably not the site of a medieval almonry but a farm belonging to a monastery. The conventional almonry—a part of every monastery—in addition to serving as place for distribution of food to the needy, was a chamber for vagrants, or a residence for old women, or a free school for boys. These uses are illustrated by Durham, Fountains Abbey, and St. Albans.—E. Cole.

6998. HOFMEISTER, ADOLF. *Cicero in der Vita Lietberti.* [Cicero in the life of Lietbert.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1-2) 1929: 165-174.—The monk Rudolf, of the monastery of the Holy Sepulcher in Kamrik, composed a life of his contemporary, Bishop Lietbert of Kamrik (d. 1076). His chief source was the *Gesta Lietberti*, a continuation of the *Gesta episcoporum Cameracensium*. Among other sources which he copies or imitates in this life, written largely in rhymed prose with a striving for form typical of the 11th and 12th centuries, is Cicero's *Cato maior de senectute*. Without acknowledging it, he uses the *De senectute* to embellish his style or where it suits his account, not only by means of quotation, but so well is he acquainted with it that he patches together disconnected phrases and sentences. This piecing together of the *De senectute* or any other Ciceronian work is apparently unique in medieval historiography or hagiography.—Edgar N. Johnson.

6999. KNOWLES, W. H. *Deerhurst Priory church.* *Archaeologia (London).* 77 1928: 141-164.—On the northern boundary of Gloucestershire, two miles south of Tewkesbury, Deerhurst Priory church stands on low land exposed to floods from the river Severn. A richly endowed monastery existed here from about 804, but was presumably destroyed by the Danes in the 10th century. In 970 Oswald, bishop of Worcester, installed Benedictine monks. In 1059 Edward the Confessor granted the priory to the abbey of St. Denis, the grant being confirmed by William in 1069. The Saxon features of the church, comparable with any extant English church of the same antiquity, consist of a western tower, a clerestoried nave of three bays, a quire, and north and south aisles; walls of oölitic limestone, jambs of the doors and windows in large stones, the larger openings spanned by arches, much "herring-bone" work, particularly in the exterior, sculptured panels in bays (probably alternate with windows), and a polygonal apse. We should note a similarity of the Deerhurst, Brixworth, and wing apses—all dated near the middle of the 10th century.—E. Cole.

7000. LAMAGUÈRE, BOUSSÈS, DENEITZ. *Monographie de Lamaguère.* [Monograph on Lamaguère.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Hist. et d'Archéol. du Gers.* 2 1928: 181-203.—Lamaguère is a village of the ancient Comte d'Ostarac in the Valley of Arrate. The château was constructed in the 11th century and the town is mentioned in 1170 as having been bought by a neighboring lord. It later came into the possession of the bishopric of Auch. The Huguenots pillaged the town and destroyed the château in 1587; the church alone remained. It is impossible to determine its age because of numerous restorations, but it may possibly have been erected with the château.—H. M. Seemann.

7001. MANITIUS, M. *Geschichtliches aus alten Bibliothekskatalogen. Dritter Nachtrag.* [Historical works in old library catalogues. Third supplement.] *Neues Arch. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1-2) 1929: 148-156.—From medieval library catalogues are here culled references to the historical

works of Eutropius, Ausonius, Symmachus, Claudian, Salvian, Victorius Aquitanus, Victor Vitensis, Idacius, Alcimus Avitus, Dracontius, Cassiodorus, Marcellinus Comes, Victor Tunnunensis, Venantius Fortunatus, Corippus, Eugenius Toletanus, Aldhelm and Bede. Data concerning the dates of the catalogues and their publication are included.—Edgar N. Johnson.

7002. MEYER, JULIE. *Die Entstehung des Patriziats in Nürnberg.* [The origin of the patriciate in Nuremberg.] *Mitteil. des Vereins f. Gesch. der Stadt Nürnberg.* 27 1928: 2-96.—The study of the origin of this class in Nuremberg is made in the light of theories advanced regarding its rise in the German cities as a whole. The case of Nuremberg argues against Sombart's theory that the patriciate had its origin in a group of landowners and possessors of rents. This element had its place, but it was not wealth from this source that formed the foundation of the great patrician properties. The chances for profits from medieval trade were greater than Sombart recognizes. The case of Nuremberg also tells against Below's theory, which rules out the knights in government service (*Ministerialen*) as a factor in the beginnings of the patriciate, although even there they did not play an important part. On the whole the theories of Häpke and Strieder are best substantiated. In other words, rents and trade both contributed to the growth of the patrician properties, but it was the latter which made possible the acquisition of land in sufficient quantity to produce a considerable income from the former. It is impossible to answer definitely the question whether the patriciate is more a noble or a burgher class since the marks of both are fused in it.—A. B. Forbes.

7003. MÜLLER, ERNST. *Der Bericht des Abtes Hariulf von Oudenburg über seine Prozessverhandlungen an der römischen Kurie im Jahre 1141.* [The report of the abbot Hariulf of Oudenburg concerning the negotiations in his case at the Roman curia in 1141.] *Neues Arch. f. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 48(1-2) 1929: 97-115.—Tucked away in the *Chronicon monasterii Aldenburgensis maius* is Hariulf of Oudenburg's charming account of his case against the abbot of Saint-Médard, who was attempting to reduce the Oudenburg cloister to the position of a Saint-Médard priory. Hariulf brought the case before the Roman curia in 1141. His report, richly illustrative of the workings of the papal court, is here printed in full in a new edition by the author of the article.—Edgar N. Johnson.

7004. REYMOND, MAXIME. *Les origines de l'autonomie communale au Pays de Vaud.* [The beginnings of communal autonomy in the Canton of Vaud.] *Rev. Historique Vaudoise.* 36(10) Oct. 1928: 321-336; (11) Nov. 1928: 353-364; (12) Dec. 1928: 385-399.—H. Furber.

7005. ROBERTSON, EDITH ANNE. *Raymond Lull.* *Congregational Quart.* 7(2) Apr. 1929: 170-179.—Walther I. Brandt.

7006. ROMAN, MYLES V. *The ancient churches of the deanery at Wicklow.* *Jour. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland.* 58(2) Dec. 1928: 132-155.—Map and description of 26 churches given in a list compiled in 1275 and Alen's list in 1531.—E. Cole.

7007. SOULIÉ, HENRI. *Les restes des monuments des croisés en Syrie.* [The ruins of constructions of the crusaders in Syria.] *Bull. Soc. d. Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(117) 1929: 72-119.—A lecture by a professor of medicine upon the geography of Syria and the history of the Crusades, with a general description of the chief ruins of constructions of the crusaders based upon a visit to the French mandate in Syria and neighboring territory.—J. C. Russell.

7008. SZOKOLAY, MARGIT. *A magyarországi besenyőtelepekről.* [The Besenyő settlements of Hungary.] *Föld és Ember.* 9(2) 1929: 65-90.—We

have two sources of information regarding the Besenyö settlements of Hungary. The historical source consists of the information gleaned from chronicles and old documents. A study of the dialectical differences of individual communes forms our second source of information. This people had many names, the two principal ones being Besenyö and Pecseneg or Petcheneg. They were a warlike, nomadic people. In 835 they attacked the ancestral Magyars in the neighborhood of the Volga; later they settled in Moldavia and attacked Hungary from the East. Prisoners taken from them in war were settled by the early kings of Hungary on the western and other borders; owing to their warlike character they were well fitted to defend the borders. Later, owing to the pressure of the Kunok or Cumanians on their East and the ruthless antagonism of the Byzantine emperors, the great body of the Besenyök entered Hungary and were given settlements in different parts of the country, since the home-taking Magyars had not been sufficient in number to people the entire land. The Besenyök settled in Hungary were at first serfs,—*jobbágok* or *szervisesek*. Later they received their freedom. In the 14th and 15th centuries these settlements were nearly all ennobled collectively. The documentary evidence reveals the Besenyök settlements principally in Fejér, Tolna, Nyitra, Torontál, Bihar and Háromszék counties. The linguistic evidence shows there were large settlements of Besenyök in Sopron, Komárom, Heves, and Baranya counties.—*E. D. Beynon.*

7009. THOMAS, ANTOINE. Charles IV le Bel à Villefranche en Limousin, aujourd'hui Masléon (Haute-Vienne), le 29 février 1324. [Charles IV the Fair at Villefranche in Limousin, now Masléon in Haute-Vienne, on February 29, 1324.] *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartres* 89(4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 169-174.—The itinerary of Charles IV of France from the end of 1323 to the spring of 1324 has been traced in the *Recueil des historiens*, but Villefranche has not been correctly identified. A document of February 29, 1324, establishes that this is the present Masléon.—*J. C. Andressohn.*

7010. UNSIGNED. Henry III in Essex. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(2) 1928: 126-128.—A significant connection may be found between the king's visit to Rayne and Witham in 1325 and the location of fairs and markets of that period.—*E. Cole.*

7011. WHITEHEAD, G. O. Sussex history reconsidered: 1. Physical structure of the county. 2. The Norman occupation. 3. The decline of the forests. 4. Changes in Tudor Sussex. *Sussex County Mag.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 32-46; (2) Feb. 1929: 79-82; (3) Mar. 1929: 163-170; (4) Apr. 1929: 215-222.—The southeast sandy area, with its ring of chalk and then of Weald Clay, is bounded on the west by marshy flats, so that the natural lines of communication run east and west. The early main roads of the coast developed outside the Weald, leaving Sussex isolated. Not until the 18th century was modern orbiculation of the county established. The submerged river valleys of the coast afforded the ideal conditions for the existence of a maritime civilization. The original swamping of the land, conversion of marsh into meadow, and the ultimate ruin of harbors have governed the development of Sussex,—its medieval greatness, its decline in Tudor times. The Norman military occupation of Sussex was similar to that of the Romans, and the old defense works were adapted. In addition the Normans fortified the gaps in the downs. Each of the districts first laid out by William known as rapes—a division peculiar to Sussex—had port castle and forest. The Norman churchman equalled the barons in Normanizing Sussex. The monks rebuilt and beautified the churches on the banks of the Ouse. The wall paintings

and frescoes were inspired by the Byzantine tradition, and the peasants began to learn of continental culture. Yet the struggle between Saxon and Norman lingered on within the borders of the forests,—the Saxon using the forest for food and fuel, the Norman desiring it as a preserve for deer or as plantation of timber to be used in castle and ship building. The customs of the Royal Forest of Ashdown, recorded in 1273, show the lord's interference with hunting rights of the free tenants and the large money fine for infringement of his own hunting rights. Nevertheless the Weald was opened by the Saxons, first as a pasture for pigs, then by clearings for agriculture. The timber of the forest was used for many purposes, churches, manor houses, mills, bridges. But the iron industry of the 15th, 16th and early 17th centuries did most to break up the Sussex forests. The dissolution of the monasteries, which by Tudor times, held much of the wealth and land, was begun in 1535. During the 16th century the policy of enclosure was applied. The new landowners worked the iron foundries to their fullest extent. The decay of the coastal towns by the filling in of the streams was presented to Parliament as a problem, but the solution must be in the development of roads and the coaching system to London, and provision for entrance to and participation in the new commercialism.—*E. Cole.*

LATER MIDDLE AGE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 6862, 6964, 6991, 7000, 7011, 7601, 7608, 7728)

7012. BASQUÈ, M. Z. Les petits châteaux-forts Gascons. [The little Gascon block houses.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Hist. et d'Archéol. du Gers.* 3 1928: 207-227.—These existed all along the Anglo-French boundary; they were very simple in construction, consisting of a watch tower and a house. The best preserved one is Tour de Justian. Towers of similar design are to be found in England. The château de Herrabouc guards the old Roman road from Bordeaux to Toulouse. The block houses (watch towers) of Algeria have for their prototype the châteaux-forts of Gascony of the 18th century. (Illustrated.)—*H. M. Seemann.*

7013. BECKETT, ARTHUR. Lewes gun powder plot celebration. *Sussex County Mag.* 2(11) Nov. 1928: 486-495.—*E. Cole.*

7014. BECKETT, ARTHUR. Two Chichester adventurers. *Sussex County Mag.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 18-25.—Adventures of George and Edward Fenner, brothers of Chichester, during a trading voyage to Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, begun in 1566.—*E. Cole.*

7015. BENTON, G. MONTAGU. The destroyed church of St. Lawrence, East Donyland. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(2) 1928: 97-110.—*E. Cole.*

7016. BENTON, G. MONTAGU. Wivenhoe Records. *Essex Rev.* 37(148) Oct. 1928: 156-169.—List of accounts from 16th century records of Wivenhoe Parish.—*E. Cole.*

7017. BOLTE, JOHANNES. Fahrende Leute in der Literatur des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts. [Wayfarers in the literature of the 15th and 16th centuries.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preussische Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (31) 1928: 625-655.—The golden era for begging vagabonds in Germany was the 15th century, for the medieval conceptions of the holiness of poverty and of the necessity of charity as St. Francis and the German mystics had preached it still existed. From the 13th to the 17th centuries these tramps appear both as the writers and as the subjects of many writings. A composition by one of them was the *Regula S. Libertini*, a parody on the rules of the religious orders,

in which, for example, the brothers were to begin the day, not with matins, but with drink and dice-playing. Begging was a common practice among wandering students. There exists a justification of such begging, written in 1482, the *Epistola doctrinalis de esurie et arte mendicandi* (Doctrinal Letter about Hunger and the Art of Begging). The vagabonds became so numerous that men tried to become their leaders or *Bovenkönig* (Fr. *roi des ribauds*). A rogue's language (*Rotwelsch*) developed, especially interesting to jurists and historians. Many of these wanderers acted as entertainers, and all were looked upon as bringers of news. The Press Exhibition of 1928 at Köln devoted a special section to these wanderers in recognition of their relation to the modern journalist. (3 illustrations; poems are appended; bibliography in the notes.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

7018. BORDEAUX, P. E. Emmanuel-Philibert et la bataille de Saint-Quentin. [Emmanuel-Philibert and the battle of Saint-Quentin.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 94 Oct.-Dec. 1928: 375-392.—Emmanuel-Philibert was one of the important leaders of the 16th century. His prestige rests upon his remarkable victory at Saint-Quentin (1557). In this battle he defeated the superior forces of the famous Anne of Montmorency. A brief account of his career then follows.—*F. C. Palm.*

7019. BUSSON, HENRI. Rabelais et le miracle. [Rabelais and miracles.] *Rev. des Cours et Conférences.* 30(5) Feb. 15, 1929: 385-400.—In this article the writer shows how Rabelais, acquainted with the early literature on miracles, denied all phenomena held to be marvels in his day. He did this, not to ridicule religion, but because he honestly disbelieved in miracles.—*F. C. Palm.*

7020. CLARKE, DUNCAN W. Parkes Farm, Gestingthorpe. *Trans. of the Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(3) 1928: 193-197.—The architecture here is a typical example of a yeoman's dwelling of the 15th and 16th centuries, traditionally constructed, the original framing being carried out at the carpenter's yard or at the place where timber was secured, each piece being carefully numbered, and the building being then erected on the desired site. The hall extended to the ridge and was spanned with a huge frame truss. The wings have two floors, kitchen and chamber, with drawing room and solar. Alterations consist of 17th century stairs and the exterior plaster. Recently, removal of plaster in the bedroom has revealed 16th or early 17th century wall painting—inscriptions in reddish brown frames with natural design.—*E. Cole.*

7021. DETTLING, KÄTHE. Der Metallhandel Nürnberg im 16. Jahrhundert. [Nuremberg's metal trade in the 16th century.] *Mitteil. des Vereins f. Gesch. der Stadt Nürnberg.* 27 1929: 97-241.—The metal trade formed the most important part of Nuremberg's trade throughout the century. The metal handicrafts, by reason of specialization both as to metals and products, surpassed all others in number and artistry. In some lines they won a virtual monopoly, a position which they attempted to maintain by prohibiting the departure of masters and journeymen. This century showed the beginnings of a capitalist entrepreneur system, a transition necessitated by the partial introduction of a new water power technique and by the inability of the pure handicraft system to keep up with a growing demand. The individual handicraftsman played a part in the trade within the city, selling his goods direct to the consumer either at the market or at his shop. The trade with outside regions was mainly in the hands of aristocratic families, frequently working through a company form of organization, though not of a modern capitalist type. The city council also played its part, particularly in the arms trade, while the city maintained a monopoly of

the retail trade in tin and lead. The metal trade had three phases: an import trade, necessitated by the fact that a large part of the raw materials came from the outside (e.g., Mansfeld, Bohemia, the Tyrol); a direct export trade which extended all over Europe; a re-export trade for which Nuremberg's geographical situation was ideal.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7022. DROUOT, HENRI. La mission du légat Caetano et sa traversée de la Bourgogne. [The legate Caetano's mission and his journey through Burgundy.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 17 Sept.-Oct. 1928: 371-388.—The article draws chiefly upon Caringi, L'Epinos, Hubner, Brambilla, and Richard. It also brings to light new material in the Bibliothèque Nationale (f. fr. 3977, folios 373-384, also Moreau 804) concerning the relations of Caetano to the Mayenne and Nevers parties (November 1589-January 1590), and concerning the legate's sojourn at Dijon (in the archives of Dijon, chiefly B 227, folios 163, 164). Caetano hesitated between the routes of Auxerre and Dijon from Lyon to Paris, i.e. between leaning upon the Catholic Navarrist duke of Nevers and the Catholic Unionist duke of Mayenne. His final selection of the Dijon route was due to a real fear of Navarrist brigands and to the maneuverings of Mayenne's agents. Caetano continued to negotiate with Nevers while advancing toward Dijon. His sojourn at Dijon, amid the confusion caused by the secession of royalist Dijonnais to Flavigny, led to the failure of his mission of conciliation. Distrusted by the Navarrists and abandoned by the Mayennists, he was finally escorted from Dijon to Paris by the duke of Lorraine.—*P. E. Mosely.*

7023. FOWLER, R. C. A balance sheet of St. Osyth's Abbey. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(3) 1928: 186-192.—Drawn up by Abbot John Sharp for the year ending Michaelmas Eve, 1491, this balance sheet shows that although the Abbey was a considerable owner of lands let out at rental, about one-half of the income was derived from direct agricultural operations. There was a deficit for the year of £13.—*E. Cole.*

7024. GAILLARD, H. M. Le déclin d'une bourgade féodale. [The decline of a feudal village.] *Soc. des Antiquaires de l'Ouest* 8 (Series #3) (3) 1928: 153-172.—Angles-sur-l'Anglin was an episcopal barony defended by one chateau constructed on a spur of a rocky cliff. This barony consisted of 10 parishes and 100 vassals, among whom were the ancestor of Cardinal Richelieu. Constructed in the 12th century, it was the scene of many battles in the Hundred Years War. During the Wars of Religion it was occupied by the Huguenots. It was reconstructed at the time of the Fronde, but in 1708 it was estimated that the cost of repairs would be 50,000 livres. It was abandoned, although part of the original donjon remained. The upkeep was so great that bishops refused to accept the see. With the coming of La Poype and his nephew as bishops the village people began to suffer, for economy was practiced to the extent of refusing to build a bridge between the upper and lower village.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7025. GUMBEL, ALBERT. Der älteste Nürnberger Stadtglaser. [The earliest city glazier of Nuremberg.] *Mitteil. des Vereins f. Gesch. der Stadt Nürnberg.* 27 1928: 245-250.—Master Martin is the glazier who appears in the master lists and the city account during the years 1363-1385.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7026. HULMEL, L. Plomb. *Rev. de l'Arrachin.* 22 (138) Apr. 1928: 403-428.—This place was known variously as Plum, Plon, Plom, Plomma, Plumbun in the nomenclature of 1598. The parish was designated Sanctus Martinus de Plumbo. This parish is very ancient, dating before the Normans. It was destroyed and partly rebuilt by the 10th century. In 1420 Michel de Plomb was one of the defenders of the Mont Saint

Michel against the English. This family disappears soon after. In 1636 it came under the counts of Champagne. They fled during the Revolution and forfeited their extensive holdings. The chateau constructed in the 17th century upon the site of an earlier one, is vast but not remarkable. The claim that this is one of the oldest parishes in the country is without justification, for there are hundreds of equal age.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7027. LEASK, HAROLD G. Taghmon church, County Westmeath. *Jour. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland.* 58 (2) Dec. 1928: 102-110.—Teach Munna, or St. Munna's church, was burnt by Farrel Macgeoghegan in 1452. The present structure seems to date from the 15th century,—built with provision for defense. Repairs were made in 1755 and in 1847. In 1926 the Commissioners of Public Works restored it as an ancient monument. The nave and chancel are in one; the large plain walling, small winds, castle-like tower, and crenellated parapets suggest fortification. The heavy stone vault, regularly arched, covers the church; the roof is low-pitched. The second floor has a bedroom, the third a living room for ecclesiastics. The windows and doorways, above which are fragments of figures and carvings, are of 14th, 15th and 16th century design.—*E. Cole.*

7028. PARKER, JOHN (ed.). The rolls of the County Palatine of Lancaster: Roll I (with introd.). *Chetham Soc. Remains.* 87 1928: pp. i-xx, 138.—When Edward III conferred upon Henry Plantagenet in 1351 the palatine rights within the county of Lancaster, power was given to have his own court of chancery, to hold pleas of the Crown and pleas touching the common law. Duke Henry died in 1360-61, and in 1376 the king made a life grant to his son John. In 1398-1399 the vast estates of John of Gaunt descended to Hereford, afterwards Henry IV. The charter separating the duchy and palatinate of Lancaster from the Crown was the foundation of a peculiar constitution. The Duke of Lancaster has exclusive administration of justice, in chancery, common pleas, and criminal jurisdiction. The Plea Rolls from a series of the prothonotary records, commencing in 1401, reveal numerous interesting suits, and show the ease of buying a king's pardon, and the laxity and delay in criminal law. The state of prosperity of the farming communities, the relative value of money, and the origin of surnames may be gleaned from the records.—*E. Cole.*

7029. PIAGET, ARTHUR. Note sur les "Mémoires" attribués à Pierre de Pierrefleur. [Note on the "Memoirs" attributed to Pierre de Pierrefleur.] *Rev. Historique Vaudoise.* 36 (7) Jul. 1928: 194-205.—The *Memoirs* in question, written in the 16th century, have been used as source material for the history of the Reformation in Switzerland. While not contesting their authenticity, Piaget claims that they have been wrongly attributed to one Pierre de Pierrefleur by Abraham Ruchat. Since the *Memoirs* were written after 1574 they cannot be the work of the Pierre de Pierrefleur, who died in 1556, and there is no evidence that either he or any namesake of his held the office of *banderet* or *grand banderet* at Orbe. In order to explain the peculiar phraseology, "Et moy, le grand banderet, j'écris ces mémoires," Piaget puts forward the thesis that the unknown cleric or scholar who wrote the book put his story into the mouth of the well-known stone statue of a *banderet* which surmounts the public fountain at Orbe. To support this view, he quotes the sentence, found in the MSS but not in the printed edition, "Et moy, le grand banderet, estant assis au milieu de la fontaine de la dite ville, . . . l'ay bien voulu mettre en mémoires." Subjoined to the article is a note by Maxime Reymond, who attributes the *Memoirs* to one Guillaume de Pierrefleur.—*H. Furber.*

7030. PINON, RENÉ. François I et Charles-Quint: Le problème des communications. [Francis I

and Charles V: The problem of communications.] *Rev. Bleue.* 66 (3) Feb. 2, 1929: 65-69.—This article is an extract from the author's work on *L'Histoire diplomatique* which is to be published in the fifteen volume, *L'Histoire de la nation française*, edited by M. G. Hanotaux. According to Pinon, the fundamental problem confronting Emperor Charles V was that of maintaining communications between the Netherlands and Italy via the Germanies. Meanwhile France, surrounded by the Empire and fearing conquest, threatened the communication of Charles V across Lorraine, Italy, and the Mediterranean. Fierce battles were fought in these regions. But Charles V as Emperor inherited many other problems. However, he displayed such extraordinary ability in handling them that he might well be compared, as an organizer, to Charlemagne and Napoleon I. For instance, as Emperor he believed himself to be not only the king of all kings but also the defender of the church against the Turks and heretics. At the same time he considered the Pope, as a temporal ruler, his vassal. France was not willing to recognize Charles V as the supreme temporal ruler on earth. Thus in opposing him France fought not merely to maintain the independence of France but of the Holy See as well.—*F. C. Palm.*

7031. RODIERE, M. R. Armorial. [Book of heraldry.] *Bull. Hist. Soc. des Antiquaires de la Morinie.* 14 (278) Oct. 1928: 628-674.—This article covers all the families mentioned in the ancient epigraph of the town of Saint Omer. They are arranged alphabetically and include also those of the cathedral, the Recollets and the Dominicans.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7032. SILBERSCHMIDT, WILHELM. Der Bergsachverständige Hans Thein, Syndikus von Nürnberg und Bergauptmann des Herzogs Wolfgang von Zweibrücken. [The mining expert, Hans Thein, syndic of Nuremberg and superintendent of mines for Duke Wolfgang von Zweibrücken.] *Mitteil. des Vereins f. Gesch. der Stadt Nürnberg.* 27 1928: 299-312.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7033. STERN, ALFRED. Über zeitgenössische gedruckte Quellen und Darstellungen der Geschichte des grossen deutschen Bauernkrieges. [On contemporary printed sources and accounts of the history of the great German Peasants' War.] *Sitzungsber. Preus. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 7 Feb. 1929: 184-198.—In view of the mass of material which has lately been made available for the history of the Peasants' War, it is of interest to inquire what sources were at the disposal of the contemporary chroniclers. First the pamphlets are examined, in particular those dealing with the twelve articles of the peasants and with Thomas Müntzer. Then follows an examination of the sources used by Cochlaeus, Sebastian Franck, an anonymous writer of 1532, Johannes Carion, Kaspar Hedio, and Johannes Sleidan.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

7034. UNSIGNED. Ancienne université d'Angers: Fondation des facultés de théologie, de médecine et des arts (1432). [The old University of Angers: The establishment of the faculties of theology, medicine, and arts.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Jan. 1929: 2-7.—On October 3, 1432, Eugenius IV sanctioned the creation of three new faculties to supplement the solitary faculty of civil and canon law at Angers. The papal bull and the complementary letters patent (issued at Amboise, May, 1433) of Charles VII are translated in full.—*G. C. Boyce.*

7035. UNSIGNED. Le Château de Maulévrier. [The castle of Maulévrier.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Jan. 1929: 18-21.—*G. C. Boyce.*

7036. UNSIGNED. Descartes en Anjou. [Descartes in Anjou.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Jan. 1929: 7-10. The collège royal of La Flèche counted René Descartes as one of its pupils from the spring of 1604 until he

completed his studies there in August, 1612. It was here that he came under the influence of such great teachers as Fathers Chastellier, Charlet, Dinet, Cellot and Noël, all of whom were to have their part in influencing the philosophic genius then under their tutelage.—*G. C. Boyce.*

7037. WARD, B. M. Queen Elizabeth and William Davison. *English Hist. Rev.* 44 (173) Jan. 1929: 104-106.—It has been generally felt that Secretary Davison, who sent down Mary Stuart's death warrant without express command, was very badly treated by Queen Elizabeth. A careful examination of the Exchequer Account Books for the period subsequent to 1587 shows that Davison's salary of 100 pounds a year, a very large one for the time, was paid annually down to 1603. The Exchequer Revenue Books for the period 1587-1601 show no record of any fine paid by him in accordance with the Star Chamber Sentence passed upon him, though in a parallel case, that of the Earl of Hertford, the payments are duly shown. It seems to be established, therefore, that, with the queen's knowledge, Davison continued to draw his salary and was quietly excused from paying his fine.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

7038. YATES, FRANCES A. John Florio at the French Embassy. *Modern Language Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1929: 16-36.—From 1583 to 1585 Florio was employed at the French Embassy in London. The Ambassador at that time was Michel de Castelnau, who was busily engaged in defending Mary Stuart and in watching the intrigues of England with French Protestants. Florio seems to have been in the employ of Castelnau as a tutor in languages to his daughter, Katherine Marie. Castelnau, in anticipation of his return to France, signed a power of attorney in favor of Florio. Castelnau's successor, the Baron de Chat-

eauneuf, continued to retain Florio in his employ. This is evident from a certificate dated the 16th of September, 1585, from which it can be deducted that Florio was born in England, and at the time that the certificate was issued, was apparently married. Castelnau sent a protest to Walsingham by his "daughter's schoolmaster," against one William Gryse, a clerk of the Queen's stable, who was building a house in Butchers Row, where the Embassy was located, and was doing everything in his power to inconvenience the members of the Embassy. Gryse and his associates were imprisoned, but eventually released on the request of Castelnau. In a letter dated September 15, 1585, Castelnau asked Florio to invite Sir Walter Raleigh to dinner on the following evening. On his way to France, Castelnau was waylaid by pirates, and landed in Calais destitute of all his goods. He sent one of his staff, Ribot, back to England, in an effort to trace his property, and through him, sent a note to Florio, asking Florio to help Ribot with Walsingham and the Council, in his efforts to recover the property of the Ambassador. A month later Castelnau again writes to Florio, referring to a certificate which he is sending, asking for news and telling Florio to call on Lord and Lady Burghley, the Countess of Oxford, the Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham, and the Chamberlain, Henry Lord Hunsdon, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Florio's connection with Castelnau probably accounts for the statement in the second edition of Florio's dictionary with reference to Elizabeth's proficiency in languages. It is quite probable that Castelnau introduced Bruno and Florio, thus accounting for their friendship. The knowledge of Florio's connection with the French Embassy, at that time a place of refuge for free spirits, is of importance in considering some problems raised in connection with him in *Love's Labour Lost*.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 5901, 6012, 6170, 6959)

7039. BANERJI, R. D. The oldest Brahmanical temples. *Modern Rev.* 45 (1) Jan. 1929: 52-61.—This is a scientific analysis of the remains of the most ancient Brahman temples in India, all of which appear to belong to the Gupta period (315-550 A.D.). After a short survey of obsolete criticism, the author enumerates the seven surviving relics, of which he discusses three (Deogadh, Bhumra, and Nachna-Kuthara) belonging to the early Gupta period. These are flat roofed; the main feature is the circum-ambulatory (Pradakshina patha); there is no indication of any sikhara or spire. He deduces the fact that the sikhara is presumably the mark of later Gupta architecture. After giving the details of these temples, and allowing for the absence of the flat roof in Malabar, he proceeds to discuss the emergence of the sikhara, in the form of a protuberance with decorated windows. Its original object must have been to mark out the sanctum; it was not originally tall and it appears to have originated in Western India.—*F. W. Buckler.*

7040. GURNER, C. W. Aśvaghosa and the Rāmāyana. *Jour. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 347-367.—The Sanskrit poems of the Buddhist scholar and poet generally have been studied in their bearing to Kālidāsa rather than in

their relation to the earlier epic. The object of this article is to suggest on a rather broader scale the general range of comparison between the Buddhist Kāvyas and the early epics, with special reference to the Rāmāyana. The poem of Aśvaghosa marks a stage in the development of Kāvya from the narrative poem to a series of set pieces on conventionalized topics, a tendency to be noted in the Rāmāyana itself. One of the small incidental topics which may be traced from the Rāmāyana through Aśvaghosa to Kālidāsa is the festival of Indra's banner. Aśvaghosa has introduced into his poem long strings of moral instances from famous names of the past, but this must not be taken as a vain display of Sanskrit learning; he is here merely carrying on the epic tradition. Gurner concludes with a question: "Was Aśvaghosa carrying on a still living Kāvya-epic tradition, or was he looking back across the dust of ages, and over a great gap in Sanskrit culture caused by Buddhism, to epics that were for him a dead language?" Close study of the later Kāvya elements in the Rāmāyana might throw some light on this question, which is of fundamental importance for the history of Sanskrit literature.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

7041. MACNEILL, H. L. The course of Buddhism in India. *Canadian Jour. Religious Thought*. 6 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 47-54.—A brief survey of the history of Buddhism in India.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

THE WORLD, 1648-1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 6804, 6956, 7076, 7182, 7193, 7835)

7042. CONN, H. J., and KORNHAUSER, S. I. The history of staining. *Cochineal dyes. Stain Technology.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 110–121.—Cochineal dyes have played an important part in the history of staining. For bulk staining or for staining embryos in toto carmin is superior to any other dye. Carmin is derived from cochineal, which is a product obtained by drying and grinding the bodies of small insects about 1/12 of an inch long, called cochineal insects, originally found in Mexico, and, after the Spanish conquest, introduced and cultivated in other tropical countries. Cochineal was used in microscopic work as early as 1770 by Hill, later by Ehfenberg in studying protozoa, then by Goppert and Cohn (1849) in studying cell contents of "Nitella Flexilis," and by Corti (1858) in examining the epithelial lining of the cochlea. Gerlach published historic papers on the use of carmin, and later between 1866 and 1880 there was an additional large number of important experimenters.—*Winnifred Brown.*

7043. COUES, WM. PEARCE. Sir James Y. Simpson (1811–1870): The prince of obstetricians. *New England Jour. Medic.* 199 (5) Aug. 2, 1928: 221–224.—James Simpson began his study of medicine at Edinburgh. At that time there was a Chair of Midwifery in Edinburgh, election to which was by the town council, since the medical faculty scorned any association with it. When he was only 28 years old, Simpson was chosen for the post after a hotly contested campaign. His lectures were increasingly popular, and his practice grew until he needed two carriages. Although his consultation room was filled with the nobility of Scotland and England, he treated the poor with equal kindness and they had equal opportunity for his personal attention. His chief contribution to medicine, the use of chloroform as an anesthetic, was the result of a dissatisfaction with some of the effects of ether, such as vomiting and struggling. In 1846 he discussed the new discovery of ether with his friend Lister, who was one of the first to try it in London; and the following year he himself used it in Scotland. Simpson and his friends experimented by inhaling various substances, and in 1867, at the suggestion of a Liverpool chemist, tried "the curious liquid," chloroform, discovered 16 years earlier. In spite of the demonstrated value of the anesthetic, its use was bitterly fought on the ground that it removed part of woman's primal curse. In answer, Sir James reminded his opponents that, at the first surgical operation in the world, the Creator put Adam into a deep sleep; and Dr. Chalmers preached so successfully for the new idea that the battle was won. Sir James Simpson, when he died at the age of 59, was surrounded with the gratitude of the nation and of the world.—*K. B. Collier.*

7044. DOCK, WILLIAM. Guy de Chauliac: chirurgien et maître en médecine. [Guy de Chauliac: surgeon and master in medicine.] *California and Western Medic.* 29 (1) Jul. 1928: 33–36.—Guy de Chauliac (1300–68) who, for his erudition finds a place in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is noted as a papal surgeon and as the author of *Great Surgery*. Written in 1363, this book exists in 34 MSS and 75 editions. Until 1575 it was the most authoritative work on surgery. There are translations of it into almost every language, including Hebrew. The introduction is a great monument to medical teaching. After defining surgery and dividing it into two kinds, didactic and practical, Guy discusses the limitations

of surgery, its instruments, its methods, and its history from the time of Hippocrates to John of Gaddesden. The book also contains definite qualifications of a surgeon. It is of special historical interest because of its account of the plague of 1348–1360. Finally, through this remarkable book Guy reveals himself responsible for several important advances in medical practice. For example, he invented a new treatment for fractures of wrist and ankles; he advocated the use of the catheter to diagnose bladder stone; he invented a new instrument for extracting teeth; and he developed the manipulative reduction of hernia.—*Winnifred Brown.*

7045. FREY, M. von. Johannes von Kries. 1853–1928. *Naturwissenschaft.* 17 (24) Jun. 1929: 435–437.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7046. GUISAN, A. Le docteur Tissot 1728–1797. (Doctor Tissot 1728–1797.) *Rev. Histor. Vaudoise.* 36 (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1928: 226–258.—Guisan presents a biographical sketch of Auguste Tissot, one of the most renowned of Swiss physicians in the 18th century, a friend of Gibbon, author of works on inoculation as a protection against small-pox, and of *L'Avis au peuple sur sa santé*. In this latter work Tissot set forth sound rules for the preservation of public health which are essentially modern and which were intended to protect the public from the absurd quack remedies and medical superstitions which abounded at the time. The book gained for its author a European réputation and was even translated into Arabic.—*H. Furber.*

7047. HATTIE, W. H. Richard Mead: A father of preventive medicine. *Canad. Medic. Assoc. Jour.* 19 (1) Jul. 1928: 101–105.—Richard Mead (1673–1754) was the son of a nonconformist minister of some means. In Holland he was a fellow-student and intimate friend of Boerhaave. Then he studied in several important cities of Italy, acquiring at Padua the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Physic. In 1696 he started a successful practice in Stepney. In 1702 he wrote a treatise on poisons, for which he performed sundry experiments, such as mixing snake venom with human blood in an attempt to prove the effect due to mechanical action on the blood. He is called the earliest of the "Fathers of Preventive Medicine" because of his work in 1720 when the plague was raging in France. He wrote *A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion*, advocating, in opposition to the business men, a strict quarantine against infected countries, the isolation of the sick, and a Council of Health in each town at public expense, to remove three or four miles out of town those who were ill, and to clean their homes. He urged, as well, cleanliness of streets and houses, and avoiding of assemblies. On the other hand, he termed the shutting up of a house with its inmates for one month after the disappearance of the disease cruel and futile, and had little confidence in fumigation with the possible exception of that by means of sulphur. Impressed by the account of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, he was one of the first advocates of inoculation, and in 1721 experimented successfully on condemned prisoners, who were afterwards pardoned. In 1746 he wrote a *Treatise on Smallpox and Measles*. The next year in *Medica Sacra*, an account of the more remarkable diseases in the Bible, he attributed demoniacal possession to lunacy or epilepsy. In 1749 he wrote *On the Scurvy* and two years later *Monita et Praecepta Medica*, drawn in large measure from his own practice. Through

the aid of fellow members of the Royal Society he had a new and effective method of ventilating ships installed in the navy.—*K. B. Collier.*

7048. O'GRADY, CHARLES. Pasteur and his discoveries. *Amer. Medicine.* 35(1) Jan. 1929: 45-53.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7049. OLIVIER, E. Autour de "L'avis au peuple sur sa santé." [Concerning "L'Avis au peuple sur sa santé."] *Rev. Histor. Vaudoise.* 36(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 258-294.—An analysis of Auguste Tissot's great work on public health, published September, 1761.—*H. Furber.*

7050. PUSEY, WILLIAM A. Progress in medicine during the last fifty years. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(8) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 453-458.—*Agnes Thornton.*

7051. RHO, FILIPPO. La malattia del sonno ed il contributo italiano alla sua conoscenza. [Sleeping sickness and Italian contributions to the study of the disease.] *Nuova Antologia.* 63 Aug. 16, 1928: 518-534.—The author starts with a distinction between bacterial and protozoic infections. Next he catalogues the principal trypanosomes found in domestic animals, and describes their organisms. According to a recent classification, human trypanosomes are of the same kind as those which attack animals. He reviews then the scientific knowledge of human trypanosomiasis, from a pamphlet by John Atkins, published in 1734, to this day. He emphasizes the contribution of the Italian Aldo Castellani, who in 1892 discovered the specific agent of the sleeping sickness,—a trypanosoma in the blood and the fluid which envelops the brain and the spinal cord of patients. Castellani later advanced the hypothesis that this trypanosoma might be transmitted by some insect. This hypothesis was verified by another Italian, Sambon, who designated the *Glossina palpalis*. The author traces the habitat of the fly and the introduction of the disease into regions where the fly is not found. Lastly he outlines the symptoms and stages of the infection, distinguishing three types which vary in extent and gravity, that is, the equatorial, the southern, and the north-western types in Africa.

The South American or Brazilian trypanosomiasis is different from the trypanosomiasis of humans and animals in Africa.—*V. M. Scamuzza.*

7052. ROBERTSON, HERMANN M. William Harvey. *Canad. Medic. Assoc. Jour.* 19(2) Aug. 1928: 236-241.—Harvey (1578-1657) was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, where medical interest was great. Dr. Caius had obtained from Queen Elizabeth a charter allowing the fellows of his college to dissect the bodies of two criminals a year. Later Harvey studied medicine in Padua under Fabricius. In 1604 he attached himself to the College of Physicians, which had the sole right of licensing physicians to practice in London. Harvey lectured on anatomy for the College of Physicians, which had the privilege of dissecting six criminals a year. In 1618 he gave a course on anatomy, of which the notes, a mixture of Latin and English, still remain. Those on the thorax show that he had already discovered that the blood is moved by the heartbeat in a circle through the arteries and the veins back into the heart. His great work, a treatise on the motion of the heart and the blood, was published in Frankfort in 1628, because the annual bookfair there enabled the knowledge of the work to spread more rapidly than if it had been published in England. In this he explained the circulation of the blood, but though he used a simple microscope, he failed to see the capillaries which connect the smallest arteries with the veins. These were first described in 1675 by Leeuwenhoek, though they had been seen by Malpighi. Harvey also suggested the desirability of comparative anatomy.—*K. B. Collier.*

7053. SÉVÉRY, Mme. WILLIAM de. Le docteur Tissot et ses amis. [Doctor Tissot and his friends.] *Rev. Histor. Vaudoise.* 36(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1928: 299-312.—This article consists chiefly of selections from the correspondence of Auguste Tissot, famous Swiss physician (1728-1797).—*H. Furber.*

7054. UNSIGNED. Medallie illustration of the history of science. *Isis.* 12, 2(38) May, 1929: 320-322.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 7068, 7070)

7055. BENTON, G. MONTAGUE. The Witham desk-hanging and the Latton altar-frontal. *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.* 19(3) 1928: 165-169.—An example of 17th century embroidery.—*E. Cole.*

7056. FERNALD, HELEN E. The T. Broom Belfield collection of Japanese netsuké. *Museum Jour.* Sep. 1928: 261-283.—For human interest, high technical skill, and originality many of these objects of ivory, wood, and other materials surpass anything else akin to them. Photographs are shown of 52 netsuké, which together with the descriptions given of many of them, convey some idea of the wealth of art and legend, history, nature, and every day life represented in the Belfield collection, which numbers 634 carvings.—*J. W. Ballantine.*

7057. MULE, F. P. L'arte e la stirpe. [Art and the race.] *Riv. di Cultura.* 15(12) Dec. 1928: 344-354.—Art in the 19th century lacks the beautiful. Representations of distorted, flabby feminine bodies do not

imitate nature as it is. In this field the 19th century is inferior by far to the 18th. It is the antithesis of the 15th. The last century produced a goodly number of artists who imitated foreign schools; this is disgracing one's mother country. We must realize that art is a serious thing. Did they mean they strove to be original? Originality is not to be confused with grotesqueness. It is only after a long experience that the artist becomes aware that originality is in himself, innate, as it were; and at a certain moment it unexpectedly manifests itself, and the artist sees with a different eye. The 19th century wanted to be original; originality, however, can never be collective, but individual; otherwise, it becomes artificial. Leonardo called Giotto great because he imitated nature, particularly in painting simple animals in the field.—*L. A. Onitis.*

7058. STIASSNY, MELANIE. Die Ausstellung chinesischer Kunst in Berlin. [The Berlin exhibition of Chinese art.] *Belvedere.* 8(4) 1929: 113-117.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

CHURCH HISTORY 1648 TO 1920

(See also Entries 6803, 7071, 7075)

7059. ANDREWS, C. F. John Wesley and the East. *Visva-Bharati Quart.* 6(3) Oct. 1928: 281-294.—When faced with death at sea on his way to missionary work among the "heathen" in the new colony of Georgia, Wesley realized that the rigorous discipline of the Methodist groups, established by his brother

Charles, at Oxford, did not afford him the inward peace manifested by some of his fellow-passengers. In despair at his "fair summer religion," he sought out the Moravians in London on his return. But not till he was reading Luther on "Justification by Faith" one day, did his sense of release from the bondage of sin become

a radiant assurance, an abounding joy which lasted the full 50 years of his life thereafter. In the same desperate struggle for the incarnation of God, Maharshi Devendranath Tagore found the same enduring inward peace through a windblown fragment of the Upanishad. John Wesley's salvation was a personal release from a terror of God; Maharshi too had an agonizing sense of the soul's separation from God, but the cause thereof went far beyond an individual relationship of man. He found peace in realizing the unity of life in that One who is behind all and pervading all. So John Wesley, with overflowing heart, travelled throughout England, preaching his simple and single-hearted message to a rapidly industrializing, illiterate population. The accounts of his meetings where over 20,000 miners stood in midwinter to listen for hours recall the moral influence of Ghandi on the masses in his struggle to remove untouchability. Both men, frank and unyielding, have withstood severe opposition from the privileged classes.—*C. Joseph Chacko.*

7060. GOYAU, GEORGES. *Apôtres de France à l'île Maurice: Les Lazaristes. Le P. Laval.* [French missionaries in the island of Mauritius: The Lazarists. Father Laval.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* Nov. 1928: 346–363.—The article is divided into two parts, one describing the missionary work of the handful of Lazarists sent out to Mauritius during the French régime (1721–1810), the other presenting a biographical sketch of Jacques Laval, missionary in Mauritius, 1841–64. The Lazarists, hampered by Anglo-French war, disease, and lack of support from the India Company and from the government, were able to accomplish little. Documents discovered in the archives of the Society of Jesus have been printed here by Goyau in order to illustrate the terrible conditions in the island. Jacques Laval, who began life as a doctor at Ivry-la-Bataille in Normandy, early left the medical profession for the priesthood. During his years in Mauritius he worked unceasingly for the conversion of the newly liberated slaves, building chapels in all parts of the island. At his death, Father Laval, who may be said to have founded the diocese of Mauritius, had baptised 67,000 Negroes.—*H. Furber.*

7061. HITE, LEWIS FIELD. *Swedenborg and the doctrine of evolution.* *New Church Rev.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 60–82.—The doctrine of evolution is historically and critically reviewed, and the writer proceeds to criticize John R. Swanton's book, *Emanuel Swedenborg, Prophet of the Higher Evolution*. He disputes the thesis of the book—that Swedenborg was an evolutionist. Objection is taken to the selection of materials in the book, and it is argued that Swedenborg taught a doctrine of creation rather than of evolution.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7062. HITE, LEWIS FIELD. *Swedenborg's stay in Rostock and Greifswald in 1714–1715.* *New Church Rev.* 36(1) Jan. 1929: 12–36.—Young Swedenborg followed his three years of intensive study in England and Paris by a leisurely review of his works and thoughts in the quiet towns of Rostock and Greifswald on the Baltic coast. His letters of the period show the breadth and profundity of his studies. One letter quoted contains a list of fourteen startling "mechanical inventions either in hand or fully written out," which he intended to give to the world. Many of these projects, including "a flying carriage" and psychoanalysis, have been realized only recently. He was also deeply interested in poetry and the classics. Some poetic productions

of this and the earlier period of his life, and his Latin thesis at the University of Upsala, are reviewed. The latter, in its dedication, enshrines his devotion to his father and in its contents exhibits his admiration of Seneca and Stoic ethics. While at Greifswald in 1715 Swedenborg prepared his *Camena Borea (The Northern Muse)* for the press, a work which has not been translated from the Latin. It contains fables reflecting his opinions on contemporary political issues and public men.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7063. GUÉRY, CHARLES. *Découverte archéologique à l'Abbaye de La Noë, près de Bonneville.* [Archaeological discovery at the Abbey of La Noë near Bonneville.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* Nov. 1928: 370–373.—An account of the discovery, amid the ruins of the abbey, of the tomb of Garin de Cierrey, bishop of Evreux, d. 1201. Prince Colloredo Mansfeld, owner of the site, proposes to undertake further excavations.—*H. Furber.*

7064. RICHARDS, GEORGE WARREN. The Rev. Jas. I. Good as a church historian. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser: 8 1928: 199–209.—*E. Cole.*

7065. TAVERA, ANSELMO O. *Retrato de Clemente XII en la Universidad de Salamanca.* [A portrait of Clement XII at the University of Salamanca.] *Rev. de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos.* 33 Jan.–Mar. 1929: 73–77.—At the University of Salamanca there is a French painting from the middle of the 18th century which has long been supposed to be a portrait of the anti-pope, Benedict XIII. It is really a picture of Clement XII. An account is given of the various favors which he conferred upon the University.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

7066. VOGEL, CLAUDE L. *The Capuchins in French Louisiana (1722–1766).* *Catholic Univ. of America Studies in Amer. Church Hist.* 7 1928: pp. 197. —Established by Pope Clement VII in 1528 as a distinct family of the Franciscan order, the Capuchin reform was the inspiration for the Congregation of Propaganda. Their missions in foreign countries opened in 1551. The Capuchins of Paris were in New England and Nova Scotia by 1637. The Capuchins of the Province of Champagne who were selected for Louisiana in 1722, were preceded by the Recollect Mission and the Jesuits. The Company of the West, chartered in 1717 under the Duke of Orleans, colonized Louisiana until 1731. The commissioners of the Council, with the consent of the Bishop of Quebec, divided Louisiana into three ecclesiastical jurisdictions,—Carmelites in the east, Jesuits in the north, and Capuchins along the Mississippi on the west. By royal decree of 1735 these last were assured of their mission in New Orleans, where they founded schools and hospitals. The Company's treaty with the Jesuits in 1726 gave them jurisdiction over the Indians, leaving ten French posts to the Capuchins. Father de Beaubois (Jesuit) aroused the suspicions of the Capuchins with his intrigues among the political rebels of the colony; their problem was enhanced by the immorality of irreligious officials. Beaubois, called to France, was returned in 1732 as superior of the Jesuit mission. When a Jesuit was made vicariate-general over the Capuchin mission the struggle of the latter for authority in Louisiana was renewed, its defense being built on the theory of state supremacy. The delicate problem for propaganda was not solved, but the Jesuits were expelled in 1763 and the Capuchins were increased by their Spanish brothers.—*E. Cole.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 7011, 7055, 7109, 7136, 7138, 7143, 7188, 7195, 7196, 7202, 7406, 7612, 7634, 7694, 7728, 7771, 7806)

GREAT BRITAIN

7067. BAKER-CRESSWELL, G. G., and CRAS-
TER, H. H. E. Descent of the manor of Ellington.
Archaeologia Aeliana, 5 1928: 1-12.—E. Cole.

7068. BENHAM, W. GURNEY. Wall decorations
—paintings and paper. *Essex Rev.* 38(149) Jan. 1929:
9-12.—Holly Trees Mansion, Colchester, contains
well preserved early 18th century wall paper. The Feer-
ing House's wall painting dates from about 1610.—
E. Cole.

7069. BIHL, JOSEF. Soziale Bewegung und Set-
tlements in England. [Social unrest and the settle-
ment movement in England.] *Zeitschr. f. französischen
u. englischen Unterricht*. 28(2) 1929: 102-115.—
Class barriers have long been a matter of concern to
thoughtful Englishmen. Despite the activities of
Owen and other individualists, it was not until the
third quarter of the 19th century that the national con-
science was stirred. Due largely to Carlyle and Ruskin
the social obligation was recognized in the universities
at least. The settlement movement, properly speaking,
did not materialize until 1885 when Toynbee Hall was
founded. Henceforth progress was rapid. The social
gulf was wide, for the resistance of the workers was as
perplexing as the indifference of the upper classes.
Gradually, however, the doctrine of the dignity of
labor gained adherence; and with its acceptance by
the state, the goal of a social democracy came within
reach. The vast educational and humanitarian agencies
of national and local authorities, quite naturally, sup-
planted the meager equipment of the settlements. But
the millennium is not yet; for though the formal advan-
tages are within the reach of all, the need of creating
the desire of a dignified existence remains. By exam-
ple alone, as Toynbee and Barnett pointed out, can
the meaning of the "fullness of life" be made clear.
The work of the settlement, therefore, must not be
permitted to lapse.—J. E. Pomfret.

7070. BOULTER-COOKE, M. ADELINE. Some
Sussex monumental brasses. *Sussex County Mag.*
2(7) Jul. 1928: 306-310.—E. Cole.

7071. CARLTON, WILLIAM J. An old time Qua-
ker stenographer. *Jour. Friends' Hist. Soc.* 25 1928:
7-23.—Laurence Steel, first schoolmaster in "The
Friars," established by the Friends in Bristol in 1670,
was author of a widely recognized manual on short-
hand. Meetings of the Quakers were broken up in 1681,
and Steel sought redress from the king. Later he
himself was imprisoned in Newgate under the Conven-
ticle Act, and died shortly after his release six months
later. His bequest to the Quakers was considerable.—
E. Cole.

7072. FAURE, ELIE. L'âme anglaise. [The
soul of England.] *Grande Rev.* 33(2) Feb. 1929: 529-
558.—This analysis lays stress on five main charac-
teristics, comparing England with France and Ger-
many, and finding explanations in the traits contrib-
uted to a now homogeneous character by Irish, Welsh,
Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon influences. The author
draws on recent studies of national psychology by
Fouillée and de Madariaga, and bases his analysis in
part on a wide range of English literature, art, and social
thought. The characteristics discussed are, (1) an
empiricism which seeks the creation of the moral man
through individual experience, and is guided by practi-
cal aims rather than any "vision idéologique ou mysti-
que," and sees harmony between the happiness
of the individual and that of society; (2) a strong
moral discipline, which by its refusal to admit
disparity between precept and practice, produces hypoc-

risy; (3) an egoism which, in a nation built up through
five or six centuries of piratical invasions, has given
English history a streak of brutality and violence in
domestic affairs, in the refusal to see the existence of
poverty, in Ireland, and in contacts with colored races;
(4) a worship of fair play, which has made it possible
for new classes to work their way up into the aristocracy
which regards everything as a match, and which, in
a period of individualism and acceptance of the ideas of
Malthus and Darwin, took the lead in providing
educational facilities for the poor; (5) a lyricism, spon-
sored by Welsh and Irish influences, safeguarded by
geographical isolation, and finding themes in the energy
and success which marked the nation's political,
imperial, and economic advance.—H. Heaton.

7073. HILLS, ALFRED. Bunyan at Bocking.
Essex Rev. 38(149) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—It is probable
that Bunyan wrote much of *Pilgrim's Progress* while
living with the Tabor family at Bocking.—E. Cole.

7074. HOLDER, C. S. How the railways came
to Sussex. *Sussex County Mag.* 2(11) Nov. 1928: 500-
504.—E. Cole.

7075. KEATING, JOSEPH. What Catholic eman-
cipation meant. *Month.* 153(775) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—
The abolition of the religious portions of the Penal
Code had been won by Relief Acts of 1778, 1791, and
1793; the Act of 1829 bettered the position of only a
few Catholics in England and put the majority of Irish
Catholics in a worse condition. The motive for passing
the Act was fear. In England the stigma of outlawry
was removed in 1829, but in Ireland real emancipation
has been the work of the intervening century.—A. H.
Sweet.

7076. PYBUS, F. C. The company of barber sur-
geons and tallow chandlers of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Proc. Royal Soc. Medic. 22(3) Jan. 1929: 287-296.—
According to an early town-history, the Company of
Barber Surgeons of Newcastle-on-Tyne played an
important part in the Corpus Christi Day celebration
by giving the play "The Baptizing of Christ." Another
important activity was dinner given on Trinity Mon-
days in their own Barber Surgeons' Hall. The daily
activities of the Company centered in charity both at
home and abroad. They also had a part in municipal
and parliamentary elections, in the defense of the city
and in supporting individual rights. Discipline was
important. Lack of punctuality, insubordination,
unbrotherly conduct,—all were fined. The apprentices
who served for seven years (during which time marriage
was forbidden) also contributed to the funds. There is
no doubt but that the Barber Surgeon was likewise a
Tallow Chandler for a time; in 1711 he was also a
periwig maker. From the last part of the 18th century
the growth of hospitals and medical schools has caused
the decline of the Company. There are now five mem-
bers, two stewards and three ordinary members. The
Hall no longer exists. The only remaining material
is the case of famous instruments which is now in the
Museum of the Castle. The society has existed by
patrimony and will doubtless die out within a few years.
—Winnifred Brown.

7077. RIVOALLAN, A. Matthew Arnold en Bre-
tagne. [Matthew Arnold in Brittany.] *France-Grande
Bretagne*. 11(80) Nov. 1928: 1-5.—J. B. Brebner.

7078. RUTH, HANS. Ein Musterbeispiel englisch-
er Propaganda. [A typical example of English propa-
ganda.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung*. 12(9) Sep. 1928:
511-519.—True to her policy of opposing her strongest
rival, Great Britain, unable to meet the United States
in open combat, seeks to disarm her by means of a
propaganda-tintured history.—Leonidas Dodson.

7079. SCHRAM, C. K. Two Norfolk place-names. *Rev. Engl. Studies.* 5(17) Jan. 1929: 73–76.—A short but detailed study in comparative philology, setting forth the hypothesis that two place names near Fakenham, Norfolk, may be of Frisian origin: Testerton from the low German, *tehster* “the farm more to the south” (of Fakenham), as Norton and Sutton; Stibbard from the Old English *stig* and the Frisian cognate to Old English *byrd* (*e*), i. e., bird or *bert*. No reason is found for assuming these names to be evidence of direct Frisian influence or settlements.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7080. SCHULZE-GAEVERNITZ, G. v. Die geistigen Grundlagen der angelsächsischen Weltherrschaft, I, II. [The spiritual foundations of Anglo-Saxon world dominion.] Die geistesgeschichtlichen Grundlagen der anglo-amerikanischen Weltsuprematie, III. [The intellectual background of the Anglo-American world supremacy.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft u. Sozialpolitik.* 56(1) 1926: 26–65; 58(1) 1927: 60–112; 61(2) 1929: 225–265.—From an historical standpoint, the most important fact of the 20th century is the political and economic predominance in the world of the Anglo-Saxons,—Great Britain and the United States. Its origin lies in the spiritual, historical predominance of those people which has unfolded since the 17th century. This is an effect of Puritanism, whose victory in England and America caused those lands to differ fundamentally from the ones in Continental Europe and in Asia, and made them the nursery of the bourgeois society, of capitalism and of democracy, which have since taken the world in tow. The three waves of Puritanism were the Calvinistic, the Baptist (and Quaker), and the Methodist. For the sake of their religion, especially for the sake of freedom of conscience, those faiths broke—not only with the religious but also with the political, economic, and social bonds of the medieval world, and freed the individual. At the same time they balanced this new freedom with ethical restraints which kept the individual from license. Calvinism trained up gentlemen, hard, self-controlled, self-reliant, imperious characters, the fathers of modern military and political discipline. It was republican, though undemocratic, because its adherents were the elect of God. Calvinism made the bourgeois class-conscious and imbued them with the feeling that they had an historic mission to perform. Baptism and Methodism were emotional, enthusiastic religions, whose members were filled with the “inner light” but were also disciplined. They believed in man as a bearer of absolute, transcendental values by virtue of that “inner light.” They mistrusted government and the state, and were the fathers of democracy,—by which is meant those natural rights of liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty. Out of Baptism and Methodism arose the humanitarianism and social reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries, for the purpose of establishing the conditions of democracy. Methodism which spread chiefly among the laboring classes, freed them from the medieval life, individualized them, and performed the task for them which socialism did later for the Continental laborer. In the economic sphere Puritanism was decisive for the rise of capitalism in England and America. Active, ascetic, the Puritan rationalized his life and disciplined himself sexually, nationally, and economically. He was the forerunner of utilitarianism and laissez-faire. He gave to his “calling” a religious character, emphasizing industry, frugality, and honesty for their ethical as well as for their economic value. Thus, Anglo-American capitalism and democracy arose out of and rest upon the ethics of Puritanism, upon the austere discipline of the energetic Calvinists combined with the enthusiasm of the Baptists and Methodists; and since that religious basis is decaying, they are being menaced by plutocracy and the dictator. Clubs and sports continue that ethical disciplining, yet some new transcendental sanction

is now needed for the new democracy.—*E. N. Anderson.*

7081. SMITH, C. FELL. The Essex jug. *Essex Rev.* 37(147) Jul. 1928: 113–117.—A unique industry disappeared with the death of Edward Bingham, Castle Hedingham, Essex, (ca. 1900). His famous design pictured the history of Essex including battle scenes of the Roman period, arms of the various boroughs, castles and arms of prominent Essex families, and the natural products of the county.—*E. Cole.*

7082. TEEVAN, MAUDE. Courtyards of old Sussex Inns. *Sussex County Mag.* 2(8) Aug. 1928: 350–351.—*E. Cole.*

CANADA

7083. MACNEILL, JOHN T. Religious and moral conditions among the Canadian pioneers. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser: 8 1928: 65–122.—The unprivileged classes of the British Isles contributed to the 18th and early 19th century settlements of Canada. Their motive for migration was economic, not religious. Yet the policy of separating French and Scotch Catholics from German and English Protestants is shown by an early census. The moral life of the pioneers was of a kind with the classes from which they sprang; but their temptations to strong drink and to instability in marriage were greater. Their difficulties in obtaining a livelihood,—overwork, lack of reading—tended to a decline in religious instruction and habits, thus giving place to superstition. A high degree of hospitality is attributed to them. Many local religious organizations sprang up, forming nuclei for churches which were later organized.—*E. Cole.*

7084. VIGNOLS, LÉON. La mise en valeur du Canada à l'époque française. [The economic development of Canada under the French regime.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. & Soc.* 16(4) 1928: 720–795.—A systematic criticism of the doctoral thesis *Les origines économiques du Canada* by P.-E. Renaud (Mamers, 1928), which provides a précis and evaluation which should be read by readers of Renaud's book in its first edition. Vignols thinks well of the thesis, but finds fault with the use of statistics, notes one serious contradiction, and others more trivial. He advises the abandonment of the French-Canadian language in favor of French in such theses.—*J. B. Brebner.*

7085. WINTER, C. F. Forty years in the Canadian artillery. *Canadian Defence Quart.* 6(2) Jan. 1929: 229–235.—Contains some information regarding the historical development of the Canadian artillery service.—*George W. Brown.*

7086. WOOD, WILLIAM (ed.). Select British documents of the Canadian War of 1812. *Publications Champlain Soc.* 17 1928: pp. 1061.—*E. Cole.*

IRELAND

7087. DALY, D. D. The career of Sir Charles McCarthy. *Jour. Cork Hist. & Archaeol. Soc.* 33(138) Jul.–Dec. 1928: 69–74.—Sir Charles McCarthy served under Louis XVI, Geo. III, and Geo. IV. A captain in the emigré army at Coblenz in 1791, a volunteer in the Dutch army in 1793–4, he fought against the French Republic. While returning from service as ensign in the Irish Brigade in the West Indies, he was wounded in engagement with a French privateer in 1798. From Captain of the West Indies Regiment he became Lieut. Col. of the Royal African Corps in 1811, and later governor of Senegal and Goreé. In 1814 he was transferred to Sierra Leone, where he devoted his efforts to the abolition of the slave trade and the welfare of the liberated slaves. He was killed in battle with the Ashantis in 1824.—*E. Cole.*

7088. SADLEIR, THOMAS U. The manor of Blessington. *Jour. Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland.* 58 (2) Dec. 1928: 128-131.—Erected in 1669 by grant of Charles II, this manor consisted of Munfin and other townlands which had become the property of Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin, under the Act

of Settlement. It returned two members to Parliament until 1800. The parish registers date back to 1683. Boyle's son, Murrough, became Viscount Blesinton in 1673. Although residing at Dublin he kept up the manor. A map and list of tenants' names recorded in 1770 are extant.—*E. Cole.*

FRANCE

(See also Entries 6820, 6824, 7026, 7060, 7066, 7084, 7087, 7116, 7125, 7145, 7167, 7168, 7190, 7600, 7625, 7680, 7653, 7769)

7089. AUBERT, LOUIS. Henri Bergson. *Bull. de la Soc. Autour du Monde.* 15 Dec. 31, 1928: 13-21.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7090. AULARD, A. Babeuf et son imprimeur Guffroy. [Babeuf and his printer Guffroy.] *Révolution Française.* 82 (1) 1929: 5-24.—Guffroy, deputy in the National Convention and printer by profession, refused to continue to publish the *Tribun du P. Gracchus*, Babeuf's newspaper, on account of the alleged radicalism and unpatriotic views of the precursor of French socialism. Such is the burden of a hitherto unpublished letter, dated 12 Vendémiaire, An III. Aulard considers Babeuf an ardent Thermidor, and contrary to socialist tradition, anti-Robespierrist.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7091. BONHOMME, M. JULES. La jeunesse d'un gentilhomme Picard. [The youth of a Picard nobleman.] *Bull. Hist. Soc. des Antiquaires de Picardie* (1-2) 1928: 596-609.—The example chosen is André III de Saint-Blimond born in the Château de Gouy in 1647, son of André II and Isabel de Fertin. On both sides his ancestors had been fighting men, and he was reared in this atmosphere. His education was completed at home under a tutor, upon his father's death. Later he studied the science of war at Paris. This was an expensive finishing, but his mother was indulgent and his patrimony was extensive. In 1667 he entered the Guards, which necessitated elaborate clothing and baggage, a horse and a lackey. The next five years were spent trying to obtain a commission, in which he failed. He then married Le Tonnellier de Breteuil and was created a Marquis. A revolution in the life of the nobility of France took place under his very eyes but he failed to see it. By the time of his grandson, the Saint-Blimonds were merely rural proprietors.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7092. BUDDE, GERHARD. Die Pädagogik Rousseaus in ihrem Verhältnis zu seinen kulturphilosophischen, politischen und religiösen Anschauungen. [Rousseau's pedagogy in its relation to his philosophical, political, and religious views.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissenschaft u. Jugendlbildung.* 5 (2) 1929: 198-204.—The genesis of Rousseau's thought lay in his critical repudiation of the cultural foundations of his age and in his conviction that a new scale of cultural values could be established only through a new educational system based upon a return to nature which rejected the prevailing social philosophy. He made the youth of his day the agent of that revaluation and for its guidance he wrote *Emile*. Almost simultaneously he approached the problem from its political side, i.e., he asked himself the question: What kind of state, worthy of natural man, would make that educational system possible? His answer he gave in *The Social Contract*. Similarly, in Book IV of *Emile*, he linked up his thesis with the religious teachings of contemporary society, and rejecting both the materialists and the followers of revealed religion, pleaded for a religion based upon nature and human needs. This inner unity of his thinking explains Rousseau's revolutionary appeal and the great influence he exercised.—*Leo Gershoy.*

7093. BUGNET. En écoutant le Maréchal Foch. [Listening to Marshal Foch.] *Rev. Hebdomadaire.* 38 (14) Apr. 6, 1929: 5-27.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7094. DE COINCY. Projets d'aliénation des forêts et de réforme de l'organisation forestière sous Louis XV. [Projects for the alienation of forests and the reform of forest administration under Louis XV.] *Rev. des Eaux et des Forêts.* 66 (10) Oct. 1928: 649-660; (11) Nov. 1928: 717-732.—These are two documents of unknown authorship, prepared about 1770, criticizing proposals which had been made to the crown for alienating the royal forests and for remodeling the entire forest administration by granting to proprietors, including ecclesiastical foundations, the right to dispose of their trees as they pleased. The criticisms pass in review the previous forest history of France, and consider the proposals unfavorably from the standpoint of the effect on royal revenues, and upon royal and community needs for lumber.—*Leland H. Jenks.*

7095. DEHN, PAUL. Elsass-Lothringen in Europa. [Alsace-Lorraine in European history.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 12 (9) Sep. 1928: 533-535.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7096. DUTIL, LÉON. D'où est venue l'idée du doublement du Tiers aux États Généraux de 1789? [Whence came the idea of doubling the membership of the Third Estate in 1789?] *Révolution Française.* 82 (1) 1929: 48-58.—Double representation for the Third Estate was an established principle in the Estates of Languedoc since 1694, and the practice of voting by head had been followed since 1750. It was from that provincial assembly, well-known to Mirabeau, that Necker derived this important measure, through the intermediary of the assemblies which he himself had created in Berry in 1778, in Haute-Guyenne and Dauphiné in 1779, and which Loménie de Brienne had established in 1787. Records show that Necker in organizing the Assembly of Berry, deliberately followed the Languedocian system which was more moderate than Turgot's recent proposal.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7097. GOBLET, RENÉ. Souvenirs de ma vie politique. [Memoirs of my political life.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (406) Sep. 10, 1928: 357-389.—This is the first in a series of articles which have been taken from Goblet's voluminous diary. The whole diary takes in the period from 1871, when he entered the National Assembly, until his death in 1905; the first instalment comes down only to the fall of the Waddington ministry in 1879. It contains interesting reminiscences of Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy, and Simon. Gambetta's powers of leadership were shown in his success in holding together the various Republican factions after the fall of Thiers. Goblet stated that Gambetta should and could have insisted upon being the first premier under President Grévy, maintained that his failure to do so was the chief cause for later Republican factional quarrels, and that Gambetta refused to force the issue because he was more interested in *revanche* than in internal reforms, and felt that he could work for the former aim more effectively and more quietly in a position of less responsibility. Goblet showed his independent character by voting against the Republican majority on several occasions.

He felt much honored when he was made a member of Gambetta's famous committee of 18, and later when he became Under Secretary for Justice in the Waddington cabinet. When the cabinet refused to allow his project for reorganization of the magistracy to be submitted the Chambers, Goblet's resignation, followed by that of his chief, Le Royer, did much to bring about the downfall of the Waddington ministry. (See also *Social Science Abstract*, No. 980.)—J. G. Gazley.

7098. GOBLET, RENÉ. *Souvenirs de ma vie politique: Au quai d'Orsay (avril 1888–février 1889); L'affaire de Massaoua.* [Memoirs of my political life: at the Quai d'Orsay, April, 1888–February, 1889; the Massowah affair.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928: 345–373; 138 (410) Jan. 10, 1929: 5–20; (411) Feb. 10, 1929: 183–208.—These three instalments from Goblet's diary cover the period from April, 1888, to February, 1889, when he was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Floquet Cabinet. Relations with Germany were on the whole amicable except for an attack upon some German youths in Belfort and a vexatious passport regulation upon people entering Alsace from France. Count Münster, the German Ambassador, even suggested a possible customs union between France and Germany, but Goblet considered any such step visionary so long as Germany retained Alsace-Lorraine. He had little confidence in Bismarck's pacific intentions, and constantly feared that Germany was seeking an occasion in Italy to provoke a new aggression against France. Russia maintained a consistently friendly attitude, but Goblet seemed on the whole well satisfied that several feelers did not result in a Franco-Russian alliance. An unguarded and unfriendly speech by Count Tisza led to an interpellation in which Goblet defended himself brilliantly; the text of his speech is appended to the December instalment. His most constant trouble was Italy and her prime minister, Crispi, whom Goblet intensely disliked and distrusted. Both nations seem to have followed a policy of pin pricks, but the chief incidents arose in Africa. Little attention is given to the Franco-Italian tariff war then in progress. The January instalment is devoted to the Massowah incident, brought on by the advice of the French cabinet to French merchants to refuse to pay certain taxes levied by the Italian government. In return the Italians threatened confiscation of French goods and held up French dispatches in code. Goblet frankly admitted that he was perfectly willing to renounce French claims at Massowah in return for concessions on the part of Italy in Tunis. Most of the February instalment is concerned with the attempt to prevent the increase of Italian influence in Tunis through separate schools. A decree was published that all private schools must in the future obtain authorization, must teach the French language, and must submit to inspection. Goblet was willing to waive the decree for Italian schools already established, but insisted upon applying it to any new schools. A bitter and prolonged controversy ensued in which Goblet seems to have had the better of the argument.—J. G. Gazley.

7099. GOBLET, RENÉ. *Souvenirs de ma vie politique: Politique intérieure au ministère de l'instruction publique (6 avril, 1885–3 décembre, 1886).* [Memoirs of my political life: Internal policy at the Ministry of Public Instruction from April 6, 1885 to December 3, 1886.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138 (412) Mar. 10, 1929: 359–374; 139 (413) Apr. 10, 1929: 5–17.—Although Goblet rather hesitated to become Minister of Public Instruction in the Brisson cabinet because he felt no special qualifications for the post, and because he preferred that of Justice, he so much enjoyed the work that he almost insisted upon retaining the position in the succeeding and third Freycinet cabinet when he was first offered the Ministry of Justice. Goblet was an ardent patriot and republican and hated the

factional quarrels in his party. The comparative unanimity of the Republicans on educational questions made him feel that more could be accomplished in that field than in most others. He was able to make some reforms in higher, secondary, and primary education. Clerical control over primary schools was lessened, and steps were taken to make the teaching staff more of a national and less of a communal service. Non-classical secondary schools were strengthened. A convinced anti-clerical who believed in separation of church and state, he felt that so long as the two were united the church must show respect for the established authorities, and in return the state must provide the church with liberal subsidies. He came into conflict with the clericals under Count de Mun when he took upon himself a large measure of responsibility for the interment of Victor Hugo in the Pantheon, and when his too zealous agents overstepped their authority and made a brutal attempt to close an unauthorized chapel. This painful incident resulted in a riot with some loss of life, and led to an interpellation. The duties of his office involved almost too many speeches, and led him rather unwillingly to forbid the performance of a play by Zola because it was conducive to class strife. Goblet favored the reelection of President Grévy, discouraged the ambitions of his chief Brisson, and maintained that personal rivalries among the Republican leaders for the presidency of the Republic did much to embitter Republican feuds.—J. G. Gazley.

7100. HARSIN, PAUL. *Une lettre et deux mémoires de Boisguilbert.* [A letter and two unpublished memoranda by Boisguilbert.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 17 Sep.–Oct. 1928: 360–370.—These documents outline with greater precision the figure of Boisguilbert, lieutenant-governor of Rouen under Louis XIV. The first memoir, "Mémoire pour faciliter et avancer la levée d'un grand nombre de charges qui sont aux parties casuelles," is here published for the first time. The notable depreciation of judicial charges is attributed to the creation of new offices, and especially to the *prêt*, a heavy tax payable every nine years on inheritable charges. The *prêt* has made it more profitable to buy back the charge from the *parties casuelles* at its depreciated value than to maintain its inheritable character by payment of the *prêt*. If the *prêt* is replaced by a small annual tax, the government will benefit greatly by the appreciation of the judicial charges. For subaltern posts Boisguilbert urges the replacement of part of the university study by practical training. The second memoir, previously summarized by Boislisle, is here given in full. The misery of the wine-growing sections of Mantes and Vernon in Normandy is due to excessive taxation and especially to a prohibitive tariff levied upon every mug of wine passing the Seine and Eure into the maritime provinces.—P. E. Mosely.

7101. L'HOMMEDÉ, EDMOND. *La maison du roi sous la restauration.* [The king's household under the Restoration.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 95 Jan.–Mar. 1929: 63–78.—The first part of this article sets forth the composition, civil and military, of the official household of the two kings of the French Restoration (1814–1830). The second part catalogues the names of the officials, their titles and the dates of their service under Louis XVIII and Charles X.—Jonathan Scott.

7102. LAMBERT, CH. *L'administration, les études et la discipline au Collège de Périgueux.* [The administration, the studies, and the discipline at the College of Périgord.] *Bull. de la Soc. Hist. et Archéol. du Périgord.* 55 (5–6) Sep. 1928: 222–256; Dec. 1928: 283–306.—This is an account of the college as it existed under the old régime. Under the Jesuits the control consisted of a rector, a prefect, and a syndic. After their expulsion there was only a principal and a bureau. With the exception of professors of theology the bureau had

full control of all nominations. The principal collected the revenues and the bureau spent them. Through this latter agent the town was able to control the college. The course of study under the Jesuits was similar to that of others of this period. Latin held first place; Greek was proscribed, as were the sciences, and public speaking and argumentation were stressed. The discipline was severe at all times.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7103. PERROCHON, HENRI. *Voltaire et les vins Vaudois.* [Voltaire and the wines of Vaud.] *Rev. Hist. Vaudoise.* 36(10) Oct. 1928: 345–347.—Perrochon gives the text of a letter of Voltaire, dated Sep. 21, 1757, discovered in the cantonal archives of Vaud. The philosopher tells of his dislike for the wines of Vaud. French wine is a necessity to him and he has imported it with the consent of the cantonal authorities.—*H. Furber.*

7104. ROBIQUET, PAUL. *Lés procès-verbaux de la Commune de Vanves en 1793.* [Official records of the Vanves municipality in 1793.] *Révolution Française.* 82(1) 1929: 25–47.—A series of original documents concerning the history of the year 1793 in one of the Seine communes, reveals the unusual extent of the influence of national politics in local affairs under the Terror.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7105. SAINT-MARTIN, LOUIS, M. *Les revenus du l'abbé de Sinorre en 1730.* [The revenues of the abbot of Sinorre in 1730.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Hist. et d'Archéol. du Gers.* 4 1928: 378–383.—The dues of the abbey in the 18th century were no longer paid in produce. The abbot made a contract with a merchant and a farmer to pay him a stipulated sum over a period of years for the rights of the dues. In Cadeihan in 1731 the amount given was 300 livres, a pound of dry mushrooms, one cloth, twelve linen napkins, three pairs of partridges, two pair of hens, two pair of chickens, and two pairs of capons. Another gave more money,

less linen and eight pounds of white pepper.—*H. M. Seemann.*

7106. SAINT-PRIEST, COMTE de. *Souvenirs d'émigration.* [Memoirs of the emigration.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 876–907.—After resigning the portfolio of Secretary of State for the King's Household, Saint-Priest, who had become unpopular as the revolution progressed, emigrated from France early in 1791. He passed his exile in London, Stockholm, St. Petersburg (where he had an interview with Catherine the Great and was accorded a pension by her), and Vienna, and he records his impressions of these cities. He was in Stockholm when Gustavus III of Sweden was assassinated, but the memoirs are abridged, and give no account of the affair.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

7107. UNSIGNED. *La ville d'Angers en 1778.* [The city of Angers in 1778.] *Anjou Historique.* 29 Jan. 1929: 26–44.—There is here reprinted a detailed description of the city of Angers which appeared in a volume, now lost, published in 1778 by the Abbé Péan de la Tuilerie, under the caption *Description de la ville d'Angers et de tout ce qu'elle contient de plus remarquable.*—*G. C. Boyce.*

7108. UZUREAU, CANON. *L'application de la Constitution Civile du Clergé dans le Calvados.* [The application of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy in Calvados.] *Rev. Catholique de Normandie.* Jul. 1928: 235–241.—This article concerns itself almost wholly with the resistance made by the curé and population of Dampierre, Calvados, to the enforcement of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1792). For 18 months, they held out against the government's determination to force upon them a new curé who had taken the prescribed oath. A list of ten other communes in Calvados, which likewise resisted the Government for many months, is appended, together with two documents discovered in the archives of the Society of Jesus.—*H. Furber.*

ITALY

(See Entries 6821, 7057, 7249, 7269, 7637, 7639, 7686, 7751)

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 6862, 7045, 7095, 7103, 7600, 7624, 7630, 7635, 7657, 7744, 7745, 7793)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

7109. HARASTZI, ZOLTÁN. *Shakespeare in Hungary.* His plays on the stage and their influence in literature and life. Reprint from *More Books* for Jan.–Feb.–Mar. 1929: pp. 26.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7110. SAS, ANDREAS. *Die wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Verhältnisse der Juden auf dem Dominium Munkacs-Szentmiklos in XVIII. Jahrhundert.* [The economic and social conditions of the Jews in the principality Munkacs-Szentmiklos in the 18th century.] *Jüdisches Arch.* 2 Jan. 1929: 1–7; Mar. 1929: 33–39.—*Moses Hadas.*

7111. SCHAY, MAX. *Der Schutzbefehl der Judentgemeinde in Pressburg.* [The letter of protection of the Jewish community at Pressburg.] *Jüdisches Arch.* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 7–13.—Text of document signed by Graf Pallfy in 1714 and endorsed by his successors in 1732 and 1752.—*Moses Hadas.*

GERMANY

7112. BERNEY, ARNOLD. *Reichstradition und Nationalstaatsgedanke (1789–1815).* [The imperial tradition and the idea of a national state (1789–1815).] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 140(1) 1929: 57–86.—“The end of the Empire was by no means a strange, heavy, lethargic breaking down, but an event which was often genuinely deplored and one which invited self reflec-

tion.” The idea “Empire and Emperor” represents a conception alive for a thousand years,—it was not a romantic creation. The empire was supported by the small and middle sized states through motives of self-preservation, even to 1800, but the end of the century saw the appearance of many plans of reorganization looking toward a national German state. Johann Pütter emphasized the difference between a *Staatenbund* and a *Bundesstaat*. Hegel, after considering the actualities in the imperial tradition, wished to give the empire new powers, to make a new cantonal arrangement which would lead to the development of an imperial army with the emperor in supreme command. Stein’s plans for reorganization of the empire were especially influenced by a belief in the victory of religious morality, i.e., a state to be successful in the world must have the authorities ordained by God, in common effort with the states, discharge their offices without oppression of the lower classes, and with the strictest maintenance of the service of God. (Extensive bibliography in the notes.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

7113. FRIEDLAENDER, FRITZ. *Jüdische Freunde deutscher Dichter im neunzehnten Jahrhundert.* [Jewish friends of German poets in the nineteenth century.] *Morgen.* 4(5) Dec. 1928: 374–388; (6) Feb. 1929: 567–580.—The author is intent upon disproving the statement that German literature is a product of the German race and owes nothing to the native Jew. The Jew, he believes, has performed yeo-

man service for German literature, not only through his own writings, but also through his recognition and encouragement of notable German literary people. To clinch his argument he writes in detail of the contacts of German Jews with German writers during the first half of the nineteenth century. Brief mention is made of the friendship between Emanuel Osmund and Jean Paul; between Kleist and Rahel and Hitzig; between Hitzig and E.T.A. Hoffman and Chamisso. The influence of Dorothy Mendelssohn Veit on Friedrich Schlegel is discussed, and the significance of Julius Rodenberg and his *Deutsche Rundschau* is touched upon. Karl Immermann's relation to Michael Beer and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and above all to Heine, his loyal admirer, are discussed at length. Friedlaender treats most fully of the various Jews, writers themselves, who understood and furthered the genius of Friedrich Hebbel's most intimate friend, Emil Kuh, the poet.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

7114. GERHARD, MELITTA. Die Wandlung des Schillerbildes in unserer Zeit. [The change in the conception of Schiller in our times.] *Deutsche Vierjahrschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 7 (1) 1929: 123–136.—*J. T. Krumpelman.*

7115. LEVY, HEINRICH. Max Scheler. *Morgen.* 4 (6) Feb. 1929: 602–610.—The writer's chief concern is with Scheler's attitude towards Jews and prophetic Judaism. (Scheler was born a Jew.) The writer contends that Scheler shows no prejudice against Jews in his treatment of them in his essays, *Vom Umsturz der Werte*. He treats them there merely as one of the many factors contributing to the development of the middle-class capitalistic spirit, a spirit which he deplores as the cause of the prevalent pursuit of false values. In his writings during the war and during the early post-war period, Scheler belittled humanitarianism and brotherly love, which are characteristic of prophetic Judaism, claiming (1) that these arise from a *ressentiment* (Nietzsche's word) occasioned by a feeling of inferiority; (2) that they take no account of the differences between individuals; (3) that they consider utility and sense gratification the highest values. These contentions the writer denies, and points out that Scheler himself withdrew from this position in a later work, *Wesen und Formen der Sympathie* (2nd ed. 1922), where he stated that brotherly love is something positive in itself and that *ressentiment* is responsible only for the fact that it came to be valued above love of God.—*Sheldon H. Blank.*

7116. MARMOOTTAN, PAUL. Lucchésini, ambassadeur de Prusse à Paris (1800–1801). [Lucchésini, Prussian ambassador at Paris (1800–1801).] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique.* 43 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 65–87.—Six dispatches, most of which Lucchésini wrote to Frederick William III, January 3 to February 27, 1801, are quoted in whole or in part.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

7117. MÜLLER-LICHTENBERG, HERMANN. Die Gewerkschaften und das Sozialistengesetz. [Trade-unions and the law against the socialists.] *Arbeit.* 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 609–616.—In Sep. 1868 the German workers' leaders assembled in a Congress to lay the basis for an organization of trade unions. But in 1878 the movement was prevented from developing and was indeed well nigh destroyed through the passage of the so-called "socialist law." The right to combine into trade organizations (*Koalitionsrecht*) was not granted to the workers of North Germany until 1869, a law prohibiting such combinations of workers (*Koalitionsverbote*) having been in effect until that year. It was due primarily to the efforts of the Progressive party that this law was abrogated. It was the misfortune of the German trade union movement that it was founded under the auspices of political parties and not independently. The movement was further handicapped by the fact that the leaders could not agree on procedure

and policy, such leaders as Lasalle, Schweitzer, Bebel, and Liebknecht each organizing their own *Arbeiterverbände* or workers' unions. The Congress of Gotha in 1875 took definite steps to take the trade union movement out of politics. Bismarck had always looked upon the trade union movement with great apprehension; when German public opinion turned against it after the two attempts on the life of the Emperor, he took advantage of the opportunity to push through a law in the Reichstag directed in general against the socialists and thus desired to crush the union movement. That law, although prohibiting national or regional organizations of workers' unions, nevertheless tolerated the existence of local unions. Under those circumstances the membership of organized German labor increased from 49,000 in 1878, when the law was passed, to 121,000 in 1890, when it was finally abrogated.—*Maurice Schor.*

7118. OLIVIER, MAURICE. La société allemande d'après Carl Sternheim. [German society according to Carl Sternheim.] *Rev. d'Allemagne.* (15) Jan. 1929: 41–52.—Sternheim wrote a number of comedies in which he indicated the changes in the social structure of the German nation under the influence of capitalism. He is called the Molière of the era of William II.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

7119. TILGER, FRIEDRICH. Der Rothenseer Busch. [The forest of Rothensee.] *Geschichtsblätter für Stadt und Land Magdeburg.* 63 1928: 6–30.—This is a full history of a forest near Magdeburg. Its administration, the nexus of customary and legal rights attached to it, its final transformation into arable land after 1803 are described according to documents in the Staatsarchiv Magdeburg. An interesting bit of local history reflecting the development of three centuries.—*P. E. Mosely.*

SWITZERLAND

7120. ALLEMANN, H. Aus dem Tagebuch eines Bergbauern vor 100 Jahren. [Selections from the journal of a mountaineer-peasant of a hundred years ago.] *Blätter f. Bernische Gesch., Kunst u. Altertumskunde.* 24 (3–4) Dec. 1928: 275–303.—*P. E. Mosely.*

7121. GESSLER, E. A. Über die eidgenössischen Kriegsfahnen und das Glarner Fahnenbuch. [Concerning the confederate war flags and the flag book of Canton Glarus.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Gesch.* 9 (1) 1929: 76–81.—Since the Middle Ages the flag has served essentially as a military token; but it also symbolized the unity of a nation. Every member of the Swiss Confederation has had its own flag. This article reviews the history of the various local flags, the review being based largely upon a book issued by the historical society of the Canton Glarus, *Glarner Fahnenbuch* (Zurich, 1928).—*Maurice Schor.*

7122. GUGGER, K. Der Kartoffelzehntenstreit der Gemeinden Buchholterberg und Kurzenberg mit der Pfründe zu Oberdiessbach 1780. [The quarrel of the communes of Buchholterberg and Kurzenberg with the prebend of Oberdiessbach in 1780 concerning the potato tithe.] *Blätter f. Bernische Gesch., Kunst u. Altertumskunde.* 24 (3–4) Dec. 1928: 260–268.—An interesting bit of litigation of peasant communities against their feudal lord, with a full account of procedure and expenses.—*P. E. Mosely.*

7123. GUGGER, K. Von den militärischen Pflichten der Gemeinde Buchholterberg im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [Military service in the parish of Buchholterberg in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Blätter f. Bernische Gesch., Kunst u. Altertumskunde.* 24 (3–4) Dec. 1928: 226–251.—A circumstantial account of numbers, training, expenses, based on the archives of Buchholterberg.—*P. E. Mosely.*

7124. LÜDI, JB. Das Armen- und Krankenwesen in der Kirchgemeinde Münsingen. [The care of paupers

and the sick in the parish of Münsingen.] *Blätter f. Bernische Gesch., Kunst u. Altertumskunde.* 24(3–4) Dec. 1928: 206–226.—An account of vital statistics, pauperism, and care of the sick since the end of the 15th century, most complete for the 17th and 18th centuries. It is based on the records of the parish of Münsingen and of the Berner Staatsarchiv.—P. E. Mosely.

7125. R. M. Les archives de la famille de La Harpe. [The papers of the La Harpe family.] *Rev. Historique Vaudoise.* 36(12) Dec. 1928: 411–413.—These documents, which have been deposited in the cantonal archives of Vaud by Mme. Amédée de La Harpe of Geneva, comprise family trees (dating from 1387); papers of General Amédée de La Harpe, who died in the French service in 1796 (including one letter of Napoleon, one of Marshal Ney, and several addresses to French Revolutionary clubs); papers of Frédéric-César de La Harpe (late 18th century); papers of the Landamann Emmanuel de La Harpe (d. 1842); also other family papers, including those of Louise de La Harpe, wife of Baron Haussmann, prefect of police at Paris under Napoleon III.—H. Furber.

7126. SCHNEIDER, HANS. Der Kanton Tessin und Oesterreich, 1854–1855. [Canton Tessin and Austria, 1854–55.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Gesch.* 9(1) 1929: 71–75.—During the so-called Austrian Conflict of 1853–55, the Helvetic Republic was endangered through the plan of the Austrian General Radetzky, whose design it was to rearrange the Austro-Swiss boundary along the Canton of Tessin. Radetzky advocated the plan on the ground that it was essential for the effective defense of the Austrian frontier. Had this rearrangement been effected, however, it would have meant a great inroad of Austrian influence and control into purely Swiss territory. The conflict between Austria and the Canton Tessin, whose territory it immediately affected, was complicated by the fact that the several political parties in Tessin were not only disunited in opposition against Austria, but some even went to the length of allying themselves with Austria against their own government. Tessin, however, succeeded in its opposition against all Austrian encroachments from 1830 to 1849, thus saving the Helvetic League.—Maurice Schor.

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 7061, 7062, 7647, 7705, 7752)

GENERAL

7127. BÜSCHER, ALFRED. Der Skandinavismus. I. Bis zum Ausbruch des deutsch-dänischen Konfliktes 1848. [The Pan-Scandinavian Movement. I. To the outbreak of the German-Danish conflict, 1848.] *Nordische Rundsch.* (5) Jan. 1929.—The Kalmar Union never brought about an amalgamation of the Danes, the Swedes, and the Norwegians. Sweden, as a result of the Union, which was a temporary gain for the Danish rulers, became the most bitter enemy of Denmark. The first steps towards a mutual understanding between the Swedes and the Danes were taken by literateurs who sought to realize 18th century cosmopolitanism in the Scandinavian north. Not until the Napoleonic era had put its lasting mark also on the political situation in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway did the movement which we denote as Pan-Scandinavian begin. Adam Oehlenschlaeger was the inspired poet who nurtured the popular imagination of a common and glorious past, while Grundtvig with romantic enthusiasm extolled the excellent Nordic spirit. The movement acquired a political aspect only for the Danes. They were aware of the danger which constantly increased with the growth of their southern neighbors. In the precarious situation which might arise, the Danes hoped to obtain the aid of the Norwegians and the Swedes. The Pan-Scandinavian movement was kept alive by academic people. At a celebration in Copenhagen in 1845 the students from the three countries solemnly swore to defend the integrity of the Scandinavian north. In commemoration of their (assumed) common ancestry they consumed great quantities of strong mead, like the valiant Norsemen. This youthful enthusiasm was tested shortly afterwards when in 1848 the involved Schleswig-Holstein question brought about a crisis.—Andreas Elviken.

FINLAND

7128. HULTIN, ARVID. Elis Lagerblads verksamhet i Svenska Litteratursällskapet. [The activity of

Elis Lagerblad in the Swedish Literary Society.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Skrifter.* 208 1929: 67–130.—Walther I. Brandt.

7129. JÖRGENSEN, ARNE. Lars Stenbäcks ansökan om docentur. [Lars Stenbäck's application for a chair in the University of Helsingfors.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Skrifter.* 208 1929: 157–165.—Walther I. Brandt.

7130. MÖRNE, ARVID. Anders Allardts och Oscar Behms Nyländska noveller från 1880– och 1890– Talet. [The frontier novels of Anders Allardt and Oscar Behm, 1880–1900.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Skrifter.* 207 1929: 111–126.—Walther I. Brandt.

7131. MUNCK, L. Nagra ord om Carl Alexander Armfelts verksamhet vid statssekreterariet för Finland. [The work of Carl Alexander Armfelt in the Finnish State Department.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Skrifter.* 208 1929: 174–180.—Walther I. Brandt.

7132. PIPPING, HUGO E. Tillkomsten och utvecklingen av privatbankernas sedelutgivningsrätt i Finland. [The origin and development of bank note issues of private banks in Finland.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (12) 1928: 41–89.—An historical discussion of the law of January 15, 1866, governing private banks which enjoy the right to issue paper money. (A proposal for the organization concerning certain banks which issue their own paper money (1857). Report from certain banks which issue their own paper money; issued from the Stockholm palace January 9, 1846).—Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.

7133. SOLSTRAND, VÄNIÖ. Elis Lagerblad. Hans liv och gärning. [Elis Lagerblad. His life and activities.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland. Skrifter.* 208 1929: 1–66.—Walther I. Brandt.

SWEDEN

7134. MEINANDER, K. K. Nogra porträtt av "Vasa prinsessor." [Some portraits of Vasa princesses.] *Svenska Litteratursällskapet Finland. Skrifter.* 208 1929: 131–144.—A discussion of four portraits, three of uncertain identity. (Illustrations).—Walther I. Brandt.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See Entries 6819, 6892, 7131, 7137, 7696, 7748)

7135. POLIEWKOW, M. Die Geschichtswissenschaft in Georgien in den Jahren 1917–1927. [Historiography in Georgia, 1917–1927.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Dec. 1928: 171–183.—A repertoire of historians and historical source materials of pre- and post-revolutionary periods, which was prepared by a professor in the Georgian State University at Tiflis, with special emphasis on archival and bibliographical organization and administration and the tendency toward scientific reconstruction of local history. Georgian historiography began with royal and ecclesiastical chronicles of the later period of Georgian independence. Much important material found its way into Czarist archives, first in Russian diplomatic reports, then in memoranda of Russian bureaucrats. Native historiography emerged only after the Revolution of 1905. Marked impetus came with the Revolution of 1917 and the regaining of Georgian independence. Today there is a new generation of native Georgian historians, supplanting the Russian generation, and increasingly interpreting social, cultural, and political history in the Marxian spirit.—*M. W. Graham.*

THE MIDDLE EAST

7136. BASU, B. D. The second Afghan war. *Modern Rev.* 44(4) Oct. 1928: 387–395.—The Gundamuk Treaty (May 26, 1879) provided for a British officer at Cabul. Lord Lytton chose Sir Louis Cavagnari, who was provided with an establishment comprising a secretary, medical officer, and escort. His predecessor, Ata Muhammad, had none of these, and obtained his information first hand. Cavagnari employed a host of spies and so was at their mercy. Within 12 hours of his death he had sent a message "All well" to the Viceroy. On the arrival of Cavagnari (July 24, 1879) Amir Yakub Khan showed every honor to the embassy. He was a personal friend of the envoy and friendly towards the Government of India, but was neither an able nor respected ruler. Two facts seem clear: (1) that Cavagnari did not attempt to meddle in Afghan politics; (2) that the Afghans resented his presence and his spy system. The real causes which prompted the attack on the British Residency will never be known; but the retention of Kandahar by the British, the mutiny of the unpaid troops of Herat, and the non-payment of the annual subsidy of six lakhs to Yakub are clearly connected, and the unsatisfactory interview of the mutineers with Cavagnari seems to have been the climax resulting in the burning of the Residency and the slaughter of its inmates (Sep. 3). The news was received by Lord Roberts on September 5. In the campaign that followed, Yakub's request to be given time to restore order himself was over-ruled by the Government of India. Roberts advanced, defeated the Afghans at Charisia on Oct. 6, and entered Cabul on the 10th. So far Roberts had acted under the cover of Yakub's orders. On Oct. 12 Yakub abdicated. Roberts' account shows throughout a prejudice that Yakub was not acting on good faith. Next an inquiry commission was set up, after summoning the Afghan

chiefs to a durbar, and a reign of terror set in for about a month, when Roberts was compelled to yield to the clamor. Roberts' proclamation (quoted in part) on Oct. 28, 1879, appeared to mark the end of Afghan independence, and "Afghanistan now was virtually made a British province."—*F. W. Buckler.*

7137. MASSALSKY, WŁADISŁAW. Pierwszy Polak w Afganistanie. [The first Pole in Afghanistan.] *Przeglad Geograficzny*. 8(3–4) 1928: 155–167.—The story of the first Polish officer to visit Afghanistan in the first half of the 19th century (under rather unusual circumstances) is presented in this article. John Witkiewic of the Shawli gymnasium was exiled by the Government to Orenbourg Province in 1829, and was condemned to serve as a soldier. There he learned the Persian and Usbek languages and rendered valuable service as an interpreter to the famous scientist, A. von Humboldt. In 1836 Emir de Caboul asked the Russian Government for help in his conflicts with England, and Witkiewic was sent to Afghanistan to negotiate with the Emir. He was successful, and concluded a friendly treaty with Afghanistan in the name of the Russian Government. It resulted in a war between Afghanistan and England, which was disastrous for the latter. Soon after his return to St. Petersburg in 1839 Witkiewic was mysteriously killed.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 6800, 7672, 7680)

7138. FURNIWALL, J. S. As it was in the beginning. *Jour. Burma Research Soc.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 51–61.—According to the records of the Office of the Commissioner of Tenasserim, A. D. Maingy, entering upon his duties as Commissioner for Mergui and Tavoy in 1825, introduced police, magistrates, and jails; liberated slaves, promoted education, introduced regulation of liquor, opium, and gambling, opened communications and encouraged trade, and laid foundations for a revenue system. His unfortunate successor, Blundell, adopted the Maingy program, but with ill success,—especially in recruiting a local regiment. Major Broadfoot who followed was efficient and tactful. Yet Burma is much as it was still trying to accomplish the things Maingy wanted.—*E. Cole.*

7139. GUPTA, S. N. DAS. Dogmas of Indian philosophy. *Modern Rev.* 45(1) Jan. 1929: 6–15.—An attempt to assess the influence of modern Western civilization on Indian philosophy with special reference to its dogmatic foundations, which the author likens to the unproved hypotheses of modern science. He pleads for their reconsideration and modification rather than their wholesale rejection.—*F. W. Buckler.*

7140. SYMNS, J. M. A merchant pioneer. *Jour. Burma Research Soc.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 62–68.—Peter Aide began selling in Rangoon in 1822, and continued in parts of Burma till 1856. His wares included piece goods from Calcutta; bottled beer from Europe; a monopoly on "sapan" wood in 1829; elephant tusks, tortoise-shell, sea slugs, and fish maws in 1837; cargoes of cocoanuts from a plantation in Mergui. The commissioners frequently broke up his merchandising ventures for varying reasons.—*E. Cole.*

THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6816, 6884, 7066, 7078, 7080, 7086, 7165, 7612, 7615, 7619, 7620, 7651, 7654, 7690, 7753, 7767, 7771)

COLONIAL PERIOD TO 1783

7141. ANDERSON, MARY F. Perpetuating the spirit of 1776. *Americana*. 23(1) Jan. 1929: 86–110.—W. A. R. Goodwin, aided by John D. Rockefeller, is restoring the colonial capital of the Crown Colony of

Virginia, Williamsburg, where he is rector of Burton Parish. The Governor's palace, famous homes, the Old Raleigh Tavern, and oldest buildings of William and Mary College will be rebuilt.—*E. Cole.*

7142. ANDREWS, FRANK D. The centenary of Noah Webster's dictionary of the English language.

Vineland *Hist. Mag.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 102–103.—E. Cole.

7143. BROOKS, HERBERT E. The Washington memorial window at All Saints', Maldon. *Essex Rev.* 38(149) Jan. 1929: 31–34.—E. Cole.

7144. CESTRE, C. La première formule de l'éthique commerciale aux États-Unis. [The earliest formula of commercial ethics in the United States.] *Rev. Anglo-Américaine.* 6(3) Feb. 1929: 193–207.—Cestre calls attention to an incident in the *Journal of John Winthrop*, in which the Boston merchant Keayne was brought before the Assembly for profiteering. The deputies wished conviction; the magistrates were much more conservative. The deputies wished to resort to price-fixing; the magistrates did not. John Cotton took a hand in the controversy and preached a sermon laying down such principles as that the merchant ought not to sell above the market price and ought not to seek to recover from his customers losses due to his own ill fortune, or to his own lack of skill. He ended, however, by excusing Keayne on the ground that he had repented. The conclusion to be drawn from this incident is that the American mind has known how to reconcile the moral law with the exigencies of business from a very early period.—*Dexter Perkins.*

7145. KERALLAIN, R. de. Bougainville à l'armée du Comte de Grasse. [Bougainville in the fleet of Count de Grasse.] *Jour. de la Soc. des Américanistes de Paris.* n. s. 20 1928: 1–70.—A sequel to an article in the same journal (1927), "Bougainville à l'escadre du Comte d'Estaing." The present article traces Bougainville's career from his marriage in 1780 to his death in 1814, drawing the material for his naval experiences from his diary, hitherto unpublished, and quoting generously from it. In 1781 the squadron of the Comte de Grasse, in which Bougainville commanded *l'Auguste*, sailed for America via the West Indies. On their arrival at Virginia, Bougainville was given charge of a division. His journal gives an interesting description of the maneuvers by which the French fleet cut off Cornwallis' retreat from Yorktown, and of the attempts of the British to force them from their positions in the James and York rivers. It was not until after the battle of Yorktown that friction developed between de Grasse and Bougainville,—a feeling which the author attributes in part to the traditional hostility between the "corps rouge" and the "corps bleu." In the memorable engagement of April 12, 1782, in which Rodney defeated and captured the Comte de Grasse near Martinique, Bougainville succeeded in rallying eight ships of his own division and bringing them safely into St. Eustatius. De Grasse charged him with lack of seamanship and lack of military courage in failing to support his commander. In answer to these charges Bougainville cited his record at Yorktown where his superior had congratulated him on those very points; he further pointed out that the construction of the French ships made it impossible to maneuver them quickly or to capture in chase the fast English vessels, a fact of which he had been complaining from the beginning. "On ne peut vraiment chasser des cerfs avec des tortues." He also criticized de Grasse,—first for offering battle at that particular time and for the manner in which he did so, and second for his misleading and contradictory signals. The court, however, decided against Bougainville. The remainder of the article deals with his career and family relations during the Revolution and the Napoleonic régime.—*Virginia S. Harrington.*

7146. MAHONY, W. H. An Irish wampum chief. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 321–325.—William Campbell of Hackensack, New Jersey, manufacturer of wampum.—E. Cole.

7147. MAHONY, W. H. The Irish in Princeton, New Jersey. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 314–320.—E. Cole.

7148. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Irish pioneers in Berks County, Pennsylvania. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 39–45.—E. Cole.

7149. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Pioneer Irish settlers in Rockingham County, Virginia. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 46–54.—E. Cole.

7150. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. The Irish in New Jersey probate records. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 76–100.—E. Cole.

7151. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Irish settlers in Queens County, New York. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 101–113.—E. Cole.

7152. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. The Irish in Orange County, New York. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 114–123.—E. Cole.

7153. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. The Irish in the Dutch records of the City of New York. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 124–140.—E. Cole.

7154. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Irish pioneers in Hartford County, Connecticut. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 200–228.—E. Cole.

7155. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. The Virginia Irish in the Revolution. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 237–253.—E. Cole.

7156. O'DWYER, GEO. FRANCIS. The Irish at Louisburgh, Nova Scotia. *Jour. Amer.-Hist. Irish Soc.* 27 1928: 278–284.—E. Cole.

7157. SCHAFF, DAVID S. The Bellarmine-Jefferson legend and the Declaration of Independence. *Papers Amer. Soc. of Church Hist.* 2nd Ser.: 8 1928: 239–276.—In answer to an article by Gaillard Hunt in the *Catholic Historical Review* of October 1917, setting forth the theory that Jefferson was indebted to Cardinal Bellarmine for the principles in the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Bill of Rights, it must be said that evidence does not support the proposition. Cardinal Bellarmine's theory of government and the declaration of our liberties differ in essential particulars; the natural origin of Jefferson's views is a theory as old as Aristotle, modified by Genevan, British, and American writers and influenced by the facts of American colonial history.—E. Cole.

7158. THOMPSON, ELROY S. Gang planks to Cape Cod. *Americana.* 22 Jul. 1928: 286–329.—The drawbridges at Bourne and Sagamore on the Cape Cod Canal form the gateways or gang planks to Cape Cod. Gosnold attempted to settle at the Cape in 1602. The Indians here were from the earliest reports friendly, but were incensed when the Pilgrims took their stores of corn. Massassoit of the Wampanoags brought the Indians to make peace in 1621. Indian runners from Cape Cod first reported the arrival of the *Fortune* in 1621. The earliest settlers were primarily fishermen, and history has justified the codfish as the totem of Massachusetts. Hale's *Story of Massachusetts* proves the importance in American history of the seapower of this region, especially notable in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. *Blessing of the Bay*, launched in 1631, heralded the beginning of ship building. From 1674 to 1714 New Englanders launched 1,332 ships. Among fortunes made by Eastern Massachusetts mariners are that of Frederic Tudor in his ice trade with the West Indies and that of Samuel Shaw in his trade with China. The *Surprise*, launched in 1850, marked an event in New England shipbuilding annals, and played a great part in transportation to California. Donald McKay was the greatest clipper ship builder. The Nautical School, founded in 1874, and the *Nantucket*, the Massachusetts Training Ship, survive against all criticism. Stories of interest about Cape Cod include pirate tales about Captain Kidd, Henry Morgan, Edward Teach and Thomas Jones. Henry Thoreau's description of Cape Cod's beauty, Dwight's report (in 1800) of the salt industry there, Daniel Webster's letters about the Sandwich glass-makers, all give interesting views. The

old Pilgrim stock of the Barnstable Plantations makes up a great part of Cape Cod's delightful people.—*E. Cole.*

7159. UNSIGNED. Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut 1639–1663. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Collections.* 22 1928: pp. 302.—*E. Cole.*

7160. UNSIGNED. The letters of the Byrd family (1740), and Kennon letters (1814). *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* 37(1) Jan. 1929: 28–33.—These letters are continued from preceding issues. They have been characterized in a former number of *Social Science Abstracts*. (See No. 3018.)—*Edmund K. Alden.*

7161. WHITAKER, ARTHUR P. The Spanish contribution to American agriculture. *Agric. Hist.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 1–14.—It was only at the outset that the Spanish contributions were merely incidental. Spanish agriculture soon gained a firm foothold in America, had an independent existence of its own, long outlived the conquest, and remains even today the basis of agriculture in Latin America, a century after the work of the conquistadores was undone by the wars for independence. Spain began the systematic transfer of her agriculture in 1494. Within a decade many of her plants, domesticated animals, land and labor systems were established in the West Indies. From this base the system was quickly transferred to the mainland. As early as 1535 Mexico was exporting wheat to the West Indies. After a diminished interest in the 17th century the Spanish government renewed its activity in the 18th century, and by the end of the colonial period had not only transferred her agriculture to her colonies but had begun to make contributions to the French and American colonies as well. Before the close of the colonial period the annual value of agricultural products was considerably in excess of the value of mineral products. In effect Spain may be said to have sold her agriculture for the gold and silver mines in the New World, and there can hardly be any doubt that America got the better of the bargain. The author concludes with suggestions for further investigation by historians in the agricultural contributions of Spain to the New World.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

7162. WOODWARD, CARL R. Agricultural legislation in colonial New Jersey. *Agric. Hist.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 15–28.—Government relations with agriculture in colonial New Jersey fall into three groups: (1) efforts to promote the production of certain commodities by special aid; (2) protective measures for the farmer and his community; (3) marketing regulations. The Swedish government in its instructions to Johan Printz definitely demanded the study of the agricultural possibilities in New Sweden and ordered him to promote the production of agricultural commodities that would be of value in foreign trade. During the 18th century the British government also tried to encourage the production of hemp, flax, naval stores, and silk. Of special significance was the action of the New Jersey Assembly in 1765, prompted by Governor William Franklin, when bounties were offered for the production of hemp, silk and flax. Exemption from tariff on imports was also tried as a means of stimulating certain enterprises, sheep raising, for example. In 1675 the colonial assembly passed an act which authorized bounties for killing wolves and panthers. From time to time this regulation was revised. Regulations concerning the grazing of livestock on common lands provided that official brandings and markings were to be recorded in the town books. The assemblies of East and West Jersey also fixed the standard height of fences and provided for penalties against trespassing animals. Promiscuous burning of woods was prohibited. The cranberry crop was protected by forbidding picking during certain seasons. To stimulate agricultural trade the colonial assemblies authorized and prescribed regu-

lations for markets and fairs at Burlington, Salem, Perth Amboy, Newark, and Elizabeth. The government also undertook to regulate the exporting of salt beef by using government inspectors. It also established standard weights and measures and rates of exchange. In these various measures conflict between the colonial government and the local civic units is revealed at certain points. In some cases this was met by the granting of local option.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

THE UNITED STATES, 1783 TO 1920

7163. ADAMS, ELIZABETH L. The Mansion House corner. *Americana.* 22 457–484.—The original James Corse house, on Main Street in Greenfield, Mass., served as a fort, a meeting house, and a tavern in the 18th century. After its destruction by fire in 1802 the Greenfield Hotel was erected on the site; and later the Newton Mansion House which has become famous through a line of distinguished owners.—*E. Cole.*

7164. ARNOLD, HARRY. Reminiscences of the Lewis Estate at Staatsburgh. *Year Book Dutchess County Hist. Soc.* 13 1928: 33–35.—The early lease-book of General Morgan Lewis of the town of Rhinebeck and surrounding country, shows the variations in obligations of tenants, who were fairly numerous on his land. Some of the leases were never officially recorded and only in the last few years have titles been given to families who have held the land for generations.—*E. Cole.*

7165. BROACKWAY, JEAN LAMBERT. Malbone, American miniature painter. *Amer. Mag. of Art.* 20(4) Apr. 1929: 185–191.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7166. CALLAN, ROSALIE. Illuminated log of the good ship "Crown Point." *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43(6) Dec. 1928: 789–791.—An amusing picture of an East India voyage in the early sixties. (Facsimile.)—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7167. CASENAVE. Les émigrés bonapartistes de 1815 aux États-Unis. [The Bonapartist émigrés of 1815 in the United States.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique.* 43(1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 20–32.—Numerous Bonapartists, including Napoleon's brother Joseph and many of those who were refused amnesty by the French act of Jan. 12, 1816, found refuge in the United States. At Philadelphia, which became a sort of headquarters for these refugees, Simon Chaudron in 1816 founded a journal that was published in French and was entitled the *Abbeille Américaine*. Generally the Bonapartists were well received in the United States. Indeed on certain occasions, when Marshal Grouchy and other noted refugees were banqueted, demonstrations in their honor were so enthusiastic and so untactful as to test the patience of the French Minister at Washington. Despite their cordial reception some of the French refugees in the United States soon became greatly dissatisfied with their lot. Baron Simon Bernard was the only one of the group who found employment in the American army. A French Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, founded at Philadelphia in 1816, worked to obtain lands and to enlist French refugees in the cultivation of grapes and olives. An act of Congress, March 3, 1817, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 144 square miles of land to this society at \$2.00 per acre, payable in 14 years, provided that at least one farmer was settled on each half section of the grant. Agents of the society, after investigating parts of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, selected a tract in Alabama near Mobile. This settlement project was regarded favorably by the French minister in Washington but was looked upon with suspicion in France by the Duke de Richelieu.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

7168. COOK, CHARLES A. An aristocratic small town. *Americana.* 22 Jul. 1928: 257–259.—Louis

Philippe, when in exile in Bardstown, Kentucky, presented to St. Joseph's Church priceless paintings of old masters, and varieties of French court embroideries.—*E. Cole.*

7169. EMERY, CHRISTINE. The Pala tile. *Americana*. 22(3) Oct. 1928: 401-407.—The fertile Pala valley, under Agua Tibia, arm of the Palomar mountain, was selected by Padre Peyni in 1816 for an Indian mission. The "Asistencia" chapel and a campanile were built. Escaping from the destruction of the mission at the time of the secularization, Manuelito took his people, the Luisanos, to Agua Tibia where he remained, even after the coming of the Americans, until his death in 1871. Then the Pala Indians fled to nearby ranches. Later when the chapel and Pala mission property were entrusted to the church for the Indians, the Luisanos returned to this vicinity. A recent purchaser of Agua Tibia found some admirable old tiles from the original Asistencia, serving as a roof for his antiquated pig pens. He is now restoring the Rancho Santa Fé, considered by some the most beautiful community of America.—*E. Cole.*

7170. GRAS, N. S. B. Notes and documents. Business letters from San Francisco Bay, 1847-1853. *Jour. of Econ. & Bus. Hist.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 325-334.—Letters "written by supercargoes, factors, and captains of William Appleton and Company of Boston in order to acquaint them of conditions on the Pacific coast." Appletons were a firm of exporters and importers trading with San Francisco and the Orient from 1840 to 1859. These letters are now in the Dexter Collection of the Baker Library, Harvard School of Business Administration. Eight are printed with the note.—*A. Rive.*

7171. KNIGHT, EDGAR W. Can the South attain to national standards in education? *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 1-12.—Colleges and universities in southern states are conspicuous for the large percentage of freshmen who are very deficient in English composition and in the use of the English language. This deficiency is due to certain defects in the school system, such as the short school term, the high percentage of non-attendance on the part of the pupils, the low salaries of the teachers, the meager physical equipment of the schools, and the low percentage of children in the high schools. Illiteracy is greater in the South than in any other part of the nation. The South is at the bottom of the list as regards public libraries and shows up badly in college libraries. The South has no graduate schools that can be measured by national standards. Efforts to legislate on evolution have not stimulated reading very markedly in the South. The chief state school officers are elective and hence are tied up in politics. The state superintendent of schools makes an annual report to the governor or the legislature and delivers commencement addresses. Beyond these things he functions chiefly as a clerk. The South provided for the training of the classes before the Civil War, but it made no preparation for educating the masses. Economic ruin due to the war kept education in the South in a sad plight for over three decades. Not a single state had an adequate public school system in 1900, neither was there a single public high school of standard grade. Institutions of higher learning, state and private, were starved. Illiteracy was widespread—sometimes 25%. But the South has been the scene of an educational campaign in the last 25 years and some progress has been made, but measured by its needs and by national standards, it is not yet an educationally advanced country. Complacency over the present economic situation in the South and what has been done in improving education in the last 25 years, which has been played up by flattering politicians and the press, are the chief causes of the present backwardness of education in the South. The South can attain to national standards in educa-

tion if it will only exert itself and use its much boasted material resources to increase and strengthen its spiritual powers.—*E. M. Violette.*

7172. LOVEJOY, CHARLES R. The evolution of the "Stars and Stripes." *Stone & Webster Jour.* 44(6) Jun. 1929: 827-833.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7173. McDOWELL, TREMAINE. The ancestry of William Cullen Bryant. *Americana*. 22 408-419.—*E. Cole.*

7174. NEWCOMB, REXFORD. Gideon Shryock—pioneer Greek revivalist of the Middle West. *Kentucky State Hist. Soc. Register*. 26(78) Sep. 1928: 221-235.—The rise of English Palladianism is contemporaneous with the colonial period of our Atlantic seaboard. American Georgian and American Palladian are the same thing. The first American-born, professionally trained practitioner in architecture was Charles Bulfinch of Boston, who held to the Georgian. The Greek revival came with Benjamin Latrobe and his two pupils, William Strickland and Robert Mills, designer of the Washington monument. Gideon Shryock went to Philadelphia from Lexington, Ky., in 1823 to study with Strickland. His great ability and thorough training is evidenced in the beautiful old capitol at Frankfort, Ky., completed before Shryock was 28 years old. Other structures designed by him are the state house at Little Rock, Morrison Hall of Transylvania University, the Orlando Brown House in Frankfort, the Southern National Bank in Louisville, and the old Louisville Medical Academy.—*E. Cole.*

7175. NEWMILL, S. P. Whither Texas? *Texas Monthly*. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 170-186.—The future of Texas considered according to Beard's discussion of civilization in *Whither Mankind?*—*E. M. Harmon.*

7176. NIXON, HERMAN CLARENCE. Precursors of Turner in the interpretation of the American frontier. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 83-89.—At a meeting of the American Historical Association in 1893, Frederick Jackson Turner stated that "the existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development." These words not only marked a turning point in American historical research and historiography, but also furnished a synthesis and climax for ideas envisaged by different observers of American social forces in the preceding half century. In 1844 Emerson pointed out the Americanizing influence of the West in his lecture, "The Young American." Macaulay in 1857 recognized the vital connection between democracy and the abundance of land in the United States. *DeBow's Review* contained editorials and contributed articles that interpreted the westward movement and the shifting frontier. E. L. Godkin set forth important aspects of Turner's interpretation in an article, entitled "Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy" in the *North American Review* for January, 1865. The Turner view was hinted at pertinently in reviews of Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. VII, and Bryce's *American Commonwealth* in the *Atlantic Monthly* during 1889. Bryce's chapter on the "Temper of the West" was a close approach to Turner's thesis. Agricultural conditions in the eighties and nineties brought about an extensive discussion of the westward movement, particularly by those who rejected the diagnosis of the Greenbackers and the Populists. Various writers foresaw that free lands for homesteads would soon cease to exist, and that the lot of the farmer would soon thereafter be improved through the increase of population throughout the country which would purchase the surplus agricultural products. Other observers were catching glimpses of the institutional influences of the frontier and the westward movement, and both groups heralded the significant interpretation which Turner was to amplify.—*E. M. Violette.*

7177. O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J. Irish schoolmasters in the City of New York. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 141–165.—*E. Cole.*

7178. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The Henry C. Mercer museum. *Agric. Hist.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 29–32.—This article is a description of the unique collection of agricultural implements assembled and arranged by Henry C. Mercer, the founder and curator of the museum of the Buck's County Historical Society at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

7179. PASCO, SAMUEL. Jefferson County, Florida, 1827–1910. *Florida Hist. Soc.* 7 (3) Jan. 1929: 234–257.—*E. E. Edwards.*

7180. POPOVICI, ANDREI. A Roumanian hero in the American Civil War. *Roumania.* 5 (1) Jan. 1929: 32–46.—George Pomutz was the first Rumanian emigré to attain distinction in the United States. Of noble birth and excellent military training, he fled with his bride to America soon after the defeat of the Revolutionary Army of Hungary in 1848, and established his home at New Buda, Iowa. Desereted by his wife about 1860, Pomutz threw himself with ardor into the Civil War, serving with gallantry in the 15th Iowa Volunteers. As Office Adjutant his accurate, descriptive record of the service of every officer and private was unsurpassed by any other regimental historian. Pomutz rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1866 was appointed Brigadier General, following his further appointment as Consul to Russia. He served efficiently in this post and as Consul General until 1878, but died in poverty in Russia in 1882. The outbreak of the World War prevented legislation for an appropriation by Congress to bring home the remains of Pomutz for burial at Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.—*P. M. Smith.*

7181. REES, THOMAS. Nauvoo, Illinois, under Mormon and Icarian occupations. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21 (4) Jan. 1929: 506–524.—The Mormon trek from Missouri to Nauvoo in 1838–1839 led to the creation at this picturesque site upon the Mississippi of a dynamic but untamed community, whose building projects dazzled, whose leaders fashioned a state within a state—an actual menace, politically speaking—and whose lawlessness brought about its own undoing. On their enforced departure in 1845, the Mormons were succeeded by followers of Fourier, the Icarians, whose communist experiment partook the fate of most such ventures and finally succumbed to poverty. Nauvoo today is a village of less than 1000 inhabitants, not one twentieth of its population 80 years ago. It is the old man's sleepy sequel to a youth of riot. Among its dead are Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. What mostly lives is memory.—*Louis Martin Sears.*

7182. REYNOLDS, HELEN WILKINSON. The story of Hyde Park—its connection with the medical profession and the science of horticulture. *Year Book Dutchess County Hist. Soc.* 13 1928: 26–29.—John Bard and his son Samuel Bard, the latter a leader in the medical profession in Dutchess County, instituted one of the first bits of landscape gardening in America at the country estate—Hyde Park. The estate was sold in 1827 to David Hosack, who employed André Parmentier to develop the scenic work in the gardens.—*E. Cole.*

7183. ROBINSON, H. M. Jean Laffite, the buccaneer. *Stone & Webster Jour.* 43 (5) Nov. 1928: 663–670.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

7184. SCQVILLE, S. G. Augustus Pollack. *Americana.* 22 Jul. 1928: 388–394.—At the age of 18, Pollack came from Germany to Baltimore. From 1848 to 1871, his many ventures in business enabled him to establish a cigar and tobacco factory in Wheeling, West Virginia. Active in promoting financial, industrial, and educational organizations, he is especially remembered for his attitude toward his employees. The Ohio Valley

Trades and Labor Assembly erected a monument to him at Wheeling in 1916.—*E. Cole.*

7185. SELIGMANN, HERBERT J. Twenty years of Negro progress. *Current Hist.* 29 (4) Jan. 1929: 614–621.—The beginning of a great change in the position of the Negro was marked by the Niagara Movement of 1905 and the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1909. The comparative passivity of Booker T. Washington's leadership gave way to more positive action. In the last 20 years the Association has not only demonstrated its willingness and ability to defend the rights of the Negro in the courts, but has conducted a campaign of publicity which has effected a marked change in white sentiment toward the problem. Individual Negroes have made noteworthy records in various fields of accomplishment and even in the southern states there is a pronounced tendency to revise earlier attitudes. The growth of industry and northern influence is likely to hasten this change of sentiment, without which a durable improvement in the situation is impossible.—*W. L. Langer.*

7186. SHASTID, THOMAS HALL. My father knew Lincoln. *Nation (N. Y.)*. 128 (3320) Feb. 20, 1929: 227–228.—Shastid knew Lincoln in Illinois and gives here through his son's memory intimate sidelights on Lincoln's early life. Lincoln's melancholy is ascribed to hyperphoria and hypertropia—the tendency or actual turning upward of one eye. This causes intense eyestrain and is one of the commonest causes of deep melancholy. Lincoln's first associations with Nicolay and Hay are described.—*A. T. Volwiler.*

7187. SMITH, WILLIAM E. The Blairs and Fremont. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23 (2) Jan. 1929: 214–260.—The quarrel of Francis P. Blair, Jr., and Montgomery Blair with General John C. Fremont over the management of military affairs in the Western Department in 1861 injured the careers of all participants. The Blairs had secured Fremont's appointment as commander of the Department, but his seeming inefficiency and tactless blunders, particularly in suppressing the St. Louis Evening News, a Blair-Unionist paper, eventually led them to bring about his removal. The westerners were self-reliant, opposed to the pomp of Fremont's "court" at St. Louis, and disliked the rule of "foreigners" brought in from the east. They wanted quick action and underestimated the stupendous task of Fremont in organizing the troops and securing supplies and equipment. The final break was precipitated by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont and Francis, Jr., before it could be smoothed over by Francis, Sr., and Montgomery, who was Postmaster General. The press and politicians throughout the country were divided on the many controversial points which arose, such as Fremont's qualifications as a commander, his responsibility for the defeat of General Lyon at Springfield, and his emancipation of the slaves of rebels in Missouri.—*P. M. Smith.*

7188. SMITHER, HARRIET. English abolitionism and the annexation of Texas. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 32 (3) Jan. 1929: 193–195.—By 1842 English anti-slavery societies had developed a general plan to accomplish the abolition of slavery in Texas, in the United States, and elsewhere, and pressure was being brought to bear upon the British Foreign Office to use Texas as the entering wedge. When their influence led Aberdeen to couple the question of abolition with the British plans for mediation between Texas and Mexico, Ashbel Smith, the Texan chargé at London, took special pains to keep the Texan agent at Washington informed concerning developments, and also managed to secure the publication of letters which revealed the plans. His activity was perhaps the most important factor in bringing Calhoun to fear the extension of British influence in Texas, and he thus contributed more

than any other single individual toward hastening the annexation of Texas.—*William C. Binkley.*

7189. SPALDING, HENRY S. Louis Philippe's donations to the old cathedral of Bardstown. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 8(4) Jan. 1929: 569-572.—In 1808 Bardstown, Ky., became the seat of a Catholic diocese, and remained so until 1841, when Louisville, Ky., became the capital of the bishopric. The first bishop, Joseph Flaget, soon began the building of a cathedral, now St. Joseph's parish church. In the 1820's Bishop Flaget received from Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and later King of the French, a consignment of valuable gifts for his cathedral, namely, rich suits of vestments, golden candlesticks, a golden tabernacle, and other splendid ornaments. The members of Congress from Kentucky took it upon themselves to see to it that the import duty already paid was refunded. An attempt made to turn their declarations in the House into a misrepresentation of the facts resulted in a gross slander of the venerable bishop, whose name as a conscientious, upright, and honest character is beyond all doubt.—*F. S. Batten.*

7190. STEWART, WILLIAM C. The corsair of the Gulf. *Texas Monthly.* 3(2) Feb. 1929: 162-170.—Jean Lafitte (born in Bordeaux, France, about 1770) was a man of education and wealth, who organized a body of buccaneers on Barataria Bay, below New Orleans. Whatever his real purpose, his band preyed upon English and Spanish commerce. Even after the governor of Louisiana offered a reward of \$500 for his capture, he declined England's offer of \$30,000 and a commission for his aid against the United States. On the contrary, he served under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and was immediately acclaimed a patriotic hero. Later, however, he was driven from the country, having begun to harry United States commerce. He had taken active part in an attempt to rescue Napoleon, and it is possible the authorities at Washington also believed him an emissary of the Little Corporal. Louis J. Genella, New Orleans doctor, claims that Lafitte actually rescued Napoleon, who died before reaching Louisiana. The measurements of Napoleon's death mask made at St. Helena differ from those of the statue at Rouen, made during his lifetime. French documents establish the fact of his substituting a double at public gatherings, and it was this man, according to Genella, who took his place at St. Helena on the night of February 28, 1819. It is Genella's belief that the bodies of Napoleon, Lafitte, and John Paul Jones all lie in sunken graves in Barataria.—*E. M. Harmon.*

7191. SWEENEY, WILLIAM M. Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sweeny. *Jour. of Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 257-272.—A volunteer in the Mexican War, an active participant in the Yuma Indian War and in the Civil War, Sweeny was retired from active service in 1870 with the rank of Brigadier-General.—*E. Cole.*

7192. SWEENEY, WILLIAM M. General William O. Butler and the Butler family of Kentucky. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 273-277.—An aide-de-camp to General Jackson, having had a prominent part in the war with Mexico, Butler was nominated as Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848. He died in 1880.—*E. Cole.*

7193. THELBERG, ELIZABETH BURR. The medical profession in Dutchess County. *Year Book Dutchess County Hist. Soc.* 13 1928: 29-31.—*E. Cole.*

7194. THOBURN, JOSEPH B. Phases of early Oklahoma history. *Americana.* 22 Jul. 1928: 260-285.—As early as 1785 small bands of Indians began moving west of the Mississippi. After the purchase of Louisiana the government adopted the policy of removing eastern tribes to the west. Many of the Lower Cherokees migrated to the Arkansas country before 1818. Hostilities between these Western Cherokees and the Osages were ended by treaty in 1822, under counsel of Governor Miller. The first purchases of land in the Oklahoma

country occurred in 1818, when the Inapaws and the Osages made cessions to the government. Part of this land was soon given to the Choctaws (1820), part later assigned to the Creeks (1825); and then a large tract to the Cherokees, who moved west from Arkansas Territory (1828). The earliest American trading expeditions across Oklahoma were Pike's band in 1806; Baird, Chambers, and McKnight of St. Louis in 1812; Col. A. P. Chouteau and Jules De Mun, 1815; Col. Hugh Glenn and Jacob Fowler in 1821; and that of Gen. Thomas James, from which a few valuable records have been left. The Santa Fe trail was officially marked in 1825, and became the important highway to the Southwest. By 1860, 7000 men were engaged in the overland trade with New Mexico. The first missions in Oklahoma were Union Mission established in the Osage country in 1820 by the United Foreign Missionary Society, and the Dwight, the Mulberry, and the Forks of the Illinois Mission among the Cherokees under the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.—*E. Cole.*

7195. TOHILL, LOUIS ARTHUR. Robert Dickson. British fur trader on the upper Mississippi. (*Chap. I*) *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 3(1) Oct. 1928: 5-49.—Robert Dickson, a Scotchman of honor, courage, and endurance, and fitted for any calling, chose an adventurous life as a British fur trader in the vast territory surrounding the head waters of the Mississippi River. His home was on Lake Traverse where he married Toto-win, sister of the Sioux chief, Red Thunder. Appointed justice of the peace by Governor Harrison in 1803, he promoted peace and order in the Indian country. As a trader, his difficulties were many. Under the Embargo and Non-intercourse Acts Dickson and other Britishers became successful smugglers, and supported the Indians in their desire to retain their lands as game preserves.—*P. M. Smith.*

7196. TOHILL, LOUIS ARTHUR. Robert Dickson. British fur trader on the upper Mississippi. *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 3(2) Jan. 1929: 83-129.—Dickson was appointed Indian agent of the region west of Lake Huron, January 1, 1813, and held this position to the end of the War of 1812. The British efforts to win the Indians to their side during the ensuing two years largely centered around the personality of this well-known fur trader whose career in the Great Lakes country dated back to 1786. The details of the Indian campaigns of 1813 and 1814 are clearly developed; the difficulties experienced by Dickson in holding the Indians to their allegiance are explained; and the part played by the Northwest in the negotiations at Ghent during 1814 is set forth.—*Duane Squires.*

7197. TREXLER, HARRISON A. Jefferson Davis and the Confederate patronage. *South Atlantic Quart.* 28(1) Jan. 1929: 45-58.—In selecting his cabinet Davis pleased none of the great southern leaders. His enemies hinted that he wanted no men of ability and that he treated his cabinet as mere clerks. His first cabinet contained only one original or radical secessionist. An opposition developed immediately against Davis and continued throughout his administration. Under the provisional Confederate Constitution certain presidential appointments had to be ratified by Congress, but Congress was not more unbending than Davis. He took himself and his office very seriously,—his great weakness as an executive. He would appoint no undesirable men or personal enemies to win a cause or placate any interest. One of his most serious controversies was with Senators Yancey and Clay of Alabama over the postmastership of Montgomery. He refused to admit "senatorial courtesy" in this matter. Davis' first nominations were ratified without contention in the interest of harmony. But later on Davis turned men against him by his tactlessness and by the feeling that his cabinet was incompetent. Opposition to his appointments became therefore more frequent. It did not grow,

however, in proportion as the administration was less and less successful in the military field, as his hostile critics and unsympathetic biographers would have us believe. Senator Hill of Georgia played a peculiar and dubious part in opposing Davis' nominations. No other senator tampered with them more than he. The Confederate Constitution provided that removals should be reported to the senate with reasons therefor, but Davis did not always give his reasons and often failed to report removals promptly. Usually the senate made no protest when men were removed, most of them being postmasters. As a dispenser of patronage, Davis was unique in American history. He was honest, but his candor was misinterpreted as lack of tact and often as ingratitude. He was, to say the least, impractical in a land where politicians were far from dead.—E. M. Violette.

7198. UNSIGNED. Report of council proceedings with the Jicarilla Apache Indians. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 4(1) Jan. 1929: 59–71.—A letter from Indian agent Thomas A. Dolan of the Cimarron Agency, New Mexico, describes the steps taken to induce the Jicarilla Apaches and also the Southern Utes to sign an agreement which would place the Apaches on part of the Ute reservation and furnish them agricultural implements and education.—Esther Cole.

7199. UNSIGNED. Survey of the Iowa-Minnesota boundary line. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(7) Jan. 1929: 483–503.—A documentary story of the authority for making the survey of the northern boundary of Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1849, and of the preparations made by Andrew Talcott, chief engineer. The last three pages contain a reminiscence of the expedition written by David B. Sears, son of the quartermaster, who accompanied the expedition as a boy. He describes the personnel of the party, the encounters with the Sioux Indians, the pursuit of game, the attempts to hide their stocks of provisions from the Indians, and the difficulties of setting up boulders to mark the boundary line. (Documents.)—P. M. Smith.

7200. WALKER, SOPHIA A. Carpet-baggers. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 14(1) Jan. 1929: 44–59.—Not all of the carpet-baggers who went into the South after the Civil War were unscrupulous and self-seeking. Northerners aided materially in the rehabilitation of the South. As examples of men who were helpful are Henry Lee Higginson, Channing Clapp, Chas. T. Morse, Daniel C. Chamberlain and Marcellus L. Stearns.—Donald Young.

7201. WALSH, J. C. Charles O'Conor. *Jour. Amer.-Irish Hist. Soc.* 27 1928: 285–313.—Born in New York in 1804, admitted to the bar in 1824, and to practice in the Supreme Court in 1827, O'Conor was one of the greatest lawyers of his day. He won in the famous Lispenard will case in 1843 and in the spectacular Mrs. Edwin Forrest divorce suit in 1852; he was council in Dixon vs McLaughlin, the Goodyear Rubber case and the Lemmon slave case. He represented Tilden before the Electoral Commission in 1877. In 1846, he was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention; in 1848, was nominated for Lieut.-Governor on the Democratic Republican ticket. In 1872 he declined the nomination for President proffered by the Louisville convention. He died in Nantucket, 1884.—E. Cole.

7202. WHITELEY, EMILY STONE. Between the acts at Ghent. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1929: 18–30.—The American commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814,—John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard, and Jonathan Russell,—represented all sections of the country and all shades of opinion. Resident at what is now the Maison d'Alcantara from July to December, there were irritating weeks of delay following periods of intense activity. At these times Clay played cards, Gallatin attended the theater daily, while Adams caught up on his diary. The negotiations were marked by violent disputes among themselves which were smoothed out by Bayard, "the Chevalier," who had the best control of his temper, by the diplomatic Gallatin, and the witty and assiduous Irish secretary, Christopher Hughes.—P. M. Smith.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 7161, 7659, 7766)

7203. CASTAÑEDA, CARLOS E. Carta de la Emperatriz Carlota. [A letter of the Empress Charlotte.] *Rev. de Estudios Hispánicos.* 2(1) Jan.–Mar. 1929: 27–28.—Walther I. Brandt.

7204. CURRIER, THEODORE S. Las corsarios del Rio de la Plata. [The privateers of the Rio de la Plata.] *Publicaciones del Inst. de Investigaciones Históricas (Buenos Aires).* (45) 1929: pp. 45 and appendix.—This monograph, published by the Institute of Historical Research, deals with the activities of the Buenos Ayrean privateers in the period 1816–1821. The revolting community employed the ships and men of a neutral state (United States) in making war on the commerce of Spain. The author discusses the efforts of the United States government to enforce its obligations, the failure of the Buenos Ayrean government to check excesses, the tendency of privateers to become pirates, etc. Privateering had an important effect on the question of recognition.—T. S. Currier.

7205. LE GENTIL, G. Le Vicomte de Mauá. *Rev. Amér. Latine.* 17(85) Jan. 1, 1929: 17–23.—This is a survey article. The important work of Irene Evangelista de Souza (later Le Vicomte de Mauá) has been overlooked. Le Gentil contends that Souza's work laid the foundation for the material prosperity of Brazil and Uruguay, and constituted the first step in the direction of the industrialization of South America.—T. S. Currier.

7206. MANSFELD, ALBERT. Auswanderung und Kolonistenleben in Brasilien vor 100 Jahren. [Emigration and colonial life in Brazil one hundred years ago.] *Arch.f. Wanderungswesen.* 1(4) Jan. 1929: 151–155.—A summary of the book by Julius Mansfeld, *Meine Reise nach Brasilien im Jahre 1826*, describing the colonizing expedition that sailed from Bremen in 1826 and the condition of the colonists after their arrival.—Koppel S. Pinson.

THE WORLD SINCE 1920

(See Entries 7667, 7687, 7692, 7700, 7736, 7737, 7741, 7745, 7746, 7751, 7754, 7758, 7761, 7773, 7774, 7777, 7781)

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7080, 7249, 7332, 7450, 7533, 7558, 7564, 7567, 7583, 7586, 7593, 7594)

7207. FRACCACRETA, ANGELO. Sulla interpretazione dei fatti economici. [The interpretation of economic facts.] *Ann. del Seminario Giuridico-Econ. della R. Univ. di Bari*. 1(2): 1928.—The essential principles of the doctrine of Marshall and Pantaleoni for the interpretation and evaluation of economic facts are noted. Both economists emphasized the necessity, for the scholar, of personal and continuous observation. Marshall recognized, followed later by Pantaleoni, the continuity of scientific thought; from this follows that new theories which come into notice become part of the scientific thought for the constructive elements they contain.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7208. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Das Kapital und der Lohnfonds. [Capital and the wage fund.] *Bank.* (1) Jan. 1929: 1-14.—There are two kinds of capital; accumulated physical capital, and capital in ideas, (*Idee-geborenes*) embodied in scientific and technical progress. Both kinds of capital increase the productivity of labor. In the first case this is done by increasing the amount of capital employed per worker, in the second case it is done by devising a more effective way of employing capital. Since the productivity of labor does not depend solely upon the amount of physical capital accumulated, there is no reason to expect that the present decline in capital accumulation will result in a future decline in the productivity of labor. Sombart's misgivings on that point (cf. *Verhandlungen des Vereins für Sozialpolitik*, Zürich, 1928) are largely unfounded.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

7209. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Die Zukunftsaussichten des modernen Kapitalismus. [The prospects of modern capitalism.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5 (8) 1829: 575-591.—The suppression of free competition by monopolistic organizations does not prove the passing of the capitalistic system, being based, not upon free competition, but upon individual pursuit of gain. In the disregarding of this fact and in the mistaken identification of the universal quest for gains with the business man's quest for profit lies the main error of economists like Sombart, Marshall, etc. The quest for gains is and will remain the incentive for economic activity. It is not only erroneous from a theoretical point of view but also dangerous from the social point of view to disclaim this fact and to speak of the substitution of "service" for profits.—*G. Bielschowsky*.

7210. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The economic effects of variation of hours of labour. *Econ. Jour.* 39 (153) Mar. 1929: 25-40.—A theoretical analysis, derived from Marshallian principles, of the effects of changes in the length of the working day. Assuming that for every worker or occupation there is a working day of maximum productivity, a change of hours (whether increase or decrease) in the direction of the optimum period will, if applied by an individual worker, tend to vary his income in direct proportion. If the change is adopted by an entire industrial group (other things remaining equal), such as hours in other industries, industrial techniques, etc.) the effect upon the income of the group will depend upon the elasticity of demand for its product. If the demand increases at least as rapidly as the price falls, the group income will grow; if not, the income will decrease. When, as ordinarily

the case, wages are not easily flexible, such group change will work out in variations of employment rather than variations of income for those at work. If the change in hours is adopted by society as a whole, its income will increase, assuming flexibility of wages, mobility of labor and a competitive labor market. The usual absence of the assumed conditions results in disharmony of the effects upon the component groups. With open geographical groups, like nations, changes in hours result in much the same way as with industrial groups; the effect upon income, whether beneficial or otherwise, being intensified by the international mobility of capital relative to the immobility of labor. It is concluded that under certain conditions group impulses diverge from the welfare of society or the individual. Often too much importance is attached to the group and too little to movement of labor between groups. Material progress "involves the diminution of the relative proportions of productive power applied to the making of things which are inelastic in demand, and progressive transfer of productive power to the making of things the demand for which is still elastic." No judgment is implied as to the relative desirability of leisure and income.—*George Soule*.

7211. SPIRITO, UGO. La scienza dell'economia in Benedetto Croce. [Economic science in the thought of Benedetto Croce.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 1 (4-5) May-Jul. 1928: 279-294.—The thought of Benedetto Croce in its relation to economic science is traced from the studies published under the title *Materialismo Storico* to its final formulation in the volume *Filosofia della Pratica*. The difference between the two conceptions is pointed out: the first work is founded on the principle of the unity of philosophical and scientific knowledge, the second work is based upon a categorical distinction between these two types of knowledge. From the first conception originated the search for an economic principle as the foundation of an economic science, the second conception has been the basis of the complete separation between economics (as science) and philosophy.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 7010, 7021, 7084, 7094, 7119, 7132, 7140, 7170, 7205, 7407, 7464, 7483, 7487, 7537, 7537, 7769)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 7245, 7475-77, 7572, 7587, 7634)

7212. BELIN, IVO. Наша привреда у тодина 1928. [Our economic conditions in 1928.] *Nova Europa.* 19 (1) Jan. 2 1929: 28-32.—Economic conditions of Yugoslavia in 1928 are characterized.—*J. Emelianoff*.

7213. BONN, M. J. The economic ifs. *Survey Graphic.* 61 (9) Feb. 1929: 560-562.—All the "ifs" that concern Germany and her ability and will to use foreign credit wisely are tied up with the world's general economic policies and depend closely on the opening or closing of markets and on the general political situation in Europe and overseas.—*E. T. Weeks*.

7214. CAINK, T. GEORGE. Closer settlement for the native. *South African Outlook.* 58 (690) Nov. 1928: 208-211.—Closer settlement in villages and

towns together with more intensive cultivation of the soil is urged for the natives of South Africa. The cheapness of land and the uncertainty of rainfall have made intensive cultivation very risky; but wherever water can be relied upon and the growing period is long, more intensive cultivation seems desirable. The Coastal Belt of South Africa, having an average width of 50 miles between Capetown and East London and widening out so that it practically embraces the whole of Transkei and Pondoland as well as nearly the whole of Natal and Swaziland, is capable of more intensive cultivation. It has been calculated that in England one hundred acres of land feed forty people, and in Germany seventy. Since the area of the Transkeian Territories consists of about 7,000,000 acres, this land, worked according to German production standards, would feed nearly 5,000,000 people. The territories also have a hard-working native population as well as good rainfall and a short dry season. The horse power available near adjacent waterfalls could be used for irrigation and industrial development. Care should be taken that, under intensive cultivation, the right crop should be chosen. For this purpose, in the Transkei, it would be difficult to beat the ordinary yellow mealie. Living more closely together in villages would facilitate native education. The Year-book of South African Missions gives the per capita production of the natives at £3 per annum as contrasted to £74 per capita for Europeans. If the native production could be increased to £5 per capita per annum, it would be adding £5,000,000 a year to the spending power of the Transkeian Territories.—*Norman E. Himes*.

7215. DEMOULIN, F. Valeur économique du Sahara. [The economic value of the Sahara.] *France Nouvelle*. 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 48-53.—The Sahara is in itself of little economic value. There is very little rainfall and investigations have shown the sub-soil to contain a similar scarcity of water. Consequently little can be done by irrigation to raise the productivity of the oases. There is just enough grazing land to supply the wants of the natives, and while there may be valuable minerals, no concrete evidence of their existence has been found.—*Helen M. Cory*.

7216. HOLSEN, J. N. et al. Economic survey of Texas. *Bell Telephone Co., Publ., Engin. Dept. Southwest*. 1928: pp. 274.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

7217. KOVERO, MARTTI, (Ed.). Suomen tilastollinen vuosikirja. Uusi sarja. Kahdeskymmeneskuudes vuosikerta. [Finnish statistical yearbook.] 1928. *Ann. Stat. de Finlande* n. s. 26 1928: pp. 353.—Published by Finland's Central Bureau of Statistics. The material is grouped under the following headings: geographical factors, settlement and administrative and judicial divisions; population; emigration; agriculture; forestry; fishing; industry; foreign trade; domestic trade; communications; insurance; education; public health; administration of justice; penal institutions; care of poor; local finances; state finances; labor conditions; miscellaneous; meteorological conditions; statistics on foreign countries. The text is given throughout in Finnish and French.—*John H. Wuorinen*.

7218. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. Some economic implications of America's changing world status. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 67 (3) 1928: 199-205.—Four economic changes have taken place since the war: (1) A modified attitude toward immigration. Migration demands an international solution. (2) Rapid growth of large scale production with a consequent strain on markets to absorb the output. (3) A national shift from a debtor to a creditor status. We expect foreigners to pay and yet erect tariff barriers and insist upon doing our own shipping. But ultimately we shall have to accept foreign goods and services. (4) New York has now become a great financial center and "our interest rates and our monetary and banking

policies have become a matter of world concern." Since America's position has permanently changed, policies and doctrines must be modified.—*Norman Himes*.

7219. PICHOT, OLIVIER. La production agricole et industrielle de l'Algérie. [Agricultural and industrial production of Algeria.] *Économiste Français*. 56 (30) Jul. 28, 1928: 106; (31) Aug. 4, 1928: 138-139; (32) Aug. 11, 1928: 170-171; (33) Aug. 18, 1928: 203-204; (34) Aug. 25, 1928: 267-268; (35) Sep. 1, 1928: 299.—This review of agricultural conditions in Algeria, with statistics of area and production, shows a general depression in 1927 with a correspondingly depressing effect on economic conditions in general.—*A. M. Hanney*.

7220. TENNANT, R. HUGH. La restauration de l'économie anglaise. [The restoration of economic stability in England.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 1 (3) Mar. 1929: 527-540.—The President of the Westminster Bank reviews the economic activity of England in 1928, and finds it none too cheering. The progress registered during the first three months was not maintained, and a reaction set in in the spring and continued until the seasonal increase of demand in the fall. Then follow reviews in detail of the coal industry, iron and steel, machinery and naval construction, cotton and other textiles and agriculture, giving statistics and describing the nature of the problems. Three types of economic theorists are found: those who recommend a change in the fiscal system, those who believe in the substitution of state action for private enterprise and those who would like to stimulate industry by the extension of credit. Special attention is paid to the third group. The banker's chief aim should be stabilization and his principal duty is to adjust credit to the needs of business. On the whole, the Bank of England appears to have acted wisely. The persistence of unemployment indicates that we have not a passing problem here, but are in the midst of profound economic changes involving England's place in world economy. Most of the unemployment is found in industries producing for export. England should concentrate on the quantitative production of good stuff to regain her world markets. Perhaps the most encouraging thing in looking back at 1928 is that our leading industries are really convinced of this necessity and are organizing internally, and in cooperation with labor, to effect it. Great Britain still has two advantages,—the superiority and energy of her manual and intellectual workers and her advantageous geographical position. If she fully utilizes these advantages with determination, victory will be assured.—*Gustav Peck*.

7221. THORNTON, HENRY. Canada's new prosperity. *Nation's Business*. 17 (3) Mar. 1929: 105-111.—This is a short survey of Canada's basic industries with special reference to the current situation. Wheat, lumber, pulp and paper, minerals and the fisheries are each described in turn. In addition to the natural resources, water power development, transportation, the preferential tariff and immigration are regarded as basic desiderata of Canada's future prosperity.—*H. A. Innis*.

7222. UHLIG, K. Několik číslíc o průmyslovém vývoji Československem v prvem desiletí. [Ten years' industrial development in Czechoslovakia.] *Průmyslový Vestník*. 15 (44) Oct. 27, 1928: 566.—Statistics are presented to illustrate the rapid industrial growth of Czechoslovakia from 1918-1928, especially for coal mining, and the metallurgical and textile industries.—*J. Emelianoff*.

7223. UNSIGNED. La industrialización de Honduras. [The industrialization of Honduras.] *Econ. Hondureño*. 2 (17) Oct. 1928: 1-2.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

7224. UNSIGNED. Land locked Bolivia—its industry and trade: a general survey. *Amer. Trust. Rev.*

of the Pacific. 17 (12) Dec. 15, 1928: 279-286.—R. M. Woodbury.

7225. UNSIGNED. *Notizie sulla situazione economica e sul commercio estero della Palestina.* [The economic situation and foreign trade of Palestine.] *Boll. di Infor. Commerciali.* 1928: 574.—The progress of production and of agricultural exports are satisfactory. A development in certain branches of industry is expected as a consequence of works now under construction. Favorable elements in the present economic situation include reduction of foreign loans and foreign investments and decrease in the deficit of the trade balance.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7226. UNSIGNED. Recent economic changes in the United States. *Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment.* U. S. Dept. Commerce, *Elimination of Waste Series.* 1928: pp. 32.—R. M. Woodbury.

7227. UNSIGNED. The war against poverty in India. *Round Table.* (74) Mar. 1929: 342-362.—India (including the Native States) constitutes an economic unit; it is predominantly an agricultural country; less than 10% of its products are available for export; moreover it is a debtor country, subject to heavy payments abroad for its public works. Under the financial administration of Sir Basil Brackett the budget has been balanced and the remission of provincial contributions achieved. Not only are the possibilities of agricultural and industrial development in India enormous, but progress is actually being effected at an ever accelerating rate. Several large-scale reclamation projects now under way will add extensive areas for cultivation; and a Royal Commission has made recommendations as to improvements in agricultural methods. The extractive industries offer great promise. Marketing and distribution must be better organized; a much-needed extensive survey of Indian markets has not yet been undertaken; improvement in communications depends on the financial factor. Industry is still largely concentrated in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay; although India is already among the first eight industrial countries, industry is at present hampered by labor troubles. A major question is the extent to which Indian capital may become available for development; great amounts are certainly hoarded, but a survey of private wealth is impracticable. Although banking is progressing at an accelerating rate, popular suspicion is an obstacle; the development of joint-stock banking is needed, also the Indian Companies Act should be strengthened. It is essential that the banking and credit system keep pace with economic expansion generally. The writer illustrates his points with considerable data. Briefly his contention is that the economic problems of India are on a fair way to solution provided a stable and orderly government can be maintained.—A. Gordon Dewey.

7228. WEISKE, F. Die wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse in der Äusseren Mongolei. [Economic conditions in outer Mongolia.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Dec. 1928: 149-166.—A survey of various aspects of economic life (i.e., communications, finances, agriculture, commerce, mining and labor problems) in present day Outer Mongolia by a German mining engineer formerly in the service of the Mongolian government. Emphasis is laid on the lack of communications—the few existing means being under virtual Russian control—which retards the development of the country, and on the monopoly of foreign commerce, arbitrary tariffs and divers exactions of the revolutionary Mongolian government, striking at private initiative and foreign capital. The attempts at nationalization of enterprise by the government of a still nomadic people and the rigorous restriction of Russian and Chinese immigration are other factors noted as circumscribing economic development. The author shares the fear of the Mongolian government

that the opening up of the country will mean railway imperialism. The statistical data given are probably the up-to-date.—M. W. Graham.

7229. WITT-GUIZOT, FRANÇOISE de. Où en est la belle Alsace. (1) La richesse alsacienne. [The wealth of Alsace.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 49 (3) Feb. 1929: 525-542.—R. M. Woodbury.

7230. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Die wirtschaftspolitischen Grundlagen Finnlands. [The fundamental principles of Finnish economic policy.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Nov. 1928: 107-115.—A survey of Finnish economic life touching upon area, population, language, occupations, water power, natural resources, agricultural produce, lumbering, industry and commerce. Up-to-date statistical data are given.—M. W. Graham.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 6783, 6789, 6790, 7217, 7219, 7227, 7322, 7324, 7392, 7398, 7407, 7408, 7411, 7422, 7485, 7486, 7532, 7542, 7735)

7231. ALBERTARIO, P. Di alcuni aspetti del mercato fondiario postbellico nella bassa Lombardia. [Some aspects of the post-war real estate market in south Lombardy.] *Annuario della Istituzione Agraria Andrea Ponti.* 17 (3) 1928.—After the war, in the agricultural regions of south Lombardy, there was absence of correspondence between the fluctuations of real estate prices and gold prices. The real estate prices expressed in gold remained almost the same until 1924. A marked increase took place in 1925 followed by a decline as a consequence of reappreciation of the lira.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7232. APP, FRANK. The industrialization of agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 228-234.—A strong tendency toward industrialization is present in American agriculture. Three essentials for its development are power, knowledge and management. There is a shift from horse to tractor power, and from small to improved and enlarged tillage and harvesting machinery. This has resulted in marked decrease in the labor requirement per acre of crop. Wheat, for example, as commonly produced in the middle Atlantic States requires 15 to 20 hours of man labor per acre, while well organized large scale farms of the wheat belt are producing wheat with two hours of man labor. Such savings require farms larger than the ordinary farm at the present time. Technical control of plant and animal production gained from research, investigation and farm experience are also important in permitting agricultural industrialization. The number of experienced managers for this type of farming is limited. Our agricultural institutions have usually frowned on industrial agriculture as destructive to the sound social structure of the rural community. This suspicion is unfounded. A system of farming that will produce the greatest amount of quality product per worker will attract capital and management and allow a better reward to labor.—W. C. Waite.

7233. BLACK, JOHN D. Plans for raising prices of farm products by government action. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 380-390.—“The intent of this article is to analyze and compare the various plans that have been proposed in this country for raising the prices of farm products by Government action.” The author discusses the operating principles of the equalization fee plans, the export debenture plan, the excise-tax export-bounty plan, the Australian better stabilization plan and the domestic

allotment plans, and makes a detailed comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the various plans. It is concluded that a composite scheme for raising the prices of various farm products probably would include import duties on wool, sugar, flaxseed, beef cattle and possibly dairy products; the domestic allotment plan with transferable rights for wheat and cotton; and export debentures for pork and lard, poultry products, and possibly dairy products. The incomes from the duties collected on the first two lists of products might well be used to pay the export bounties of the third. Rigorous checks on expansion of production would need to be provided along with the export debentures in order to keep foreign countries from tariff reprisals. None of these plans is price-fixing. They are all plans for raising the price of the product in the domestic market above the world level, just as tariff duties do.—*A. G. Black.*

7234. BOSE, R. E. Aid to German agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 361-366.—Perhaps the most important problems pertaining to the German agricultural crisis have been rural credit, marketing conditions, production and quality of agricultural products and price fluctuations. There was an enormous post-war increase of agricultural indebtedness arising out of stabilization of the currency, increased taxes, social burdens and needs for intensified production. Due to general capital impoverishment funds were obtainable only at prohibitive interest rates. Government came to the aid of agriculture by assisting in the refunding of short term indebtedness and enabling agriculture to obtain funds from foreign sources. In attempting to meet credit requirements farmers had been forced to market their products disadvantageously, thus depressing prices. To meet this condition practices of production were standardized and quality of products improved. The problem of price fluctuations has been attacked through the development of improved marketing organizations which attempt to control the flow of products to market, by fostering the construction of warehouses and cold storage plants to aid in elimination of seasonal fluctuations, by establishing assembling sorting plants and by regulation of the large price determining markets. All of these measures and others of equal importance are the objectives of the Agricultural Emergency Program of the Federal Necessity for Food and Agriculture.—*A. G. Black.*

7235. BUCCI, PIETRO. I coefficienti di riduzione e la loro utile applicazione in agricoltura. [Reduction coefficients and their practical application to agriculture.] *Terra.* 1928: 449.—The possibilities of application of this method of measuring the productivity of labor in agricultural production either for public or private interests are described.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7236. CAPPER, ARTHUR. Some essentials of a farm relief plan. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 318-321.—By a successful farm relief plan is meant a plan which, in operation, will place agriculture on a basis where farmers will have an equal opportunity with those in other industries to make their business operations pay. There are at least six essentials to a farm relief plan: (1) A protected home market for farm products on an import or marginal basis; (2) protection equivalent to tariff protection on major farm products on an export basis; (3) decrease of the spread between producer and consumer through cooperative marketing; (4) eliminating of speculation in grain futures; (5) lowered transportation costs; (6) reduction of the unfair share of the taxation burden now borne by the land.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7237. CARMAN, HARRY J. Agriculture and agrarian discontent. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* 26 1928: 22-30.—Indirectly

all classes of society are affected by the plight of the thirty million farming people in the United States. Causes for farm conditions may be traced to backward technique, high ratio of overhead to operating costs, slow turn-overs, periodic surpluses, lack of adjustment of transportation rates to prices, the still inadequate credit facilities and inelasticity of currency, the high tariff on manufactures, and the disproportionate tax burden. Excerpts from *The Condition of Agriculture in the United States and Measures for Its Improvement*, a report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, point to the necessity of adopting a continuous, farsighted, flexible national policy in regard to agriculture. The formulation of such a policy requires cooperation of economic organizations and social groups in state and federal activity.—*E. Cole.*

7238. FAIRCHILD, G. H. et al. Facts and statistics about the Philippine sugar industry. *Manila: Philippine Sugar Assn.* 1928: pp. 88.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7239. FULLER, F. E. Supervised tenancy—new trend in farming. *Prairie Farmer.* 100(48) Dec. 1, 1928: 1647, 1666.—Discusses a new trend in farming—the group management of farms by efficient farm managers.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7240. GAVIN, W. Rationalisation and agriculture. *Farm Notes.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 20-23.—The author discusses the question as to whether the four cardinal principles of rationalization can be applied to agriculture as well as to industry. The four cardinal principles are: "(1) Fair payment of the worker in accordance with the work he contributes to the common enterprise. (2) Study and care of the physiological and psychological needs of the workers. (3) A just apportionment of any profits earned amongst the three partners, capital, management, and labor. (4) A full use of all modern methods that tend toward increased efficiency and reduction of costs.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7241. GEISSE, ALBERTO. Della frutticoltura in Italia. [Fruit culture in Italy.] *Realta.* 4 1928: 142.—The article describes the situation of the fruit industry in Italy as compared with that of other countries, and points out the need for greater cooperation between producers, and for developing the standardization of products.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7242. GENUNG, A. B. The recent trend in the purchasing power of farm products. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 16-19.—Indexes of the purchasing power of farm prices in the United States from 1910 to 1928 are reported and presented graphically. Indexes for the month of November, 1925 to 1928, of the prices of farm products in general, of the prices of goods which farmers buy, and of the prices of 10 major farm products are also given. The purchasing power indexes are computed from the well known U. S. Department of Agriculture index of farm prices and the index of prices of goods purchased by farmers, recently developed in the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The recovery which took place in the exchange value of farm products between 1921 and 1925 did not continue from 1925 to 1928; in fact the trend since 1923 has been slightly downward. Seasons of high prices are also seasons of greater total income, in spite of the fact that such seasons are years of low production. Details regarding the position of individual products bring out clearly the complexity of the farm price situation. Payments for taxes and interest, which make up 20% of all farm expenses, required larger quantities of farm products in 1928 than four years earlier. During the past six years a measurable degree of stability has been established in the relationship of farm prices to prices of

things which farmers buy but a disparity between the two classes of products continues.—*L. J. Norton.*

7243. GIRARDI, GIOVANNI. Il nostro fabbisogno di cereali. [The national demand for cereals.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 637-644.—Data are presented concerning Italian production and prices of wheat, rye, barley, maize and rice, and the international trade in them. The imports of cereals are an important element in the unfavorable trade balance of Italy. The national production should be increased, an increase which will be fostered by the land reclamation works now projected.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7244. HOUK, IVAN E. American falls dam, Minidoka project, Idaho. *New Reclamation Era*. 20(2) Feb. 1929: 26-29.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7245. JULLIEN, LÉOPOLD. Chronique agricole de l'année 1928. [Agriculture in the year 1928.] *L'Egypte Contemporaine*. 20(113) Mar. 1929: 287-305.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7246. KING, CLYDE L. What a federal farm board can do, a basis for national agricultural policies. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 439-447.—Proposals for American farm relief fall into four separate classes: (1) money and credit; (2) a price on exports above the world market; (3) tariff; (4) a strong marketing policy administered through a Federal Farm Board with ample powers and adequate money. Of these four proposals the author questions the benefits to be derived from agriculture by numbers (3) and (4). Strong faith, however, is expressed for the possibilities of the fourth proposal. Such a board can stand on the shoulders of the constructive fact finding and policy making work of the Federal and state agencies having to do with research in agriculture. The board must help marketing, it must work with and through forces that will adopt our output to our best markets with full reference to return, to consumption demands, and to the long time needs of a national agricultural policy. In shaping such a marketing policy the board should make the most of our national advantages. One of these is large scale farming. The board should provide the information and the means whereby the product will be suited to the demand, and the demand suited to the product.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7247. LEGUIXAMÓN, GUILLERMO. Los elevadores de granos en la economía agrícola. [Grain elevators in agricultural economy.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 21(123) Sep. 1928: 183-197.—This article is a plea for the establishment of grain elevators patterned upon the Canadian system, which is fully described.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7248. LIPMAN, J. G. The economic significance of commercial fertilizers. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 257-265.—Commercial fertilizers began to assume economic importance during the last half of the 19th century. Introduction of clover in western Europe, better care of grass lands, use of lime, marl, and manure, and preparation of composts had increased the production per acre, but the crude character of fertilizing materials retarded progress. When Europe and the U. S. began to import guano its use demonstrated that small quantities of some materials can produce crop increases greatly out of proportion to their bulk. Then came imports of nitrate of soda. Bones, guano, and nitrate of soda were the forerunners of present commercial fertilizers. After 1850 came a clearer understanding of the functions of various ingredients in plant feeding. Searches were made for other sources of phosphorus, nitrogen, potassium, and other ingredients of possible value in crop production. The next 75 years developed the great chemical industry of manufacturing commercial fertilizers which assembles raw materials (some the results of processing) from various sources. Recently, concentrated ferti-

lizers have been gaining in favor. Manufacturers try to adapt the mixtures to specific needs of soils and crops. Different types of farming create varying problems as to losses and replacements of plant-food. In some types, plant-food deficiencies develop pressing need for fertilizers. Plant-food losses and gains show that fertilizers must be used adequately if production per acre is to be maintained. Earliness and maturing of the crop are also affected. Attempt to define fertilizer practices in any soil or region must reckon with limiting factors in crop production. Direct relation exists between yields and profits. Intelligent use of fertilizers will return substantial profits and lower the cost of production per unit of any crop. As population pressure increases and land values rise, the resources of plant-food in soils decrease. Increased use of commercial fertilizers will be encouraged for economic reasons. Tables showing the distribution of and expenditure for fertilizers, by states, are given.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

7249. LUZZATTO, FABIO. La politica agraria nelle opere di Cesare Beccaria, Pietro Verri e Gianrinaldo Carli. [Agrarian policy in the works of Cesare Beccaria, Pietro Verri and Gianrinaldo Carli.] *Annuario della Istituzione Agraria Andrea Pointi*. 18(3) 1928.—A critical exposition.—the article discusses (1) the contribution of Cesare Beccaria to the solution of the problem of the distribution of agricultural property and the influence of the prices of farm products upon it; (2) the opinion of Pietro Verri on the divergencies between private and public interests in agriculture, on the problem of the development of pasture to the detriment of wheat and rice cultivation; and (3) the works of Gianrinaldo Carli, particularly his essay which sought to demonstrate that the progress of agriculture has no influence whatever on the economic and demographic development of the country whilst that of industry and commerce is preeminent.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7250. McDOWELL, M. S. What the agricultural extension service has done for agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 250-256.—A brief exposition of the nature of agricultural extension service and some of the results which have been obtained.—*G. W. Forster.*

7251. MARESCALCHI, A. L'agricoltura nell'avvenire d'Italia. [Agriculture and the future of Italy.] *Realtà*. 4 1928: 44.—This article discusses the increased average agricultural output per acre and the possibilities of further progress. The problem of land reclamation is outlined in its main features with particular attention to the mountainous regions.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7252. MASSÉ, A. La situation actuelle du cheptel français. [Present situation in the French livestock industry.] *Vie Agric. & Rural*. 32(44) Oct. 28, 1928: 272-276.—A brief account of livestock raising in France today.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7253. MÉNARS, O. Les prêts à moyen terme à l'agriculture. [Intermediate term loans in agriculture.] *Économiste Français*. 56(37) Sep. 15, 1928: 324-326. The author outlines briefly the development of agricultural credit in France and analyzes the provisions of the law of July 15, 1928, granting intermediate credit to agriculture.—*A. M. Hannay.*

7254. MOLLOFF, J. Попълнителна промишленост в България [Agriculture in Bulgaria.] *Nova Europa*. 19(6-7) Mar. 26, 1929: 168-170.—This paper presents the general characteristics of agricultural industries in Bulgaria, where 80% of population is engaged in farming. The maximum area of land for a peasant farm is thirty acres. Two hundred acres of arable land is permitted by law for farms of outstanding importance to the state. The majority of Bulgaria peasants have farms of from 7.5 to 15.0 acres. Average value of all

crops for the years from 1921 to 1925 was 610,420,915 gold levas, the value of wheat alone averaging 461,856,354 gold levas. According to the census of 1920 there were in Bulgaria 8.9 millions of sheep, 1.9 millions of cattle, 1.1 million of swine and 7.3 millions of poultry. The facilities for agricultural education include one faculty of agriculture at the University of Sofia, four secondary and sixty primary schools; five agricultural experiment stations carry on work in agricultural research.—*J. Emelianoff.*

7255. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Backgrounds of Mr. Hoover's farm stabilization—a hypothetical analysis. *Annalist.* 33(844) Mar. 22, 1929: 547-548.—President Hoover's main farm relief proposal as embodied in the Palo Alto campaign speech last year, calls for "government financed, farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations working through commodity cooperatives." Assuming that such a stabilization corporation had been working with the cotton cooperatives since 1919 what results would have been attained? Cotton farmers would have benefited by a billion dollars with the use of a \$24,000,000 government revolving fund without loss. This is shown by figures presented involving the operations of a corporation in only two crop years, the low price years of 1920 and 1926. To be set against this rosy picture are three obstacles; first, the difficulty of organizing and setting up the commodity cooperatives with which the stabilization corporations would work. Second, to achieve satisfactory results, risks would have to be taken. A policy that included risk would not likely be followed by a conservative group of men loaning government money. Lastly, cooperatives by subsidizing American producers would encourage foreign competition and might bring disaster similar to that encountered by the English in their Stevenson Rubber plan.—*W. G. Murray.*

7256. PROKES, ANTONIN. Agricultural aid in Czechoslovakia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 358-360.—Governmental aid to agriculture in Czechoslovakia has taken the form of land reform, and educational and regulatory activities by the Ministry of Agriculture. About 4,000,000 hectares of land have been taken from large land holders and allotted to some 500,000 owners of small and medium sized farms. The principal activities of the Ministry of Agriculture have been to spread education in agricultural "circles," to drain land, and to develop plant and animal production. The government has fostered many "folk" schools and has expended considerable sums to train agricultural teachers. That these educational activities have been effective is shown by the greatly increased per acre product of various crops during the past ten years. The Ministry of Agriculture hopes to attain self sufficiency of bread-stuffs and is working toward the development of a protective tariff agriculture. A plan for insurance against hail damage and livestock losses has also been proposed.—*A. G. Black.*

7257. ROBERTSON, G. C. A. Farming in Yorkshire. *Jour. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 89 1928: 59-66.—Yorkshire is the largest county in England; containing within its boundaries 3,869,000 acres. A variety of soils resulting from the different geological formations is to be found and affords some explanation for the different farming systems which prevail in the county. A majority of the soils require lime in varying amounts if good crop yields and freedom from plant disease are to be secured. There are many specialized dairy farms and large numbers of pigs and poultry in the industrial areas. Besides the general grain and root crops a few important specialized crops as rhubarb, peas for pulling and carrots are raised. The supply of labor has been sufficient to satisfy demand.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7258. SCHOLZ, KARL. Trends in farm land values in the United States from 1912-1928. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 27-43.—The widely divergent trends in farm real estate values in different geographic divisions of the U. S. from 1912 to 1928, as shown by the index numbers of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are analyzed in the light of the peculiar economic influences operating in specific localities at different times. These index numbers of nominal land values show a decline from 1920 to 1928 in all but two states and in all geographic divisions, and the impression is prevalent that farm land values throughout the U. S. have declined considerably since 1920. When these indexes of nominal land values are converted to measures of purchasing power in terms of the all-commodity wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is found that the real value of farm real estate has decreased between 1912-14 and 1928 for all geographic divisions (23% for the U. S. as a whole), but for most regions it has actually increased between 1920 and 1928 (an average of 3% for the U. S.). The outstanding exceptions where an increase in real value since 1920 has not been shown, are the wheat and corn belts and some of the cotton states. The conclusion is that shrinkage in the investment value of farm real estate has occurred far more since 1913 than during the so-called period of deflation since 1920, and that present farm values appear to be on a much sounder basis than prior to 1920.—*Dorothea D. Kittridge.*

7259. SPENCER, AUBREY J. Contemporary agricultural law. *Jour. Royal Agric. Soc. England.* 89 1928: 141-155.—There were important acts of Parliament affecting agriculture and agricultural interests passed in 1928. A change in the National Health Insurance Act brought persons engaged to perform manual labor by a farmer for his business into compulsory insurance. The Agricultural Produce Act was passed to provide for the grading and marking of agricultural products. Perhaps the most important from the point of view of the agriculturalist is the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, passed to secure the making of long and short term loans for agricultural purposes on favorable terms and to facilitate borrowing money on the security of farming stock and other agricultural assets. Other laws and amendments affecting agriculture were a new scale of duties on motor vehicles used in the conveyance of farm products, the Food and Drug Act, and a change in the Dog Act of 1906. There were several important court decisions made during 1928 which affect agriculture. Two cases under the Agricultural Wages Act, in respect to method of wage payment, several cases under the head of landlord and tenant, one case in regard to a breach of contract between producer and marketing agency, and several miscellaneous cases pertaining to agriculture.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7260. STEWART, CHARLES L. Some national policies toward agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 367-379.—This is an examination of national policies designed to enlarge agricultural purchasing power through higher unit prices for farm products. Attention is given to the export bounties of England, enacted 1672-73, re-enacted, 1689, and continued until exportable surpluses disappeared. The customs-remission or tariff-waived replacement type of export premium is described as developed in France, Germany, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. The compulsory cooperation types of centralized marketing arrangements are described with reference to Australia, New Zealand, and British Columbia. A bibliography is appended.—*Charles L. Stewart.*

7261. SUAREZ, JOSE LEON. Ganadería. Sinopsis filosófica sobre la ganadería. Su evolución e influencia orgánica en el país. [The live stock industry in

Argentina. Its development and economic importance.] *Anales de Soc. Rural Argentina.* 42 (21) Nov. 1, 1928: 1197-1204.—A brief sketch of the development of the livestock industry in the Argentine Republic, with a few reflections as to its influence upon the social, industrial, and commercial life of the country.—A. M. Hannay.

7262. TUGWELL, R. G. Farm relief and a permanent agriculture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 271-282.—Farming has suffered grave disadvantages and discriminations, but it also has some technical weaknesses. Our progress is ever toward reduction of cereals and increases of grasses, legumes, trees, and animals, but lack of homogeneity in development hampers attempts to formulate an agricultural program. Factors that prevent soil erosion, which is a social as well as an agricultural problem, may form the solution. Use of alfalfa, contour farming, "two-story agriculture," and reforesting are among these factors. Machine technique must be expanded; overhead cost per unit of product must be reduced; size of holdings may need revision; and field operations must be restricted to more favorable terrains. These factors are likely to be overlooked. Just how can the necessary reorganization be accomplished without exterior control or direction? Economic forces alone will not bring it about. What is best for the individual farmer may not be advisable socially. Are results, in the conservation of resources and in the rehabilitation of our declining rural life, sufficiently important and certain to justify governmental interference? Unless we construct and pursue a well-defined policy we shall be the poorer. But there seems little chance of such activity. Individualism and *laissez-faire* policy are against it. The new agriculture will create its own forms and social conditions, but this generation will not witness great changes. Scientific research may turn out to be the most useful aid we shall give our agriculture. The author speculates on phases of the future, reviews European examples, and comments on the McNary-Haugen bills and other proposed relief legislation.—Caroline B. Sherman.

7263. TYMOŠENKO, VL. Ceny pšenice a činitelé, kteří na ne působí. [Wheat prices and the factors which influence them.] *Ceskoslovensky Stat. Vestnik.* 10 (1-2) Jan. 1929: 12-32.—In this paper the author formulates the more important results of his study of the movements of wheat prices at the Liverpool market and of correlations of these movements with factors influencing them. The Liverpool market was taken by the author as the most important and most representative world importing market. Prices were analyzed for the period 1890-1913. The author divides the wheat producing area in a number of great regions: the northern and southern hemispheres are discussed separately since the time of harvesting differs so greatly. The northern hemisphere is divided into three great wheat producing sections (1) the Eastern European and (2) North American exporting sections and (3) Western European importing section. A very close correlation was found between Liverpool prices and the wheat crops in Eastern Europe, but the crops of North America and of the southern Hemisphere had comparatively slight influence on the Liverpool market. The relations between wheat price movements at Liverpool and the wheat crops in preceding years and between wheat prices and rye crops were studied. The importance of the method of correlation used in his study is emphasized.—J. Emelianoff.

7264. UNSIGNED. The agricultural output of Scotland. *Scottish Jour. Agric.* 11 (4) Oct. 1928: 371-377.—This article summarizes the findings of a report issued under the same name as a Command paper. It is the first agricultural census report dealing exclusively with Scotland. It deals with area, produc-

tion of crops, numbers of livestock, distribution of land and livestock in 1913 and 1925, the output of livestock products, the value of the agricultural output, the number and size of holdings, employment in agriculture, and motive power on farms. It includes a summary of the changes in agriculture that took place between 1871 and 1925, and it is this part of the report that is dealt with in the present article.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7265. UNSIGNED. A cheap basis for cotton. *Commerce Monthly.* 10 (10) Feb. 1929: 26-30.—Some of the conditions affecting the supply of staples have been: (1) The spread of early-maturing weevil-resistant varieties producing 1-1/8 to 1-3/16 inch cotton; (2) the New Bedford strike last year, resulting in some accumulation of stock; and (3) a larger yield in the Mississippi Delta. In addition, there was a gain of 300,000 bales in the production of Egyptian Uppers. Although the supply of staples during 1928 was considerably above that of 1927, it was less than that of either 1925 or 1926. For these two years, the average basis on 1-1/4 inch cotton in Memphis was 900 points as compared to 500 on New York at present. Moreover, 1-3/16 inch brought a premium of 700 points in 1925 and 430 points in the following year, as compared with the current basis of 150 points. This situation is explained by a reduction in the demand for long staples. The increased use of silk together with the introduction of rayon has resulted in a reduced demand for staple cotton for making fine goods. The use of shorter staples in making tire fabrics has been another important factor. The higher costs of picking, ginning, and marketing the staple varieties necessitates some premium if their supply is to be maintained. Widening the range of staples for certain uses has tended to eliminate unusually high premiums for extra long staple, thus reducing fluctuations in the basis.—W. W. Fetter.

7266. UNSIGNED. Danish agricultural census. *Danish Foreign Office Jour.* (93) 1928: pp. 108.—Contains results of the census of livestock and seed-growing areas taken in Denmark on July 16, 1928. Comparative figures are given for 1927.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7267. UNSIGNED. Report of Great Britain Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. (14) 1928: pp. 432.—R. M. Woodbury.

7268. UNSIGNED. State aid for Swiss agriculture. *London Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23 (536) Oct. 13, 1928: 110.—A project for State aid to Swiss agriculture will be presented to the Federal Chambers during the December Sessions. It is proposed to divide 60,000,000 francs among the Cantons to be lent to farmers on long credit terms without interest. The Cantons will pay a low rate of interest to the Confederation.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7269. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO DEL. Per la storia della economia agraria italiana. [A history of Italian agriculture.] *Italia Agric.* 1928: 631.—This is a lecture delivered on the occasion of a conference on agriculture and law of the Confederation of Agriculture held at the Law School of Bologna University. The history of agriculture in the different regions of Italy is outlined from the pre-Roman age to our time. At the present time the need of fresh capital is particularly acute.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7270. VITELES, HARRY. Expansion of the orange industry in Palestine. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 3 (15-16) Aug. 15, 1928: (Special No.).—The author outlines the situation of the orange industry in Palestine with special reference to area, production, cost of production, profitability, markets and marketing.—A. M. Hannay.

7271. WALLACE, L. W. Agricultural contrasts. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 235-244.—Contrast is made between the wide-

variation in performance in agricultural operations and the satisfactory results being obtained by the application of improved farm equipment, mechanical and electrical power in the operation of American farms. The chief tentative conclusions arrived at are: (1) Yield of crop and income per worker could be increased by the use of more power and machinery; (2) industrial methods and practices intelligently adapted to agriculture are profitable.—*G. W. Forster.*

7272. WHITNEY, L. A. The economic value of plant quarantine. *Mid-Pacific.* 37(1) Jan. 1929: 41-48.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7273. WOODS, A. F. Outlook for the dairy industry in the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 245-249.—The dairy industry is very nearly on an export basis. It has been estimated that we produce the requirements of our people for 363 days and all we need to import is enough for 2 days. The situation calls for careful management on the part of our dairymen if the industry is to be stabilized. Production should be improved by the elimination of diseased and low-producing cows. Emphasis should be placed on product of high quality.—*W. C. Waite.*

7274. YANCHOULOFF, BORIS. The new agricultural policy in Bulgaria. *Bulgarian British Rev.* (4) Sep. 1928: 2-3.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

FORESTRY

7275. DUTHIE, GEORGE A. Relation of land ownership to ownership of wild life. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(3) Mar. 1929: 264-266.—The ownership of wild life in the forest is vested in the public. The control should be retained by the several states except in those cases where the wild life problem is broader than state confines, when the best public interest will be served by federal control. Game on the national forests should also be controlled by the state because it is best fitted to adjust management problems to the purely local conditions which exist in every state.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7276. EISELIN, H. Die Rolle und Bedeutung der Schutzhölzarten im forstlichen Haushalt des Kantons Tessin. [Importance of protection forest species in the forest economy of Canton Tessin.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen* 80(1) 1929: 3-12.—Brush and scrubby timber covers large areas, especially on steep slopes and at high altitudes, in southern Switzerland. It furnishes considerable firewood and other small timber, but is most valuable as a protective cover for the soil, a regulator of run-off, and a nurse crop which prepares the ground for natural or artificial reforestation with timber species. The recent decrease in population of mountain districts is being followed by an extension of the forest area. The principal subordinate species are alder, rose, hazel, hawthorn, broom, birch, juniper, *Sorbus*, and stone pine (*Pinus cembra*).—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7277. GASKILL, ALFRED. Why saw logs? *Jour. Forestry.* 27(3) Mar. 1929: 223-228.—Forestry the world over is confronted by two tremendous obstacles: the high cost of cultivated timber as compared to virgin or volunteer timber, and the excessive waste in the woods and in the sawmill. No future crop of sawed lumber can be produced at anywhere near present prices. The use of lumber is declining, not only because of increased prices, but also because wood is not the best material for many of its uses. The lumber of the future should be manufactured from cellulose, which can be produced most economically from forests not over 15 years old. The entire tree will be used, loss by fire can be reduced to an insurable minimum, the tax problem will be eliminated, and the technological production problems will be very simple. If faggot forests will furnish the material required by the nation's

industries, it is easily possible that over-production of forests may be around the corner.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7278. GAUTSCHI. Zur Besteuerung von Gemeindewaldungen. [Taxation of communal forests.] *Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen.* 79(12) 1928: 373-379.—From 1916 to 1926 taxes on the communal forest of Aarau (Canton Aargau, Switzerland) increased four-fold. Basing assessments on market value of land and timber was justified when the cantonal tax law was enacted, in 1866, because of general employment of clear-cutting systems of management. Now, the stands are held at a practically constant volume under selective cutting, and market value of the total stand is not a correct value because the law does not allow clear cutting. As 75% of the forest is publicly owned there are few transfers upon which to base a market value for the land. The accurate records make it easy to assess income values. These should be based on actual cut rather than on the less tangible estimated annual growth. The State cannot lose because the growth will have to be cut eventually. For assessment purposes the income should be capitalized at the same rate as earned by first-class securities, which averaged 5-1/2% from 1920 to 1925. The use of the "forest" interest rate (4%) gives too high values and tends to penalize owners of well-managed forests. Assessments based on actual yields should be raised slightly for communal forests which as a matter of policy are intentionally managed so as to bring in less than the maximum possible income.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7279. HUNGERSHAUSEN. Der "Schlierbachswald" und seine Zusammenlegung unter Berücksichtigung der Bildung kleinbäuerlicher Genossenschaften. [Consolidation of holdings in the Schlierbach forest and the formation of associations of small owners.] *Zeitschr. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 60(12) 1928: 739-762.—This forest in the Werra valley (Prussia) embraces 1275 ha. in about 2500 parcels, many of which are strips only 3-4 m. wide. The State, city and 1 private estate own 3/4 of the area, and 426 individuals own the remaining 314 ha. Systematic forestry has been impossible owing to the scattered nature of the large holdings and the uneconomic size of the small ones. An attempt to form an association of peasant owners in 1875 failed. Since 1923 steps have been taken to consolidate the larger holdings through exchange. This has involved detailed classification and valuation of soil and timber of the individual parcels. Effective utilization of the small peasant holdings is not likely so long as they are owned and managed as individual units; moreover, they are of no economic value to their owners because the average gross income (13 marks) barely covers taxes and interest on soil value. They supply only a small part of the firewood required by the owners. Unless they can be acquired by the State and communes they should be pooled under a cooperative form of ownership and management. These cooperatives should receive the same assistance from the State and province, in the way of tax exemptions and contributions for planting as are granted to communes. Similar conditions obtain with respect to 1,400,000 ha. of Prussian forests in units of less than 10 ha. At present, small and medium-sized holdings exceed the State forests in area, but yield only 1/3 as much, nor is there much prospect of improvement under existing laws.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7280. KEITHLEY, E. S. Uncle Sam, landlord. *Jour. Forestry.* 27(3) Mar. 1929: 246-250.—The rapid advance of the recreational use of the national forests endanger their continuance for the primary purpose for which they were created, timber growing. Special use permittees, such as summer home lessees, may in time demand private ownership which can best handle the problems of the recreationalist, and thus interfering with the administration of public forests.

Land within the national forests which is now privately owned should absorb the recreational use. All public land in the national forests should be made immune against all inroads under the guise of a higher use.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7281. MATTHEWS, D. M. Use of the schematic diagram to assess the cutting budget. *Jour. Forestry.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 229-233.—Schematic diagrams where the abscissae represent years and age, and the ordinates represent volume, are not only very useful in visualizing the actual volume by age classes but also in visualizing the problems which must be solved in planning for regulation and indicating the annual cutting budget during the preliminary period of management.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7282. MÖLLER. Die Entstehung des Landschaftsbildes des sächsischen Waldes durch die sächsische Forstwirtschaft. [The Saxon forest landscape as a result of forest management.] *Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb.* 80 (2) 1929: 49-55.—Because of the heavy shade, the densely planted spruce has crowded out other less shade-tolerant trees as well as the undergrowth. The lack of old stands is striking. Adherence to the soil rental theory of management, which aims at maximum rate of return on investment, has resulted in rotations some 50 years lower than in other German states. Development of industries and transportation facilities has also favored short rotations. The dry sandy soil of the plains north of Dresden is occupied by pine stands which are less monotonous than the spruce because of the practice of leaving large trees for two rotations, and because of the abundant shrubby and herbaceous undergrowth. In Saxon Switzerland the forests vary widely according to soil and topography. Bottomland forests along the rivers of the country consist of many species of broad-leaved trees (oaks, maples, elm, ash, linden, beech, alder, hornbeam, horsechestnut) with dense undergrowth.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7283. SCHWALBE, CARL G. Das Holz als Faserrohrstoff. [Wood as a source of fiber.] *Zeitschr. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 60 11 (1928): 684-691.—Although the use of wood in paper making is comparatively recent, Germany alone now uses 6,000,000 cu. meters annually for paper pulp and artificial silk, and the demand is increasing. The market for firewood is decreasing, owing to the wider use of coal, lignite, and gas, and the new method of making wood alcohol and acetic acid synthetically and cheaply from coal. Discovery of economical methods of pulping crooked, knotty pieces of wood, particularly hardwoods, will insure adequate supplies of pulpwood and a market for firewood.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7284. TINKER, E. W. Federal forests, foresters, and recreation. *Jour. Forestry.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 251-253.—There is a crying need for foresters in public employ to coordinate social with economic use. Careful planning will practically eliminate all interference of recreation with forest administration. Full public support for national forests cannot be obtained unless the fullest public enjoyment of the inherent recreational possibilities of the forests is attained.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7285. ZUBOVIĆ, JOVO. Iz naše šumske privrede. [On our forestry.] *Nova Evropa.* 19 (3) Feb. 11, 1929: 91-95.—Various defects of State policy in regard to Yugoslav forestry are emphasized by the writer. A cadastre, a general forestry plan, and other measures are recommended.—*J. Emelianoff.*

HUNTING

7286. HATTON, JOHN H. Wild life administration. *Jour. Forestry.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 254-261.—Wild life must be assigned to its logical place in the social and economic development of the country. A

rational program must be developed for game protection and production in relation to its recreational value. Wild life as a resource requires the development of schools to train scientific workers to study its relation to present day civilization and its economic relationship.—*P. A. Herbert.*

7287. KRUEGER, THEODORE. Are we drifting into European systems of game management? *Jour. Forestry.* 27 (3) Mar. 1929: 262-263.—The only difference between the practice in game management on private lands in the United States and Europe is that the small owners in this country do not as yet combine their holdings and lease them out to the highest bidder. Hunting in public forests in Europe is largely carried on by the forest officers who kill the annual allotment of game, selling the meat on the market and crediting the receipts to the forest. In this country public hunting and fishing is considered primarily as a source of recreation. To prevent the extinction of game, a modified European system may be required limiting the number of licenses issued.—*P. A. Herbert.*

FISHERIES

7288. SCHMIDT, PETER. Die Fischerei im russischen fernen Osten. [Fisheries in the Russian Far East.] *Ost-Europa.* 4 Nov. 1928: 78-96.—Russia's supply of river fish, originally abundant, has, through carelessness, been largely depleted, particularly on the Volga. Development of fisheries in pre-war days on the Caspian, the Sea of Azov, and the Murman coast did not suffice, and large imports had to be made from abroad. The Caspian and Volga fisheries were seriously disturbed by the war, and the catch, despite the efforts of the Soviet Government, is continually decreasing. Steam trawling in the White and Barents Seas has resulted in doubling the former catch. Only one undeveloped resource remains: the Far East, embracing the Bering, Okhotsk and Japan seas and the Amur River, which have appreciable significance for the Soviet Union. Here over-exploitation of salmon has endangered the species, whereas scientific catching, now being fostered by the Union Government, would permit natural increase and development of the industry.—*M. W. Graham.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

7289. SIMPSON, HERBERT D. et al. Land economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: Suppl. 45-55.—There is a popular tendency to believe that public improvements create land values. This feeling is due to the popular misconception between increases in values within an area and a total increase in wealth. An increase in the supply of assessable building sites available for any purpose can rarely have the effect of increasing the total value of land in various uses. It is necessary to study the troughs in the wake of public improvements as well as the crest which rides ahead of them, so that the property owners in one area will not pay for an improvement which increases property values in another area. Spengler, using extensions of transit facilities in New York City as examples, demonstrates that such improvements do not necessitate increased property values in the area of the improvements and that such improvements, if made, cannot always stem a decline in property values. Consideration of the conditions suggests the necessity of discarding the old notion of ever increasing land values and admits the possibility of obsolescence in urban land and also demands that public officials in their policy of urban improvement investigate the net economic effect of each new improvement upon the aggregate value of all lands in the area.—*A. H. Lindsey.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 7217, 7244, 7295, 7319, 7517, 7521, 7522, 7524, 7735)

7290. BARRIÈRE, JACQUES. Le problème du charbon. [The coal problem.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives*. 8(30) Jan.-Mar., 1929: 113-141.—The world coal crisis results partly from general under-consumption, partly from the derangement of markets caused by the treaties of peace. A brief analysis of these factors leads to the conclusion that consumption and production will soon be brought into balance if the problems of cost and of the distribution of the products are solved. Mention is made of the various forms of national and international agreements, such as the proposed Anglo-Polish agreement for the division of the Scandinavian and Mediterranean markets. Chief emphasis is placed on the French situation. Economic and nationalistic considerations lead the author to deplore the fact that France consumes 73,000,000 tons while producing only 53,000,000. This upsets the balance of international payments and leaves the French producer at the mercy of price fluctuations caused by foreign dumping or other conditions abroad. Complete utilization of by-products, economies in consumption, and the use of auxiliary fuels such as peat and charcoal are advocated as a means to national self-sufficiency. General statistics and analyses of the quality of the coal are given for each of the French producing regions.

—W. J. Couper.

7291. BROGGI, J. A. Movimiento económico de la industria minera del Perú en 1927 (Part 1). [The mining industry in Peru in 1927.] *Bol. Oficial de Minas y Petróleo, Estadística*. 6(26) 1929: pp. 110. —R. M. Woodbury.

7292. EDWARDS, J. H. Rolls, gas, bad roof and heavy floor no bar to loading machine. *Coal Age*. 34(3) Mar. 1929: 165-166.—The writer cites how loading machines have been employed at a mine in southern West Virginia in spite of unfavorable physical conditions of mining.—H. O. Rogers.

7293. FABRE, ROBERT. Una inchiesta sul costo della produzione carbonifera tedesca. [An inquiry into the production cost of coal in Germany.] *Indus. Mineraria*. 1928: 310.—This article contains a summary of the recent reports published by the two commissions of inquiry created by the German Government with the object of advising upon the measures to be taken to obviate the coal crisis. This is followed by a summary of the counter-memorandum presented by the Lignite Syndicate and by the representatives of the wholesale trade which criticizes the economic measures proposed in the above mentioned official reports.—Gior. degli Econ.

7294. FRISSELLA VELLA, GIUSEPPE. La questione zolfiera siciliana e la proprietà del sottosuolo. [The sulphur problem in Sicily and property in the sub-soil.] *L'Esportatore Italiano*. (3-5) 1928: & *Problemi Siciliani*. (1-4) 1928:—Discusses the sulphur problem in Sicily and organization of the sulphur industry and of the trade; the productivity of the mines and its connection with costs and with the size of the enterprise. The recent law regulating the nationalization of the mines is criticized.—Gior. degli Econ.

7295. GEVERS-ORBAN, E. Un progrès dans la fabrication de l'anthracite synthétique—le synthracite. [Progress in the manufacture of synthetic anthracite—synthracite.] *Rev. Universelle des Mines*. 72(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 93-98.—R. M. Woodbury.

7296. GREENWALD, H. P., and G. E. McELROY. Coal-mine ventilation factors. *U. S. Bureau of Mines, Bull. # 285*. 1929: pp. 104.—R. M. Woodbury.

7297. HARTWIG, ALFREDO. Die Kupferindustrie der Welt. [The copper mining industry.] *Bund.*

10(15-16) Jan. 26, 1929: 236-245.—The concentration of the copper mining industry in four trusts and the development of modern technique permitting the refining of low grade ores, have been interdependent. Their joint result has been to stabilize prices on a relatively low level, to bring about a considerable elasticity of supply, and, last but not least, to secure very large profits to the trusts.—G. Bielschowsky.

7298. HEWETT, D. F. Cycles in metal production. *Amer. Inst. Mining Metallurgical Engineers, Technical Publ. #183*. 1929: 3-31.—This is a brief outline of a comprehensive study which would have the following objectives in view: to determine the behavior of different geological types of metal deposits under long-time exploitation with special attention to their behavior at increasing depths; to ascertain the state of exhaustion of historically important metal deposits of Europe; to lay the foundation of a comprehensive appraisal of our own metal resources; to compare the attitude of different national groups toward metal exploitation and to find the basis for a national mineral policy of the United States. In this article the history of metal production (silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, mercury and iron) of the most important European metal districts is studied for a period of 300 years wherever possible. The conclusions drawn from these historical data are summarized by the author as follows: "No one can review the record of European metal mining without being impressed (1) by the shifts in supply from one outstanding source to another during the past 125 years, (2) by the declines in production from most of the outstanding sources, and (3) by the declines in grades of ore treated. Also, by contrast, our American sources show a greater number and greater range of variations in production." A comparative study of metal production of Europe and the United States suggests a succession of five culminations as follows: (1) the quantity of exports of crude ore, (2) the number of mines in operation, (3) the number of smelters or refining units in operation, (4) the production of metal from domestic ore, and (5) the quantity of imports of crude ore. De Launay's theory of cyclical metal production is upheld. The author finds that state control tends adversely to affect technique. On the other hand "it yields impressive benefits" along other lines. The short life of our own precious metal deposits is in striking contrast to the well sustained production of certain central European districts and one wonders whether ours have been exploited to the best advantage of the country. He hopes that in democratic America the metal industry through the true recognition of its own self-interest will find ways and means "which will assure orderly production over long life with a reasonable profit to the industry and proper guarantees to the consuming public."—E. W. Zimmerman.

7299. LESHER, C. E. A new deal on preparation. *Coal Age*. 34(3) Mar. 1929: 139.—Fundamental changes have taken place in the coal industry that have forced the producer to recognize that his problem is not confined solely to lowering production costs. The writer, who is executive vice-president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, explains why his company has adopted its elaborate program of mechanical preparation.—H. O. Rogers.

7300. LILLEY, ERNEST R. Earlier periods of overproduction. *Oil & Gas Jour.* 27(43) Mar. 14, 1929: p. 34.—The history of the oil industry in America contains many stories of the failure of attempts to prorate and shut down developed areas which started with great promise. The author, who is Associate Professor of Geology at New York University, analyzes the effect of each newly discovered pool since 1920. He concludes that the present state of overproduction and instability of prices can be attributed to the accumulative effect of the additions made to the storage total since 1920.

As long as the oil industry continues to carry the burden of excessive stocks above the ground, every new discovery must be considered as capable of producing that extra quantity of oil that initiates the collapse of a finely balanced price structure.—*J. Sidney Gould.*

7301. MAXIMOWITSCH, J. K. Das Erdölgebiet von Grosny. [Petroleum fields of Grosny.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (2) Jan. 1929: 68-74.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7302. NEUMANN, E. Das Erdölgebiet von Aserbaidschan. [The petroleum district of Azerbaijan.] *Petroleum Zeitschr.* 25 (2) Jan. 1929: 61-68.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7303. RAMORINO, FELICE. Petrolio e italiani. [The oil problem and the Italians.] *Gerarchia.* 1928: 454.—This article discusses the situation of the world oil market; the policy followed by the leading trusts and by certain European governments; the new Italian policy initiated with the creation of the A.G.I.P.E. (Italian Government Foreign Oil Board), and the utility of an accord between the nations which aspire to be independent of the oil trust.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7304. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Schwedens im Jahre 1927. [Mining in Sweden in 1927.] *Glückauf.* 65 (7) Feb. 16, 1929: 233-237.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7305. UNSIGNED. Development of California's potash resources urged to combat foreign competition. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 17 (12) Dec. 15, 1928: 273-276.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7306. UNSIGNED. Pacific Basin commerce; its past and future; fuel and power. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 18 (2) Feb. 15, 1929: 26-31; (3) Mar. 15, 1929: 50-57.—The first of this series of articles reviews the rise of the world's important oil fields, tabulates the production of petroleum by countries from 1857 to 1927, gives the characteristics of the Pacific basin's five chief oil regions and shows the increasing importance of gasoline, fuel oil and lubricants and the decreasing stress placed upon kerosene production. The second article traces the history of business organization in all important countries, with the amount produced by each business group, totals the revenues to American states from gasoline taxes, and tabulates the exports of petroleum products from all countries in the Pacific basin, discusses the means of transporting petroleum and its products, and classifies the methods of sale. In a discussion of petroleum certain world essentials should be kept in mind: (1) the primacy of the U. S., (2) the intense interest of oilless England in keeping her lanes of commerce open by means of an oil burning merchant marine and navy, (3) the outstanding importance of the California fields which produce more than 1/5 of the U. S. total and more than 80% of the total of the Pacific basin, (4) the continuing growth of motor cars, motor ships, and other machinery using petroleum products for fuel or lubricant, and (5) the centralization of the world's great export refining areas along the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast from New Orleans to Tuxpan, the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to San Francisco, in Sumatra, Borneo, Rangoon, and England. The articles contain statistical tables.—*H. L. Jome.*

7307. UNSIGNED. Miners' position in France. *Soc. Econ. Rev.*—*Bull. of R.I.L.U.* 4 (3) Mar. 1929: 16-23.—The recent coal strikes at Loire, Gard and Avergnon, which involved about 40,000 miners, are evidence of great unrest among French coal diggers. The war gave France rich iron ore deposits in Alsace-Lorraine. As a result her iron and steel industry has grown rapidly. Her coal supplies, however, have been limited. Accordingly, various efforts have been made to increase coal production in order to satisfy increased fuel needs without increasing imports. One of the methods has been the widespread use of mechanical mining devices. In order to cut costs, wages have been

reduced and hours increased. As a result of the desire to produce more coal, safety measures have been neglected and accidents are very common. The position of foreign workers in the mines is especially bad. The reformist miners' union, with from 50,000 to 55,000 members, has followed the policy of compromising with the capitalists. The Communist union, with 35,000 members, is gaining influence among the miners, who are being convinced that this revolutionary labor organization is the only one "capable of leading them resolutely in the struggle against capitalism."—*Edward Berman.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 6846, 6849, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7227, 7238, 7277, 7383, 7289, 7401, 7413, 7463, 7469, 7534, 7582, 7723, 7756).

7308. BOBTCHEFF, K. Индустрія у Бугарській. [Manufacturing industries in Bulgaria.] *Nova Evropa.* 19 (6-7) Mar. 26, 1929: 174-179.—Bulgaria started her industrial development in 1830 with her first mill. The first textile factory was established in 1834. In 1887 there were 20 manufacturing establishments in the country. Rapid progress of industries began from the year 1895 and in 1926 there were 1013 manufacturing establishments of all kinds in Bulgaria, with more than 170,000,000 gold levas capital stock, 23,146 wage earners engaged, 68,398 h.p. mechanical energy used in industries with value of products exceeding 166,000,000 gold levas.—*J. Emelianoff.*

7309. CADMAN, A. E. The Canadian pulp and paper industry, 1917-1928. *Pulp & Paper.* Feb. 1929: 86-88.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7310. CADMAN, A. E. The world newsprint supply. *Pulp & Paper.* Feb. 1929: 325-328.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7311. CARPENTER, WILLIAM M. Hydro power in central and western Canada—an international problem. *Annalist.* 33 (839) Feb. 15, 1929: 349-250.—Division of the geographical area of Canada into the maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie provinces, and British Columbia, brings to light striking contrasts in the Dominion's power problem. British Columbia has enormous though variable water resources, water power in the prairies is confined to two large rivers, while in Quebec and Ontario lies the bulk of the power production. Winnipeg has undertaken tremendous electrical projects. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan power commissions operate after the Ontario plan. Electrical development, however, is impeded by the high costs of farm electrification in sparsely settled districts. British Columbia finds great outlets for electricity in her mining projects. Development of large power sites on the Pend d'Oreille is also under way. At the same time a huge irrigation plan is being considered in the State of Washington for reclaiming the arid Columbia basin, which will limit power development in British Columbia and raise the question of international rights in the use of this water supply. Aside from its international aspect this plan raises the question of the balance between agricultural demands and those of the already established mining industries in the use of hydro power supply.—*D. W. Malott.*

7312. CHASE, STUART. Men and machines. *New Republic.* 58 (744) Mar. 6, 1929: 61-65.—There is well over a billion horse-power of mechanical energy loose in the world today. F. G. Tryon furnishes an accurate index of energy for the U. S. Taking 1899 as 100, the table shows in 1870 energy, 18, production, 56, and population, 51; in 1926 energy had become 310, production, 260, and population, 155. Energy has

increased twice as fast as population. R. F. Low editor of *Power*, has calculated the total capacity of prime movers in the U. S., England, Germany, and France to be 1,124,000,000, the figure for the U. S. alone being 704,000,000. The Geological Survey estimates the total for the U. S. in 1923 at 662,600,000, for 507,300,000 of which automotive engines are responsible. Mass production, says John Gaillard, means, in essence, just two things: the making of standard interchangeable parts; and the assembling of these parts into the completed unit with a minimum of handicraft labor. Today various important corollaries follow upon these two basic principles. They include: careful planning of the standard design, a highly-developed art of measurement, tools capable of working to very small tolerances so that interchangeable parts can really interchange, a continuous flow of parts through the assembly system, constant emphasis on the automatic function. Factory machines have progressed through three chief stages: (1) they supplied more power to the skilled worker; (2) they subdivided the manufacturing process, allowing unskilled and semi-skilled workers to feed them, remove the output, and carry on the few repetitive motions which their tending required; (3) they replaced the unskilled workers, doing the feeding, processing, packaging, themselves. The skilled man comes back into the picture as inspector, repairer, adjuster of delicate controls.—E. E. Cummins.

7313. DOUGLAS, EDWIN R. Concerning the burdens and costs. *Aviation*. 26(11) Mar. 16, 1929: 805-809.—An analysis of the theory of fixed and operating costs with particular reference to airplane production.—H. L. Jome.

7314. ERDMANN. Zur Krisis im Schiffbau. [The crisis in shipbuilding.] *Bund*. 10(9-10) Oct. 27, 1928: 145-146.—The building capacity of German and English shipyards are now utilized to the extent of only 38%.—G. Bielschowsky.

7315. FISCHER, D. D. Einige Hauptfragen der deutschen Elektrizitätswirtschaft. [Some problems of the German electric industry.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(1) 1929: 4-12.—R. M. Woodbury.

7316. GABELLINI, ELIO. Caratteristiche dell'industria cotoneira italiana. [Characteristics of the Italian cotton industry.] *Boll. della "Cotoniera."* 1928: 555.—Comments upon certain features of the Italian cotton industry which will probably not be included in the industrial census for 1927 in its final results.—Gior. degli Econ.

7317. HOULLEVIGUE, LOUIS. L'industrie chimique allemande. [The German chemical industry.] *Rev. de Paris*. 36(5) Mar. 1, 1929: 204-215.—R. M. Woodbury.

7318. LANSBURGH, R. H. Recent migrations of industries in the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 296-301.—Recent economic changes in the U. S. have altered the importance of each of the traditional major factors that determine the location of an industry or plant. (1) Proximity to raw materials is less important because the betterment of transportation has made more available the increased number and variety of raw materials needed for modern manufacture. (2) Nearness to market now means scattered plants, because markets are now nation-wide and must be supplied promptly, as a result of national advertising and hand-to-mouth buying. (3) Skilled labor is less essential because of modern methods and machines. (4) Power as a factor has changed most of all. Now electric power, cheap, flexible and obtainable, has made industry almost independent of coal. Other minor factors such as relief from taxes are secondary to the above. (A table shows the effect of these factors.

Specific industries are cited as examples.)—A. Abrahamson.

7319. LE CLERCQ, D. R. Competition in the nitrate field. *Commerce Monthly*. 10(11) Mar. 1929: 3-10, 28-30.—For the greater part of a century the world was dependent on the natural deposits of Chile for its commercial supplies of nitrate. The natural nitrates now supply but a fourth of world requirements—three fourths are provided for by manufactured products. For commercial supplies there are three main sources—the Chilean nitrate beds, ammonia products recovered as by-products chiefly in the coking of coal, and the various synthetic nitrogen products produced by direct manufacture. It was about 30 years ago that the advantages of the by-product over the wasteful bee-hive coke oven began to be realized, and since then it has developed rapidly. The loss of a considerable agricultural territory as a result of the war intensified German efforts to produce their required foodstuffs at home. With the backlog of this great domestic demand, the nitrogen industry has grown to produce far more than home requirements, and Germany from being Chile's best customer has become its most formidable rival in the international trade. The British synthetic industry is a recent creation. Very large additions to British synthetic capacity are under way or contemplated and the synthetic industry will doubtless grow to fill an important place in the country's home and overseas markets. Italy will use her abundant hydroelectric power to make hydrogen by electrolysis of water. An excess of hydrogen burned with air gives the needed mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen for ammonia synthesis. Japan's problem is similar to Italy's. For a variety of reasons the U. S. has moved more slowly in nitrogen manufacture. By-product ammonia recovery increased rapidly, while Chilean nitrate, losing markets in Europe, was plentiful and cheap. Unless the natural nitrate is in a position to challenge the synthetic product on a price basis, which is hardly the case, its own stability seems to call for an annual output of from two to two and one half million tons—the equivalent of about 340,000 to 425,000 tons of pure nitrogen. With the rapid growth of the synthetic nitrogen output and the struggle of the natural industry to maintain or increase its production, it is evident that nitrogen supplies will be plentiful and cheap. Consumption more than doubled from 1900 to 1913, and has doubled again from 1913 to 1928. The rate of growth has been particularly great during the 1924-1928 period, when much of the present synthetic capacity was coming into production. By far the greater part of the synthetic manufacture is in a few strong hands, and low prices may well serve to eliminate some of the small-unit and uneconomical production. The by-product branch appears to have reached a stable rather than an expanding output, while from the price viewpoint it can hardly be seriously affected by the other branches of production. In the natural nitrate field, concentration of output in the hands of a comparatively few strong and efficient producers will continue. It should be possible, therefore, to adjust production to needs and avoid ruinous competition.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7320. MCLEOD, A. F. The newsprint paper industry in Canada and its growth. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(2) Feb. 1929: 178-179.—R. M. Woodbury.

7321. O'BRIEN, AUBREY. Water power in the Punjab. *Electrician*. 102(2647) Feb., 22, 1929: 232-233.—R. M. Woodbury.

7322. ROMMEL, GEORGE M. Farm products in industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 266-270.—Elimination of waste and utilization of by-products (the inevitable accompaniment of most operations in crop production) is the aim. Economic and chemical research is necessary

before successful utilization. Alternative uses must be considered; for instance, the use of straw for feed and bedding has decreased its use in paper making. The advantage of crop by-products as raw material for manufacturing is that they are by-products, not main products, and are produced near consuming centers. The disadvantage is expense of collecting, handling, baling, and storage. Insulating board made from sugarcane bagasse is a well-known example of successful utilization of crop waste; this waste was already collected at the mill. Increased prices of wood have called attention to corn and cotton stalks as substitutes in paper making. Meanwhile, much progress is being made in manufacturing processes allied with the timber industry. With a wealth of raw manufacturing material, and with chemists and engineers paying increasing attention to wastes from farm crops, saw mills, and forests, the problem of our virgin timber supply loses much of its importance.—Caroline B. Sherman.

7323. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der chemischen Industrie Oesterreichs. [The position of the Austrian chemical industry.] *Chemische Indus.* 52(18) Mar. 30, 1929: 375-379.—R. M. Woodbury.

7324. UNSIGNED. Pacific basin commerce, its past and future.—XV.—The silk industry. *Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific.* 17 Jul. 15, 1928: (7) 146-151.—At \$7 per pound the world's raw silk bill amounts to about \$500,000,000, compared with \$900,000,000 annually for raw wool, and \$3,900,000,000 for raw cotton. The industry consists of four units: (1) egg production; (2) cocoon production; (3) mulberry culture; and (4) the reeling process. Japan and China are the great centers of the raw silk industry for the following reasons. (1) The climate. Sericulture is a seasonal industry, for the process from egg hatching to cocoon spinning must be coincident with the growth of the mulberry tree. In France the season lasts from June to September, long enough to permit only one crop of cocoons; in Japan it begins in April and lasts several months longer than in France allowing two cocoon crops. The suitable mulberry tree can be raised wherever the grape is grown. Japan and China are ideal because two crops can be raised per season. The best temperature for the development of the larvae ranges from 65° to 75°F. (2) Cheap labor. The processes of silk worm rearing have so far not lent themselves to the use of machinery. Machinery may be used for reeling the cocoons; there is some tendency for France to export "seeds" to Japan and for Japan to ship her cocoon supplies to French filatures. The Far East produces about 84% of the raw silk, this being the second industry in size (next to rice) in Japan. Much of its success is due to the leadership exercised and the interest shown by the government, the absence of which attitude is responsible for China's lack of progress, though the latter's climatic and labor conditions are superior. The U. S. purchases about 75% of the world's total drop of raw silk, most of the imports being made through our western coast cities. Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to establish sericulture in California.—H. L. Jome.

7325. UNSIGNED. Die volkswirtschaftl. Bedeutung schweizerischer Industrien. [The economic significance of Swiss industries.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64(4) 1928: 576-585.—R. M. Woodbury.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 7144, 7297, 7348, 7355, 7357, 7374, 7405, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7431, 7464, 7488, 7505, 7524, 7525, 7577, 7645, 7651, 7666, 7735, 7810)

7326. AUFERMANN, E. Die Bilanz nach dem Companies Act 1928. [The Companies Act. 1928.] *Betriebswirtsch. Rundschau.* Jan. 1929: 1-5.—The new British corporation law of 1928 is reviewed and its principles compared with the now existing German ones and with the proposals to amend the German law. A general tendency toward a more effective protection of the shareholders can be observed.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

7327. CHASE, STUART. Saving labor and losing it. *New Republic.* 58(745) Mar. 13, 1929: 92-95.—Chase calls attention to the paradox of increased productivity, due to machine processes, and at the same time the absence of a proportionate increase in the leisure of the masses, and raises anew the question asked by John Stuart Mill in 1848: How much labor do "labor-saving" machines really save? Factory processes in themselves create new costs and introduce new wastes. Production of new products tends constantly to add to the national labor burden; the whole capital cost of operating a machine civilization is a devourer of labor; the physical organization of modern cities necessitates greater effort. Chase cites experiments showing that in the case of some products manufacture in the home with modern equipment is less costly than manufacture in the factory with its attendant salesmanship and distribution costs, and suggests the desirability of other controlled experiments. The explanation is that factory production reduces the labor expended per unit of product only when large quantities are produced and that to attain large-scale production greater costs in gathering raw materials and in the distribution end must be assumed. Modern industry "is saving labor at one end only, and that the less important. It is whittling away manfully at production costs, which are often relatively small, and doing worse than nothing in respect to distribution costs, which are relatively huge."—Royal E. Montgomery.

7328. DOVER, ARTHUR EDWARD. The bankruptcy law of Argentina and its operation. *Comments on Argentine Trade.* 8(2) Sep. 1928: 15-17; 58-64.—R. M. Woodbury.

7329. GRÜNFELD, JUDITH. Die Führung des modernen Grossunternehmens. [Management in modern business.] *Arbeit.* 5(7) Jul. 1928: 406-417.—Corporations in Germany are being conducted by their directors in an increasingly autocratic fashion. The influence of the *Aufsichtsrat* is steadily diminishing. The representatives of the workers who, according to the workers'-councils-law (*Betriebsratsgesetz*), have to be elected into the *Aufsichtsrat* are barred from all knowledge of important transactions by the expedient of forming special commissions of the *Aufsichtsrat* to deal with them. This procedure is being widely applied since it has been legalized by the courts.—G. Bielschowsky.

7330. KUHR, THEODOR. Trust und Monopolkontrolle. [The control of trusts and monopolies.] *Arbeit.* 5(11) Nov. 1928: 686-693.—The article investigates the two forms of monopolistic organizations, the *Kartell* and the trust, in their effects on production and distribution and also in their amenability to public control. The trust is found to be able to bring about considerable economies by reducing overhead costs and by concentrating production in the most efficient plants. The public can be easily protected from an

abuse of its monopolistic power since its organization makes a control of its price policy easy. The *Kartell* on the other hand, tends to raise costs of production by artificially preserving sub-marginal enterprises. The large number of enterprises with independent management makes it almost impossible to prevent exploitation of the consumer, since it is extremely difficult on that account to determine just what the fair price for the given commodity would be.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7331. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Das Gesicht der deutschen Wirtschaft. [The state of the German economy.] *Bank.* (2) Feb. 1929: 65-73.—The level of technical and of business efficiency in German industry has been considerably raised during the past four years, but there are still too many enterprises in existence and the volume of business done by each enterprise is too small to give it the full benefit of mass production. This explains, why business profits are still low in spite of "rationalization." The present credit crisis may be expected to reduce the excessive number of "rationalized" business enterprises and thereby to remedy this defect.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7332. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Überkapazität. [Overcapacity.] *Bank.* (8) Aug. 1928: 455-469.—The author discusses a theory—originated by Schmallenbach and now widely accepted in Germany—according to which "rationalization" tends to destroy free competition and to supersede it by an industrial system dominated by monopolistic organizations. According to this theory, namely, rationalization brings about an "overcapacity" of industrial plants, i.e., a productive capacity in excess of current consumption, which in turn results in cut-throat competition and finally in the formation of trusts and cartels. This theory is rejected, first, on the ground that it has been disproved by experience. The biggest "rationalization" in economic history took place in the late 18th century through the displacement of hand labor by machinery, yet this "rationalization" has abolished monopolies and established free competition. An attempt is then made to show the logical fallacies of this theory which are said to consist in a mistaken notion of the nature of fixed and variable costs and on the relations between supply and demand.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7333. LEHMANN, G. Die Mechanisierung des Bürobetriebes. [The mechanization of office work.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (2) Feb. 1929: 29-33.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7334. McMULLEN, JOSEPH I. Cross-license agreement of December 31, 1928. *Aviation.* 26 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 728-729.—In order to prevent litigation among patentees and thus to enable the industry to continue making satisfactory progress the important airplane manufacturers have again entered into a cross-licensing agreement. This contract takes the place of that adopted during the war. According to the new arrangement all subscribers have the right upon equal terms to manufacture, sell and use airplanes embodying the inventions, both present and future, of the other members. In return for this license each member manufacturer is to pay a lump sum royalty on each plane produced ranging from \$25 to \$200, the exact amount depending upon the value of the machine. These royalties are to be pooled and divided among the members of the association in accordance with the agreed value or importance of the respective patent rights owned. Machinery for arbitration is also the set up to adjust claims and to pass upon the value of the patents pooled. Somewhat similar arrangements have been found in the automobile industry. As to the legality of such cross licensing agreement, the author, a member of the Judge Advocate General's Office in charge of War Department patents, concludes that it is justified both by the wording of our patent laws and the decisions of our courts. Several references are

made to the discussion of legality found in the report of the Lampert (Select) Committee which investigated the airplane industry in 1924 and 1925.—*H. L. Jome.*

7335. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR. Tullpolitik och Monopolbildningar. [Tariff policy and the development of monopolies.] *Ekonom. Samfundets Tidskr.* n.s. (13) 1928: 1-75.—Large scale industry is an important prerequisite for the establishment of monopolies, but monopolies can also, in part, be based on other factors and themselves influence the development of large scale industry, varying according to the form of the monopoly (*Kartell-Koncern*). Among these other factors tariff policy occupies an important position. Experience seems to show, however, that tariff policy is not a decisive factor in the development of monopolies but that its importance as a factor in creating monopolies varies with the country, with the particular industry, and varies from time to time within the same country or industry.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

7336. NEUMANN, FRANZ. Gesellschaftliche und staatliche Verwaltung der monopolistischen Unternehmungen. [Social control of monopolies.] *Arbeit.* 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 393-406.—The ineffectiveness of public control over the business and price policy of the monopolistic organizations in Germany is not due to faults in the "cartel-law" (*Kartell-Verordnung*); it is due to the ineffectiveness of law-enforcement. The article suggests a new method of control, the main features of which are the creation of a special government office for the supervision of cartels and trusts (the "*Reichsamt für Monopolverwaltung*" fashioned somewhat like the Federal Trade Commission) and also a strengthening of the workers' influence within the monopolistic organizations by allowing them to form workers' councils comprising the workers in the whole organization,—not simply in the individual plant. (so-called *Gesamt-Betriebsräte*),—which, so far, they are forbidden to do by the law.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7337. REILLY, EDWARD J. Mechanical devices for trust departments. *Trust Companies.* 48 (3) Mar. 1929: 395-400.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7338. SCHANZE. Die objektive Tragweite des Patentschutzes und ihre Feststellung. [The extent of patent protection and its determination.] *Markenschutz u. Wettbewerb.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7339. SCHLAFFNER, HEINRICH. Verwendung der Lochkarten bei Aufstellung des monatlichen Finanzplanes einer Maschinenfabrik. [Application of the punch card in setting up monthly budgets in a machine tool factory.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22 (2) Feb. 1929: 34-41.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7340. SCHMULEWITZ, MAXIMILIAN. Die Mehrstimmrechtsaktie in Frankreich. [Stock with plural voting rights in France.] *Zeitschr. f. Ausländische u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 3 (1) 1929: 159-162.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7341. SCHULZ, G. E. Engineering in management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 14 (1) Feb. 1929: 39-52.—When engineering developments alter the conditions of operation in a plant, they also alter its organization. Unfortunately, management accepts the engineering results without adjusting the social and economic circumstances of the situation so as to avoid conflicts. Engineering "once an auxiliary tool, has now become a function . . . [and must be thought of as] a process." Also, plants may be variable as regards the several products manufactured, yet repetitive as regards much of their work. The aim should be to approximate continuous processing, since the "same fundamental practices are essential to success under both forms of organization."—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

7342. THISTLEWAITE, B. Waste. *Cost Accountant.* 8 (3) Aug. 1928: 94-96.—This article points to the seldom considered waste due to the absence of

proper coordination of innumerable separate businesses. As illustrations, the author cites excessive advertising, unnecessary transportation, present taxation, and unemployment.—A. C. Littleton.

7343. UNSIGNED. Mercantile insolvencies in 1928. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 128 (3319) Feb. 2, 1929: 621-624.—R. M. Woodbury.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7326, 7455, 7557, 7567)

7344. ANDERSON, M. V. Expense. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (4) Sep. 1928: 117-123.

7345. BELL, WILLIAM. The distribution of on-cost with particular reference to an engineering establishment. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (3) Aug. 1928: 74-81.—A general consideration of allocation of overhead costs among operating and service departments.—A. C. Littleton.

7346. FÜRNKORN, DIVICO A. La práctica profesional del Contador. [The professional practice of the accountant.] *Rev. de Ciencias Econ.* 16 (85) Aug. 1928: 2208-2218.—R. M. Woodbury.

7347. GILL, S. LAWRENCE. On the study of economics as an aid to cost accountancy. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (2) Jul. 1928: 38-45.—Because the cost accountant should be able to interpret his figures and be prepared to discuss problems of business management and policy, he ought to know something about the economics of the production and distribution of wealth. The author specifically refers to many standard economic works and indicates their serviceableness as background to the cost accountant who expects to grow beyond a mere compiler of figures.—A. C. Littleton.

7348. GRIFFITHS, PETER. Cost accounting as a factor in business economics. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (9) Feb. 1929: 284-287.—"The great purpose of all costing in industry is to exercise such effective control as to insure that all the agents of production and distribution shall be of the highest practical standard of efficiency and that such agents shall be employed to give the best results."—A. C. Littleton.

7349. LACEY, J. A. Cost accounting and the industrial future. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (5) Oct. 1928: 134-137.—The recent trade depression points to the need for reduction of costs, but many factors—such as competition in the world market, national finance demands—are beyond the manufacturer's control. The services of cost accounting have not been utilized as fully as might be.—A. C. Littleton.

7350. SAWYER, HERBERT. Some aspects of selling costs. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (6) Nov. 1928: 183-189.—Because of the importance for analyzing selling costs as between repeat orders and new business, data are needed for time spent with customers, calls per day on customers and on prospects, costs per call and per order, etc. Analyses are needed too of the size of orders so that unprofitable, small orders may be reduced to a minimum.—A. C. Littleton.

7351. SIMPSON, H. A. Presenting finished costs for open hearth furnaces and rolling mills in 12 hours. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (10) Mar. 1929: 314-320.—Details of paper work designed to expedite cost finding.—A. C. Littleton.

7352. THISTLEWAITE, BERNARD. The standardization of cost accounts. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (5) Oct. 1928: 148-156.—A general discussion of the usefulness of uniform cost systems for British industry.—A. C. Littleton.

7353. THWAITES, R. L. Labor. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (4) Sep. 1928: 104-113.—Mainly a consideration of

various wage systems with brief attention being given to cost records for wages paid.—A. C. Littleton.

7354. WARDROPPER, J. Cost accounting and the industrial future. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (5) Oct. 1928: 137-140.—Under the stress of depression in the exporting industries, cost accounting is rapidly developing greater freedom from the habits of financial accounting, and is working out an elastic technique which is less accounting than cost analysis or cost statistics. In this respect it bids fair to be increasingly helpful by affording a basis for intelligent price policies rather than merely the analysis of past expenditures.—A. C. Littleton.

7355. WARWICK, H. Costs of the selling department. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (2) Jul. 1928: 52-57.—Details of the procedure for assessing selling overhead to sales invoices and selling territories. Favors loading indirect overhead according to the estimated total sales which the areas should produce.—A. C. Littleton.

7356. WILLIAMSON, A. Depreciation of metal for mechanical composition. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (2) Jul. 1928: 35-37.—Where trade practice justifies considering type metal as an asset rather than a raw material, careful attention should be given in the costing to the rate at which the metal depreciates under repeated remelting.—A. C. Littleton.

7357. WILMOT, HAROLD. Cost accounting and the industrial future. *Cost Accountant*. 8 (7) Dec. 1928: 216-221.—Since conditions are always changing, "day-to-day" management is the height of folly. The spirit of "take it or leave it" is doomed; what is needed is some exploring of the market to estimate the probability of demand at various price levels, followed by a determined effort to get a profitable volume. The real work of the cost accountant begins after the figures have been tabulated—it might perhaps be called research into management. The cost accountant should accept the challenge thrown out to him and lend his aid wholeheartedly to rationalization.—A. C. Littleton.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 6846, 7158, 7217, 7228, 7792, 7810)

GENERAL

7358. CAVENNEY, H. J. Newspaper transport. *Jour. Inst. Transport*. 10 (2) Dec. 1928: 99-100.—In transporting newspapers, time is an element of prime importance. Simultaneous distribution of papers over a large area may be effected by dispatching the papers to the most distant points first, serving the home town last. For long distances and heavy weights railroad service is best, but for short distances motor transport affords greater flexibility and efficiency. The transport service is expected to make up for unexpected losses of time in other departments. In case of emergency taxis may be pressed into service. Speedy delivery of London papers on the continent is effected by the use of airplanes.—Elma S. Moulton.

7359. DEMOULIN, F. L'Avenir du Sahara. [The future of the Sahara.] *France Nouvelle*. 3 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 75-78, 108-112.—The great value of the Sahara as a French possession lies in the possibility of making it a connecting link between East, Equatorial, and North Africa. Contrary to general opinion, it is not entirely a desert of sand; the large tracts of sandy country can be avoided and for the most part the Sahara is a plain covered with stones or pebbles which can easily be traversed by motors without roads; markers indicating the way are all that is necessary. Travel by

air must be done only along certain routes where autos frequently pass; otherwise a forced landing would mean suffering or loss of life from thirst. However, airplanes would be useful in affording a means of rapid transit between large centers. There is now an air service between Bordeaux and Buenos Aires via Dakar. The Sahara presents no difficult problems in the construction of railroads; these would be of immense value in connecting the north to the upper Niger valley and Sudan, with their products of cotton, rice, and wheat. It has been estimated that a Trans-Saharan railway would permit an importation from the Sudan of all the products now coming from Argentine and which are not available at the present time because the upper Niger is not navigable. Such an undertaking would take four or five years to construct and cost about 2,000,000,000 francs. From a military point of view the railway would aid not only in moving troops from Africa, but also in providing a steady flow of food supplies to France in case the freedom of the seas should be interfered with. In July 1928, the Chamber voted to create a commission to study comprehensively the problem of a Trans-Saharan railway.—Helen M. Cory.

7360. ŠPONAR, V. Úkoly a vývoj dopravy v Československe Republice. [Transportation in Czechoslovakia.] *Průmyslový Vestník*. 15 (46) Nov. 10, 1928: 597-599.—The waterways and railways of Czechoslovakia are characterized by the writer in relation to the requirements of interior and international trade. The transportation of goods in 1926-1927 is analyzed and comparative figures for various other countries are presented.—J. Emelianoff.

7361. UNSIGNED. Mededeelingen van den Dienst der Gemeentehandelsinrichtingen inzake het verkeer in de Amsterdamsche zeehaven en de luchthaven (Schiphol) in 1928. [Report of the Municipal Trade Department on the traffic in the sea ports and airports of Amsterdam.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten*. 14 (679) Jan. 2, 1929: 7-9.—During 1928 about 3,900 vessels, with a tonnage of 5,525,000 entered the port of Amsterdam. This is an increase of 17% and 19%, respectively, over the previous year, and of 50% and 100% over the year 1913. The number of vessels that visit the port in order to refuel has increased rapidly. The number of vessels leaving in ballast has increased. The number of Rhine barges arriving at the port of Amsterdam was only slightly above that of 1927. In the total freight movement the rather large difference between the amounts of goods moving to and from the port is conspicuous. The last three facts demonstrate one of the chief problems of the port: the lack of a retour cargo. This is due mainly to the present unsatisfactory and antiquated connection of Amsterdam with the Rhine. The passenger traffic of the airport increased by 25% and the quantity of goods shipped by 60%.—W. Van Royen.

RAILROADS

7362. CHAMBERS, RAYMOND. Southern Pacific of Mexico is developing a new frontier. *Railway Age*. 86 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 567-572.—The article is a description of the operating history of the Southern Pacific of Mexico and the traffic outlook for the Mexican west coast. Traffic charts are given, a map is presented and agricultural economics of that section is described. The concession-rate economics is shown, and effects of revolutions on that district are presented. The future for the west coast is dark, owing to Mexican hostility to foreign capital and influence as reflected in the interpretations of the land laws of the west coast.

—A. W. Fox.

7363. DAWSON, W. B. An outline of operating and rolling stock control. *Jour. Inst. Transport*. 10 (3) Jan. 1929: 175-179.—Desiderata under this head are to

increase the percentage of load to the carrying capacity of each freight car, to increase the number of loaded trips per car, to increase the traffic hauled with less than a corresponding increase in train mileage, and to ensure a maximum load per engine. On the South African Railways in 1927-28 the car performance was 32 tons of load per ton of capacity and the average haul per ton was 260 miles. They are divided into nine systems each under a manager who issues the time working book, and systems are composed of districts each under a depot station master in charge of operation and car distribution, the distance between depots being a fair day's engine run. Before telephonic installation the depot master collated data as to prospective traffic and adapted train service thereto, resulting often in excessive increases in train mileage or insufficient accommodation for actual traffic. With the telephone in use the system manager assumes the function of train control and is better able to balance traffic as he maintains a record of loads, composition of trains in both directions, the tonnage en route, and its location and direction. A central control organization is also necessary to obtain coordination between systems and should keep in touch with strategic junctions between systems to regulate the flow and distribution of cars. It should initiate traffic expedients such as marshalling (yard switching), regulate the supply of engine power, provide locomotive coal, coordinate passenger trains, and advise the administration as to need for new rolling stock. Traffic in transit represents about 60% of the total equipment in service.—E. S. Hobbs.

7364. DITTES, PAUL. Die Arbeiten für die Elektrisierung der Österreichischen Bundesbahnen nach dem Stande vom 31. März 1928. [The status of the electrification of the Austrian state railways as of March 31, 1928 (with maps).] *Elektrische Bahnen*. 4 (9) Sep. 1928: 259-266; (10) Oct. 1928: 298-304.—R. M. Woodbury.

7365. HUG. Die Elektrisierung der Niederländisch-Indischen Staatsbahnen auf Java. [The electrification of the Dutch East Indies State Railway in Java.] *Elektrische Bahnen*. 4 (8) Aug. 1928: 236-240; (11) Nov. 1928: 338-345.—R. M. Woodbury.

7366. MAISON, M. F. Note sur la situation générale des grands réseaux de chemins de fer français au regard des accidents survenus en 1927. [Accidents on French railroads in 1927.] *Ann. des Mines*. 15 (2) 1929: 111-166.—During 1927 the number of train accidents involving death or injury of passengers, and the number of persons killed and seriously injured in such accidents decreased 47%, 60%, and 55%, respectively, as compared with the record for 1926. This improvement was not maintained, however, during the first 11 months of 1928. The 1927 accident statistics of the major railroad systems are given separately. Comparing automobile and railroad travel, the proportion of persons killed and injured is very much higher for the former than for the latter. Considering all railroad accidents it may be said that the 1927 French record was appreciably better than that of 1926; it compared favorably with the records of the English and German railroads, and was much better than that of the U. S. roads. Statistics of the 1927 accidents by kinds, causes and railroad systems are given. Though the total number of accidents and fatalities decreased in 1927, the number of accidents and fatalities on express and night trains relatively increased. The administrative action taken after certain listed accidents is described. A progress report of the installation of safety devices and improvements in plant and equipment is given.—Elma S. Moulton.

7367. MASİ, CORRADO. La transahariana. [The Trans-Saharan Railroad.] *Oltremare*. 1928: 259.—The different projects proposed for the construction of the French railway across the Sahara to join the French

Mediterranean colonies with those of Central Africa are examined, together with the political and economic objects of the railway. The principal technical, economic and political difficulties are discussed. Mention is made of the Italian interests affected by the construction of the railway.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7368. SHEPARD, F. H. Electrification in the United States of America. *Elektrische Bahnen.* 4 (12) Dec. 1928: 355-356.—R. M. Woodbury.

7369. UNSIGNED. Railway consolidation bill. *Railway Age.* 86 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 573-574.—Senator S. D. Fess, from the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, reported the opinion of Congress in regard to a changed railway unification program. A necessity for such a change is based upon unexpected difficulties in administration of the 1920 Act, and eight indictments of that latter Act are made. Due to the economic trend toward unification of industry a prejudice against rails could easily happen. However, the eight defects, above mentioned, are offset by eleven high spots of the new bill. Point number ten strikes at a vital point in administration—a control of all unifications of rail properties under any form of acquisition whatsoever. This bill is advocated by the rail company associations, but is apt to be questioned by banking interests, since holding companies would be drawn under close supervision of acquisitions by the government.—A. W. Fox.

7370. VEZZANI, FERRUCCIO. Le ferrovie concesse all'industria privata. [Railroads operated by private companies. (Italy.)] *Riv. Tecnica delle Ferrovie Italiane.* (2) 1928.—The article presents statistical data concerning the most important Italian railways operated by private companies and discusses the problem of the construction of secondary lines. The reasons for keeping in operation or for the electrification of the secondary lines which do not reach a fixed minimum of earning capacity are outlined.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7371. WECHMANN, WILHELM. Die Elektrisierung Salzburg-Wien. [The electrification of the railway line from Salzburg to Vienna.] *Elektrische Bahnen.* 4 (10) Oct. 1928: 305-308.—R. M. Woodbury.

7372. WIENER, LIONEL. Les chemins de fer coloniaux africains. [The railroads of the [European] colonies in Africa.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 1 (3) Mar. 1929: 457-486.—This is the first of a series of articles on railroad development in the European colonies, protectorates and mandated zones in Africa. The purpose of the series is to arrive at an understanding of the principles upon which sound governmental policies in respect to transportation in the colonies must be based. To this end, French, Portuguese, English and Belgian accomplishments are to be reviewed, in the order named, with the facts arranged to show the nature and the results of adaptations made to conditions varying with place, time and circumstance. The present article is restricted, except for the introductory explanation, to French experience in Algeria. The evolution of governmental railroad policies is traced from their beginning in the decree of April 8, 1857, to the present time. Prior to the World War these policies sometimes followed a general scheme for railroad development but were more frequently opportunistic and piece-meal in character. Their main elements were the granting of concessions for construction and operation to private companies with subsidies and interest guarantees. Government "repurchase" of the various railroad concessions [apparently] began with that of the French Algerian Company which was taken over under a law enacted December 12, 1900 as the best means of dealing with the deficit resulting from the operations of the company. The concessions of all other important railroads in Algeria have since been repurchased by the State but that of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company has been "reaffirmed" to the company until December 31, 1958, subject to certain new conditions. The railroads

of Algeria, with a few unimportant exceptions, now consist of two systems: (1), the Algerian State Railways and (2), the Algerian System of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean. Solidarity between the two systems is sought by making both subject to a Superior Railway Council and a Committee of Direction. Prizes are offered for the introduction of economies in operation. Extensions, improvements and the purchase of rolling stock are financed by the proceeds of 60-year Colonial bonds. An important problem, as yet unsolved, is the lack of a standard gauge.—W. M. Duffus.

7373. WILLARD, DANIEL. The problems of management. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (3) Mar. 1929: 327-334.—The three elements fundamental to industrial enterprise are capital, labor, and management. In the development of a railroad the inevitable sequence is management first followed by capital with labor last. Management is not the exclusive function of any particular class and its field is open to every man in the service with proved aptitude for the duties and the responsibility. On assuming the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, the author mapped out a program for improvements costing \$60,000,000. Next the capital was secured but labor did not enter the picture until work began. During the 19 years of his presidency, \$438,000,000 new capital was raised for expansion or about one half of the property investment made during the life of 100 years of the road. Very little traffic comes to the road fortuitously. Most of it must be secured by solicitation. Its facilities costing \$870,000,000 have very little value apart from traffic which provides for operating expenses, taxes, interest and dividends. Interest at an agreed rate and dividends at an attractive rate are necessary to hold capital. Another problem is creating new business. New industries along the B. & O. since 1920 have invested \$443,500,000 and contributed \$12,000,000 annually in freight revenue giving employment to 3000 more railway men. The problem of maintaining the proper contact between management and men resolves itself into one of leadership.—E. S. Hobbs.

STREET RAILWAYS

7374. ROGNON, M. E. L'organisation du travail à la Société des Transports en commun de la région Parisienne. [Scientific management in the Company for Public Transportation in Paris.] *Bull. Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale.* 128 (3) Mar. 1929: 205-251.—The managerial organization of the unified transportation system of Paris is described, in its administrative, technical, commercial and labor aspects. Scientific selection and training of employees is giving good results. Apprentice schools are used. Aptitude tests developed in the psychological laboratory and used in the selection of conductors and motor-men are described. Practical tests given at regular intervals during an employee's years of service also are described. These tests, in conjunction with a program of accident prevention, have materially reduced the proportionate number of accidents. (Organization charts and illustrations and diagrams of the tests are included.)—Emily C. Brown.

7375. STORRS, LUCIUS S. The public must ride and pay. *Nation's Business.* 17 (3) Mar. 1929: 95-104.—An analysis of the problem of local public transportation, including the fundamental problem of the economical use of highways and the proper allocation of transport to the various uses required. An average of 75% of the people using the highways avail themselves of public transportation vehicles. The author stresses three things: (1) A private monopoly of street car lines, buses and taxicabs is one way to gain maximum efficiency at minimum expense. (2) The public must pay for what it gets in transportation service. (3) The deficits may have to be met through taxation in com-

munities where the street railways cannot be made to be self supporting.—*G. L. Wilson.*

physical capacity and operating cost, than the street car does today.—*H. W. Peck.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 7722)

7376. BUTLER, H. J. Commercial motor vehicles, their varieties and uses. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10(3) Jan. 1929: 154-174.—The proportion of commercial motor trucks still mounted on solid rubber tires is probably 60%. The style of bodywork mounted is the chief means of expressing the use of the vehicle. The needs of each industry, of each distributive trade, the nature of the commodity transported, and the facilities for loading and unloading must be considered. The general types are platform lorries, sided lorries, tilted vans, box vans, horse boxes, tipping lorries, and trailers. (Various special types are described in detail as to construction and use and illustrated with 75 drawings.) As the commercial motor occupies considerable road space it should be compact. The forward drive is commendable as is also the use of an upper platform instead of loading on an open tailboard, and the adoption of a six-wheeler in lieu of a trailer is recommended. The overall length of a vehicle plus the overhanging load is more likely to interfere with other vehicles than width or height. The overall width is important in traversing narrow byways, and if the load is to be large it is better to increase the length than the width. Low overall height is important in garage accommodation and does not affect other road users.—*E. S. Hobbs.*

7377. GREEN, GEORGE A., and GRAHAM, R. N. Bus transportation. *Aera.* 20(1) Jan. 1929: 36-43.—Discussions at a joint meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the A.E.R.A., and the Society of Automotive Engineers, held in New York City, Friday, Dec. 7, 1928. Green urges that interurban bus service does not at present satisfy the public demand for speed and acceleration. It is difficult to comply with this demand because of legal difficulties, because faster buses would involve greater operating costs, and because the cost of experiments with larger designs would be excessive in view of the limited number of units that would be produced. The inventive powers of automotive engineers must be directed toward units that will permit sustained high speed. Among the problems are those of transmission, the use of six wheels, and the possibility of steam propulsion. Graham, in a discussion of the economics of bus operation, points out that under certain conditions the bus is more economical than street car service. In this case the bus alone should operate; in other cases, the street car. On well-developed urban street car routes, which are double track, several miles in length and with frequent headways the bus cannot at present be substituted for street cars. Problems of rebuilding or extending street car lines involve careful analysis of the comparative costs of street car and bus operation. New lines would probably be better equipped with buses. The use of buses obviates the heavy investment in tracks and track foundations. And it permits flexible and easily changed schedules, which are responsive to the demands of the riding public. The depreciation costs of buses have been overestimated; while in typical cases the buses have been fully depreciated on a five-year basis, they are still satisfactory for service and can probably furnish useful service for years. And it is found that maintenance costs do not increase with the age of the buses. After two years of service the operating costs reach a fairly constant level. If, technical conditions remaining as they are, it should be necessary at some future time to extend street railway lines to provide service for growing suburbs, by that time the bus may be more nearly equipped to do the work, from the standpoint of

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 7314)

7378. BING, WALTER. Le port de Francfort. [The port of Frankfurt.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 93-95.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7379. BOTSCHE, H. Die deutsche Schifffahrt in der Nordatlantik. [German shipping in the North Atlantic.] *Bund.* 10(17-18) Feb. 23, 1929: 279.—The installation of new engines in the Hamburg-American liners is expected to revolutionize the freight business in the North Atlantic. It will make it possible to deliver goods of considerable bulk at New York within 7 or 8 days after their arrival at Hamburg. Promptness of delivery and saving in interest thereby secured will improve Germany's chances of competing on the world market.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7380. ERDMANN. Das Auflegungsproblem in der Weltschifffahrt. [The problem of tonnage reduction.] *Bund.* 10(15-16) Jan. 26, 1929: 242-245.—A small increase in tonnage has a very strong depressive influence on freight rates. On the other hand, a small decrease may raise the level of freight rates considerably. A small reduction in the present tonnage would go far in alleviating depression on the freight market. The ships laid off should not only be put out of commission, but should be dismantled. For this ship owners should be indemnified by common contributions of the shipping companies. The author admits that the realization of this plan would encounter considerable difficulties.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7381. ERDMANN. Der Entwicklungsgang der Seeschifffahrt im vergangenen Jahre. [The development of ocean shipping in the past year.] *Bund.* 10(17-18) Feb. 23, 1929: 278.—The encouraging events for German shipping during the past year are the return of alien property in the U. S. and the decision of Czechoslovakia to conduct her foreign trade via Hamburg. The discouraging features are found in the continuation of a protectionistic shipping policy, recently emphasized by the Merchant Marine Act in the U. S. and the *Crédit Maritime* in France. The result of this policy has been a further increase in total tonnage in spite of severe depression. German shipping does not get and does not want any subsidies.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7382. PILLSBURY, G. P. The St. Lawrence waterway. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 291-295.—This is a proposal to make a deep waterway of the river from Lake Ontario to Montreal, 183 miles. Due to the stabilized water level of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence is without floods or low water. Three sets of rapids must be overcome. Canada avoids them with 14-feet draft canals but 27 feet is necessary for ocean going vessels. At present two transhipments of cargo are needed between the head of the lakes and Montreal. The new Welland Ship Canal with 7 locks provides 25 feet of draft which may readily be lowered to 27. Channels between other lakes affording 20 feet draft may be deepened at an estimated cost of \$64,000,000. On the St. Lawrence proper the cost would be from \$400,000,000 to \$435,000,000 including \$277,000,000 for related power development. Closing of the St. Lawrence by ice corresponds to that of the Great Lakes themselves. The special advisory committee headed by Hoover in 1924 found that the carrying charges of the St. Lawrence project would be 43 cents per ton of freight or about 1 cent per bushel of grain, a saving of 3 cents a bushel. An equitable division of the cost between Canada and the U. S. might be based on construction by the former of works along that

part of the river lying within Canada and by the latter along that part forming the boundary. The competitors of the American farmer in Argentine and Australia have grain fields near the seaboard. The proposed waterway will extend the seaboard into the Great Lakes.—E. S. Hobbs.

7383. TITUS, NORMAN F. The Mississippi waterway. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 283-290.—The Dept. of Agriculture has estimated that the increase in rail rates on agricultural products since the war was 57%. On export grain the rates increased from 6½ to 12 cents per bushel. Expressed in cents per ton to haul a certain product, Chicago is 336 cents farther from, and New York 224 cents nearer, the Pacific Coast. Inland waterway transportation and especially development of the Mississippi River system is urged as a remedy. Hoover is quoted to the effect that with back loading, 1000 bushels of wheat may be transported 1000 miles on a modern barge at a cost of \$60 to \$70, and by rail, from \$150 to \$200. The Federal Barge Line on the Mississippi specializes in wheat, bauxite ore, and sugar amounting in 1927 to 65% of all its traffic, and disregards coal, lumber, fertilizers, and other bulk materials, which on European inland waterways constitute 90% of the traffic. Our inland port cities should be encouraged to form port districts and build terminals. Such a transportation system would build up industry in the midst of agriculture, increase consumption of agricultural products without long hauls, and more equally distribute population.—E. S. Hobbs.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 7313, 7334, 7721)

7384. BARRETT, A. P. Texas and air transport. *Texas Monthly.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 151-161.—R. M. Woodbury.

7385. BOWEN, R. SIDNEY, Jr. 1928 airplane and engine production. *Aviation.* 26 (10) Mar. 9, 1929: 718-721.—A total of 3885 commercial airplanes was produced in 1928 as compared with 1374 the previous year. The respective figures for the production of military planes are 1094 and 621. Thus the increase for both types of planes was about 225%. About 70% of the planes produced were biplanes and about 30% were monoplanes. The tendency toward large scale production is revealed by the fact that eleven out of the 109 active commercial plane manufacturers produced 76% of the total. Though nine companies produced military planes, two of them were responsible for 40% of the product. (Tables are given showing airplane production by sections of the U. S.)—H. L. Jome.

7386. FENELON, K. G. Commercial aviation. *Jour. Inst. Transport.* 10 (3) Jan. 1929: 180-182.—The determining factors in the development of the use of the aeroplane are the economic characteristics of itself and the countries traversed. Speed gives it superiority in the U. S. for carrying express mails, and in Canada it is used for forest fire patrol, air surveying, map making, entomological research, fishery protection, and prevention of smuggling. It reaches distant mining camps, other out-of-the-way places, and ice-bound islands. Older forms of transport apparently have reached the economic maximum limit of speed. Air transport is independent of terrain, avoids delays and expense of transhipment, and reduces the time of trips from weeks to days or from days to hours. In competition with primitive means of transport it can charge high rates and still be economical. Its limitations are that it is suited only to passengers, high-grade commodities, mails, and urgent consignments, is affected by bad weather, its useful load is small and bulky articles must be rejected, operating costs including rapid obsolescence are heavy,

heavier-than-air machines prove unsuitable for long distance, non-stop, commercial flying, and night flying necessitates expensive ground equipment. The ground organization must have wireless communication with the aircraft, meteorological data, terminal facilities, and routes marked and lighted. Although ground expenses are high, they do not increase in proportion to the increase of traffic.—E. S. Hobbs.

7387. MENON, V. K. A. Civil aviation in India. *Muslim Rev.* 3 (2) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 63-68.—R. M. Woodbury.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 6906, 7021, 7217, 7225, 7243, 7260, 7306, 7335, 7343, 7436, 7632, 7682, 7723, 7739, 7741, 7746, 7748, 7755, 7758-7760, 7765, 7766, 7769, 7775, 7776, 7780)

7388. ANDERS, RUDOLF. Die Exporttätigkeit der U.d.S.S.R. in Deutschland im Jahre 1927-28. [The export activities of the U.S.S.R. in Germany in 1927-28.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 8 (1) 1929: 7-13.—R. M. Woodbury.

7389. ANDERSON, RUSSELL H. Some aspects of tariff remissions on sugar. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 149-159.—R. M. Woodbury.

7390. CAMPBELL, W. G. Quarantine measures as trade barriers. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 30-35.—R. M. Woodbury.

7391. COLLINGS, HARRY T. The basis of international trade. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—International trade is based on the territorial division of labor, in consequence of which a nation tends to confine its products to those goods and services in which its labor is most efficient. Producing a surplus in these special lines in time it exports this surplus, and in return for these exports receives goods and services from abroad. In no field of economics are there more misleading theories in the mind of "the man on the street" than in international trade. The writer elaborates the fundamental principles of international trade and then turns to the practical basis of foreign trade, showing its relation to domestic commerce, the annual foreign trade per capita of the principal countries of the world, and presents a statistical table showing the foreign commerce of the U. S. for certain years from 1800 to 1927.—Harry T. Collings.

7392. DURAND, E. DANA. Exports of the United States to Canada and Europe. Relation of shipment of grain through Canada to the trade totals. *Commerce Reports.* (11) Mar. 1929: 656-658.—Published statistics now show Canada as the leading destination of American exports of grain, but if our grain that merely goes through Canada on its way to Europe is deducted, Canada stands second. Rye and corn are also sometimes shipped through Canada. Even more grain is shipped by Canada through the U. S. to Europe; in published statistics, we record this merely as transit trade. Sample tables, giving properly adjusted statistics, are presented. The Dept. of Commerce plans to adjust these statistics in the Statistical Abstract and the Commerce Yearbook hereafter. The International Conference on Economic Statistics is considering the problem of accurate information as to true origin of imports and true destinations of exports.—Caroline B. Sherman.

7393. FOX, HOMER S. British chemical trade in 1928. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #621. 1929: pp. 40.—R. M. Woodbury.

7394. FROMENT-GUIEYSSE, GEORGES. Le mouvement commercial des établissements français de l'Océanie. [The trade of French firms in Oceania.] *L'Océanie Française*. 24(105) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 139-143.—R. M. Woodbury.

7395. HEYSE, TH. Concessions du Congo. [Concessions in the Congo.] *Congo*. 2(5) Dec. 1928: 741-754.—R. M. Woodbury.

7396. JONCULEV, BORIS. Spoljna trgovina Bugarske. [International commerce of Bulgaria.] *Nova Europa*. 19(6-7) Mar. 26, 1929: 179-182.—Post-war conditions of Bulgarian export are greatly changed from those which prevailed in 1913. Wheat and corn were the most important Bulgarian exports before the war, comprising 47% of all exports in 1911, but less than 12% in 1926. This change is explained by the annexation of the great grain producing province, Dobrudzha, by Rumania. The export of tobacco has greatly increased, from 1% of the total value of exports in 1911 to 37% in 1926. Other important changes in Bulgarian foreign commerce are described. Metals and metallic products and textiles are the most important Bulgarian imports, the value of which in 1927 was 228,600,000 gold levas. Germany, Italy and England rank highest among countries sending goods to Bulgaria, while Germany, Austria and Greece are first among buyers of Bulgarian exported goods.—J. Emelianoff.

7397. JØRGENSEN, J. C. Told og Traktatsystemer. [The tariff and treaty provisions.] *Nationaløknon. Tidsskr.* 67(1) 1929: 41-61.—The article provides a systematic survey of the various tariff systems and treaty systems and discusses their advantages and disadvantages, especially with reference to negotiations with foreign powers.—Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.

7398. KING, J. RUSSELL. Operation of the Australian dairy produce export board. *Ann. Amer. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 466-469.—The board "arose from the ashes of the war-time government control board under which abnormally high prices were obtained for all kinds of produce." After the war control was removed and at the same time prices fell. Agitation led in 1924 to the passage of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act designed to exercise a measure of control over the marketing of Australian dairy products in overseas markets. Among other purposes was also that of advertising dairy products and of arranging with the commonwealth government for advances on butter and cheese. The board consists of twelve men elected from among the producers and selling agencies and one appointed by the government. It has an agency in London which supervises sales made there and holds weekly conferences with the trade to consider butter prices, stocks, movements, storage problems, etc. Supporters of the board plan claim that its operations have been beneficial to the producers by stabilizing prices.—H. E. Erdman.

7399. MANN, LAWRENCE B. Foreign trade of the U. S. in 1928. *Commerce Reports*. (6) Feb. 11, 1929: 323-326.—The upswing of the U. S. export trade which has been under way since 1922, continued at an accelerated rate throughout 1928. This was largely due to an increased demand for manufactures and was the more notable on account of a marked decline in exports of crude foodstuffs. Imports also increased in quantity, although their value declined for the second consecutive year, as a result of reduced prices for rubber, silk and other important raw materials. The combined effect of the substantial increase in value of exports and the moderate decline in the value of imports was an increase in the balance of merchandise trade to over \$1,000,000,000 for the first time since 1921. There was also a heavier net export of gold. Gold exports were very large during the first half of 1928 owing to the

demands of France and other countries, which were revaluing or stabilizing their currencies. The par value of foreign loans floated in this country declined from \$1,593,000,000 in 1927 to \$1,428,000,000 in 1928, and there was a further decrease in immigrant remittances. The expansion of exports of finished manufactures continued at a rapid rate during 1928, amounting to a 14% increase over those for 1927 and 75% greater than at the ebb of post-war deflation in 1922. Exports of automotive products accounted for two-fifths of the total increase in this group during the past year, machinery one-fifth, and petroleum one-seventh. Our exports of automobiles amounted to \$500,000,000.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7400. SERVERA, JOAQUIN. Trading under the Laws of Argentina. *U. S. Dept. of Comm. Trade Promotion Series* #74) pp. 155.—This publication has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to replace Trade Information Bull. #242, bearing the same title, issued in 1924. It contains information on the Constitution of the Republic, bills of exchange, agency, powers of attorney, sales, conditional sales, partnership, foreign and domestic corporations, industrial property, bankruptcy, as well as on other phases of Argentine Commercial law.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7401. UHLIG, K. Maďarsky textilní trh dle obchodních smluv. [The textile market of Hungary and commercial treaties.] *Průmyslový Vestník*. 15(37) Sep. 8, 1928: 481-482.—The influence of existing commercial treaties on the condition of the Hungarian textile market is analyzed.—J. Emelianoff.

7402. UNSIGNED. Dutch foreign trade in 1928. *Rotterdamse Bankvereeniging, Monthly Rev.* 10(3) Mar. 1929: 61-66.—R. M. Woodbury.

7403. UNSIGNED. The foreign trade of the Philippine Islands. *Tariff Rev.* 80(3) Mar. 1929: 77-79, 96.—R. M. Woodbury.

7404. UNSIGNED. Soviet economic statistics. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 4(6) Mar. 15, 1929: 118-119.—Vital statistics and statistics of labor, trade, and commerce.—R. M. Woodbury.

7405. UNSIGNED. Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Industry, 1927. *H. I. M's Government of Japan*. Mar. 1929: pp. 126.—R. M. Woodbury.

7406. WINKLER, MAX. The tariff policy of creditor nations. *Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 141(230) Jan. 1929: 175-180.—The author sketches the tariff policies of leading creditor countries during the 19th century and the early part of the current century, when government borrowing began to assume importance. England, which became a creditor nation after the Napoleonic Wars, has since adhered, generally speaking, to the principle of free trade more than any other power. For most of the period, however, goods—raw materials—were the only means at the disposal of debtor nations for discharging their obligations to England. Invisible trade with most of her debtor countries was negligible. With external bonds of these countries viewed with skepticism, it was not feasible to introduce internal bonds and stock issues of those countries into England. The return to a restrictive tariff policy in France about 50 years ago almost coincides with the beginning of the flotation of large foreign loans, notably Russian and Balkan, in French markets—a policy contrary to that adopted by England. These foreign loans may have been prompted primarily by political rather than by economic considerations. While the protective system was reinstated in Germany about the same time as in France, it was moderated by the reduction of duties in 1892 and a series of treaty concessions. Tracing the tariff history of the U. S., the author describes the present rates as "rigidly and unqualifiedly protective" and in excess of even the most restrictive tariffs of European countries. The rest of the world is indebted to the U. S. by over \$25,000,000,000, of which

\$10,000,000,000 are so-called inter-governmental loans, and foreign loans are being floated at the rate of almost two billions a year. Thus far, the interest and sinking fund payments on this enormous total have been met, but in many cases only by new borrowings. Invisible items, such as tourists' expenditure and emigrants' remittances, have covered a considerable part of the payments. In view of recent experiences with investments in foreign currency loans, foreign internal loans will probably not be popular for some time. Payments through merchandise would simplify matters, and countries need not fear that low tariff or even free trade would impair or destroy their economic self-sufficiency.—Henry Chalmers.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 6789, 7290, 7303, 7327, 7355, 7358, 7398, 7401, 7427, 7463, 7474, 7682, 7810)

7407. BOOTH, J. F. A half century of cooperative marketing in the United States and Canada. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 406-413.—A brief review of the development of cooperative marketing during the past 50 years. The greatest change has been in matter of public recognition given the movement. Early organizations were local. More recently larger enterprises have been launched. Improvements in business methods, in organization set-up and finances are reviewed. Cooperative movement is described as an educational force.—O. B. Jesness.

7408. EASTERBROOK, L. F. Agricultural marketing: a new phase opens. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (625) Mar. 1929: 340-349.—With the statutory reforms in produce marketing, secured in 1928 and 1929, agricultural marketing in Great Britain is passing into a new and advanced phase. Until these steps were taken, farmers in Great Britain had made no effective move to check the rapid decline of British produce in public favor, and the rapidly increasing popularity of imported products. The fault has been with the nondescript character of the merchandise offered to consumers; the lack of proper grading and standardization. Imported products are relatively well graded and packed. What promises to be effective remedial measures have at last been taken with the introduction of the national mark under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, which may be used by producers and dealers who prepare their produce for market in accordance with definite regulations and who grade and pack it according to definite specifications. The measures now in effect apply to fruit and eggs. If the farmers respond to these provisions and the dealers in British produce cooperate with the authorities, they should be able to build up the demand for their produce in their markets.—Paul L. Miller.

7409. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Overseas markets for Oregon and Washington dried prunes. *Univ. Oregon Publ.* 1(1) Jan. 1929: pp. 67.—R. M. Woodbury.

7410. GARRETSON, C. D. Can the lone retailer survive? *Nation's Business*. 17(3) Mar. 1929: 23-25.—The manufacturer should cooperate with the wholesaler in improving the merchandising methods of unit retail stores, for even the largest producers need these independent retailers for their healthy operation. The unit retailer must be taught to buy for quality and salability as well as price, to drop unnecessary brands and sizes of an item, to keep accurate costs, to depend more upon larger volume with only moderate mark-up, and to devote more time to selling and its improvement. By a systematic campaign of such educational work during the past year one wholesaler enlarged the business of

100 of his customers over 40%, and a large food concern increased the sales of its 10,000 retailers about 60%. Such cooperation will enable the lone retailer to survive chain and mail-order competition.—R. F. Breyer.

7411. HIBBARD, B. H. Recent trends in cooperative marketing. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 414-418.—This article notes major phases in cooperative marketing history. In early days of the Grange and the Farmers Alliance, emphasis was placed on the margins taken by middlemen. Another phase came early in the present century when more attention came to be given to the effect of supply on price. Efforts to control production have not made much progress. A counterpart has been the stimulation of demand. After the World War there were advocates of monopoly organization. Other advocates sought government aid for controlling surpluses. Only limited progress has been made in control of supply, market milk being cited as the best example. More recently efforts of adapting supply to market demands have been undertaken, quality improvement in butter being cited as an example. Concludes that present trend is in direction of conquering the existing markets, of adapting the product to the demand and of controlling the output. Illustrations of each are cited.—O. B. Jesness.

7412. ISERMANN, F. Industrie-Werbung durch den Film. [Getting business through the motion-pictures.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 22(3) Mar. 1929: 57-62.—R. M. Woodbury.

7413. MAES, BRICE M., Jr. British market for American dairy equipment and supplies. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #598. Feb. 1929: pp. 27.—R. M. Woodbury.

7414. MELLEROWICZ, KONRAD. Absatzschwankungen und ihr Einfluss auf die Betriebspolitik. [Sales fluctuations and their influence on business policy.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(11) 1928: 808-827. & (12) 1928: 881-899.—Two large groups of fluctuations in volume of sales are distinguished: first, permanent changes in sales volume, and second, rhythmic changes. The latter are subdivided into cyclic variations, seasonal variations, and monthly, weekly, and daily variations. The article deals in detail only with the second type of variations. The character of these variations is stated and their influence upon cost of selling and ways and means of counteracting each one of the rhythmic variations mentioned are considered.—G. Bielschowsky.

7415. PAHL, WALTER. Die "Meinungsmonopolie" der Markenartikel und ihre Bekämpfung. [The "good-will" monopolies of trade-marked articles and the fight against them.] *Arbeit*. 5(12) Dec. 1928: 769-779.—Trade-marked articles are being sold at excessively high prices which constitute an exploitation of consumers and in particular of the working population which is their largest consumer. Consumers' cooperatives can do something to alleviate the situation, but an effective fight against this form of monopoly is impossible as long as the German courts adhere rigidly to the standpoint that the sale of these articles at a lower price than that indicated on the package is "contra bonos mores."—G. Bielschowsky.

7416. PICARD, ROGER. Les prix imposés. [Resale price maintenance.] *Recueil Civil et Notarial*. 11(23) Dec. 5, 1928: 643-646.—Under existing French law resale price maintenance, as well as simple price control, is lawful, when practiced by a combination of manufacturers, only if it is directed against the rigors of local competition and has not the design or effect to defeat the operation of supply and demand. Resale price policies of individual producers, however, have received sanction in the courts without any such qualification. A decision in 1924 went so far as to hold a retailer liable in damages to a manufacturer with whom he had had no relations. The retailer bought some

goods of a wholesaler in due course and refused to conform to the manufacturer's scheduled retail prices after notice and request. This was condemned as unfair competition. The reasoning of such cases overlooks the inconsistency of permitting the manufacturer to sell his goods and still keep control over them, which offends French legal analogies. It unduly exaggerates the importance of the manufacturer's brand in effecting distribution. Such price maintenance tends to inefficient distribution and high prices and interferes with the retailer's privilege to mould his policies to his clientele. The courts might well apply the law of combinations to resale price maintenance by an individual. But this requires an extremely delicate appreciation to differentiate an excessive from a normal price. It would be better to pass a law nullifying both contracts of resale price maintenance and agencies which are only disguised sales.—James Angell McLaughlin.

7417. UNSIGNED. What the Trade Commission told Congress about price maintenance. *Printers Ink.* 145 (20) Feb. 14, 1929: 17-20; 181-194.—About 10% replied to the Federal Trade Commission's questionnaire. About 70% of the consumers replying fear higher prices, elimination of competition or monopoly profit from resale price maintenance. About half of them consider brands or trade-marks as guarantees of quality although they do not believe it assures a reasonable price. A small majority of the economist-lawyer group opposed resale price maintenance and three out of five deem government regulation necessary if it is legalized. Manufacturers favored the legalizing of this practice in 74% of the cases, and almost as many favored continuation of quantity discounts. Sixty-four per cent said price-cutting decreased their sales. Well over half the manufacturers felt that price maintenance would do no harm to or would actually benefit chain stores. The following effects were listed specifically: lessen chain-store competition, diminish leader merchandising, promote the use of private brands by chain stores. Of the manufacturers who replied to specific questions, an overwhelming majority believed that advertising increased sales, but opinion was divided as to its effect upon unit manufacturing and selling costs, selling prices and unit net profits. Individual types of industries show wide variations. Independent retailers were almost unanimously in favor of price maintenance whereas department and chain stores opposed it. Almost half the retailers stated that wholesalers used rebates for price-cutting and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the retailers admitted using the same practice. Over 90% declared national advertising increased sales, 20% thinking it increased prices, 30% believing it decreased them and 20% considering it of no effect on prices. The bulk of the retailers (58%) believed price-cutting reduced sales volume and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ % stated they ceased handling trademarked or nationally advertised products where price-cutting exists.—R. F. Breyer.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 7217)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 6792, 6793, 6805, 6806, 7546)

7418. GATTI, S. Le assicurazioni collettive in Italia in rapporto all'ordinamento collettivo dello Stato. [Collective insurance in Italy and its connection with the collective organization of the State.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10 (4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 210-219.—Collective

insurance has been developed during the past few years by the National Insurance Institute, which has introduced different types of policies. The policies adopted are more comprehensive than the American group policies, the former protecting against all kinds of risks. The new corporative organization of the Fascist regime affords new possibilities of development for collective insurance, the new workers' syndicates taking over the insurance contract. The transport workers have been insured with one contract of 150,000,000 lire face value; journalists have been insured through the National Institute of the Italian Journalists.—Augusto Pini.

7419. HERMANT, MAX. L'assurance des crédits. [Credit insurance.] *Bull. Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1928: 205-224.—R. M. Woodbury.

7420. HOFFMAN, G. WRIGHT. The outlook for crop insurance. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142 (231) Mar. 1929: 302-311.—Crop insurance includes the several coverages designed to protect the farmer against loss occasioned by hail, frost and other weather elements, plant disease and pests, and in some cases includes, indirectly, loss due to a market decline in prices. It is being written in the U. S. for selected crops, (mainly fruits and vegetables), and in selected areas in the South and on the Pacific Coast. It has not, however, been given a thoroughgoing trial in any of the major crops on a broad scale. The author suggests this as a promising permanent solution to the present farm problem of uncertain production and prices.—G. Wright Hoffman.

7421. MANES, ALFRED. Neue Versicherungszweige in Deutschland und Oesterreich. [New branches of insurance in Germany and Austria.] *Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: Rundschau. 57-60.—(1) Insurance for professional education. A new policy is issued under this name by a German insurance concern. The insured amount becomes due not earlier than age 19 and not later than age 25, if the insured attends a trade school, university, opens his own business or gets married. An orphan annuity is connected with this policy providing for the insured child in case the supporter (person who pays the premiums) dies before the insured reaches the age of 19 years. If both the insured and the supporter live until the insured reaches the age of 25 and the face amount is drawn at that time, a special remuneration is granted. (2) Insurance for traveling in foreign countries. This policy covers disability, invalidity and life insurance of travelers in foreign countries. No restrictions are made as to foreign countries. (3) Fire insurance on household furniture for duration of life of the policyholder. A West German insurance concern intends to issue such a policy. The policyholder secures a whole life annuity with a life insurance company which belongs to the above mentioned insurance concern. The amount of the annuity is computed in a way to be sufficient to cover the premiums of the fire insurance and is turned over directly to the fire insurance company. In a way, this plan resembles deposit fire insurance as practiced by the Philadelphia Contributionship in the United States. The total amount to secure the annuity can be paid in instalments. If the policyholder discontinues the paying of instalments the life insurance company is entitled to reduce either the amount or the period of fire insurance. This depends on the amount which has been already paid by the policyholder on account of the annuity. The fire insurance remains in force for the length of life of the policyholder, if husband and wife are the policyholders the contract expires with the death of the survivor. The first contract is meant to run for a period of ten years and after that it can be renewed annually without any additional investment of capital. After the death of the policyholder or policyholders, the contract remains in force

for a further half-year to the benefit of the heirs of the deceased. If for any reason a contract is cancelled, the surrender value of the annuity minus the fire insurance premium for the current year is paid back. (4) Insurance for automobile license plates and other visible signs which show that certain taxes, excises, etc., were paid. An insurance company in Vienna issues an insurance covering the replacement of these signs which may be stolen, lost, etc. The annual premium for a contract for a period of 10 years is 2% of the annual duties, the vehicle is taxed with, and 2.5% for a contract running for one year. This plan of insurance resembles the old Austrian insurances against theft or loss of valuable advertising posters, metal signs, etc.—E. W. Kopf.

7422. MANES, ALFRED. *Neuwertversicherung industrieller Anlagen.* [Fire insurance for replacement value of industrial plants in Germany.] *Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: Rundschau 47-49.—Insurance for replacement value ("Nieuwertsversicherung"), is meant for industrial buildings, plants, machines, etc., and is based on the following principles. The insurable value is to be the replacement value of the insured object. This value is the basis for compensation as long as the depreciation of the insured object does not exceed 10% of its replacement value. At a depreciation of 11% the reparation is reduced by 2% of its replacement value and a depreciation of 50% causes a deduction of 20% from the replacement value for the computation of the compensation. The depreciation is always considered at the time the fire occurs. In case the depreciation exceeds 50% of the replacement value then the depreciated value is compensated. Premiums are based on the replacement value. If the insured objects have depreciated over 50% then a new contract may be drawn; the depreciated value is substituted for the replacement value and the premiums are based on that amount. The full replacement value is paid if the policyholder actually replaces the destroyed object and in case this is not done the depreciated value alone is compensated. It is planned to extend this new branch of insurance to all kind of houses which are built according to government or city building regulations. Building insurance for replacement value will be granted for houses whose depreciated value is not less than half the replacement value. Insurance for replacement value is an event of great importance in German economy. It certainly will take at least 5 to 10 years to prove whether this new branch of insurance is based on sound principles. It is expected that the regulations will soon be approved by the "Reich" Control Office for Private Insurance. The Reich Organization of German Industries and the Association of Private Fire Insurance Companies agreed to the stipulations for a provisional term of two years.—E. W. Kopf.

7423. MARSH, ARTHUR RICHMOND. The expansion of American insurance in foreign countries. *Annalist.* 33(841) Mar. 1, 1929: 429.—There are indications that the expansion of American insurance companies is to keep pace with the expansion of American business in foreign fields. The Metropolitan Life and National Security have already undertaken such service in a number of countries, in spite of the earlier set-backs to life underwriting occurring during and after the World War. At present the only service offered American concerns abroad by the Metropolitan Life is group insurance for their foreign employees and those of their foreign subsidiaries. As regards the foreign business of fire and casualty companies it is for short terms, generally one year and not more than five. The present policy appears to be to serve the industry and trade of this country in foreign lands. However, world-wide operations are likely to result

with the possibility of a new "Americanization" of insurance in foreign lands.—Harrison B. Fagan.

7424. PORRI, V. *L'assicurazione dei crediti dal punto di vista economico.* [Credit insurance in its economic aspects.] *Gior. di Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug.-Oct. 1928: 144-156.—A brief history of credit insurance. Projects and plans have been numerous but their realization encountered difficulties in the lack of statistical data concerning bankruptcies and defaults of payment, and in the absence of the need for an insurance for creditors. These two obstacles have been removed: statistical data are now collected everywhere and the progress of specialization has developed the need for credit insurance. Other minor objections are considered. Credit insurance in case of public calamities such as earthquakes, floods, etc. is to be assumed by the state.—Augusto Pini.

7425. SCHNEDELBACH, WERNER. *Das Recht der Kreditversicherung.* [The law of credit insurance.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaft. Studien.* (36) 1928: pp. 102.—R. M. Woodbury.

7426. SMOLENSKY, P. *La tavola di mortalità degli assicurati italiani.* [The mortality table for insured Italians.] *Gior. Matematica Finan.* 10(4-5) Aug-Oct. 1928: 183-193.—A practical plan for the establishment of a mortality table taking advantage of the progress realized in other countries. The plan includes an aggregate table and a select table, covering the last thirty years, with the exception of the war period which should be the object of special analysis. Practical suggestions are made for the collecting and the classification of materials.—Augusto Pini.

7427. WICHMANN, HERBERT. *Das Versicherungsgeschäft bei der Finanzierung von Teilzahlungsgeschäften.* [Insurance and instalment financing.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(10) 1928: 786-789.—R. M. Woodbury.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7484, 7513, 7518, 7585, 7618, 7920)

7428. BAUER, M. *Berufskrankheiten und soziale Gesetzgebung.* [Occupational diseases and social legislation.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* (5) Feb. 15, 1929: III 31-34.—The present state of social legislation in Germany concerning occupational diseases is briefly outlined. Attention is drawn to the difficulty of distinguishing between occupational and non-occupational diseases, in particular, whether the occupation of the afflicted was a primary or a secondary cause of his illness.—G. Bielschowsky.

7429. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. *Der Erkenntniswert der Depositenziffern.* [The economic significance of changes in bank deposits.] *Bank.* (7) Jul. 1928: 395-404.—Optimistic conclusions concerning future business conditions in Germany have been drawn from the rapid rise of German bank deposits which have now already surpassed their pre-war level. This optimism is largely unjustified. It is not so much the volume of bank deposits which influences business conditions, as the ways in which they are passed on by the banks to the business public and return from the business public to the bank. The channels of this circular flow are not revealed in the balance sheets of the banks and, therefore, our conclusions on the effects of the expansion in deposits must remain highly conjectural.—G. Bielschowsky.

7430. MANES, ALFRED. *Arbeitslosenversicherung und Fürsorge für Ausgesperrte.* [Insurance against unemployment and aid for locked-out workmen in Germany.] *Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: Rundschau, 62-63.—At the meeting of the social-politics committee of the Reichstag Dr. Weigert reported: The institute of insurance against unemployment supports 670,000 unemployed;

all the expenses are covered by the current income and there is even a small surplus. If the 230,000 locked-out workmen (iron and steel industry) were accepted as unemployed a deficit would be the immediate result. The question whether the institute should take care of locked-out workmen is a critical problem which raises a number of objections and difficulties. So far, the various communities have organized welfare associations with special funds for that purpose. If the Reich institute should take care of locked-out workmen, it really could not do anything else but ask the welfare associations for the necessary funds.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7431. MANES, ALFRED. Zur Rationalisierung in der Sozialversicherung. [Office efficiency in social insurance in Germany.] *Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Versicherungswissensch.* 29(1) Jan. 1929: Rundschau. 61-63.—From the discussion at the sixth regular meeting of the organization of the German States' Insurance Institutes in Munich (July 4 and 5, 1928) the following deserves special attention: A modernization of office management and administrative work must take place. The office methods of big private insurance companies and banking houses should be studied and copied in that respect. These institutes are doing double work now with half the clerical force of 1914; they work as they see fit, while social insurance institutes in many respects are still bound to old bureaucratic regulations. Rationalization can be accomplished by securing and applying modern machines for mathematical and statistical purposes, adaptation of all modern office appliances, manufacture of stationery, in printing plants owned by the institute, avoidance of all unnecessary steps, double work, etc. All sections whose work is related to each other should be placed together as closely as possible, large office rooms should always be preferred to small partitions, etc.—*E. W. Kopf.*

7432. REGGIANI, EDMONDO. L'assicurazione contro la tubercolosi. [Insurance against tuberculosis.] *Realtà.* 4 1928: 160.—This article discusses the Italian law regulating compulsory insurance against tuberculosis, the number of persons directly affected by the law, the financial problems created, and its importance for the preservation and the development of the race. The fight against tuberculosis which has been carried is now being recognized as public welfare work.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7433. RIEBESOLL. Die Fondsbildung in der Sozialversicherung. [The accumulation of reserves in social insurance.] *L[ANSBURGH], A[LFRED]. Erwiderung.* (*Rejoinder.*) *Bank.* (3) 145-148; 148-151.—Riebesoll defends the method of accumulating large reserves pursued by the institutes of social insurance in Germany by pointing out that approximately five years from now a deficit will appear in their budgets in consequence of a steady increase both in the number and in the individual amount of annuities which will have to be disbursed, this being due mainly to the increased longevity of the German population. Lansburgh in his rejoinder admits the validity of this consideration, but holds that the increased demands of the future should not be provided for at the expense of an already overburdened present. There is also the possibility that the future number of social insurance "rentiers" may be decreased by some unforeseen political or economic events.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7434. RUBINOW, I. M. Social insurance—an approach to a new order. *World Tomorrow.* 11(11) Nov. 1928: 452-455.—Failure to abolish poverty is the most serious charge against the economic order of the U. S. Since we are primarily an industrial country, the first step in wiping out the causes of poverty would be to make systematic provision for sickness, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, invalidity and unemployment. The chief reason for our backwardness, as compared with Europe, is fear of the cost to American

industry. But surely the psychological effect on the workers of a sense of security would be ample compensation for such expenditure. There are many ills in modern industrial life, and the greatest of these is unemployment. The establishment of a comprehensive system of health and unemployment insurance would strike at the roots of unemployment and do away with the evils arising therefrom.—*Christina Phelps.*

7435. WOLMAN, LEO. Some observations on unemployment insurance. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 23-29. (With discussion pp. 33-36.)—Economic discussion of the problem of unemployment lags behind economic practice. "The pressure of distress on the one hand, and the slow accumulation of facts, on the other, often force action long before the consequences of such action have been analyzed and weighed." American unemployment insurance has developed certain characteristic features. It is entirely voluntary, is limited to single industries or establishments, is not part of a national system, receives no state contributions, and covers not more than 250,000 persons. There is thus no responsibility for the total labor market and no provision is made for the labor surplus. In the men's clothing industry unemployment insurance serves (1) to protect the income standard of certain workers against reduction either through seasonal or cyclical employment and (2) by means of the discharge wage to aid a released worker while he is seeking a new job. The English plan, while in its formal administration exceedingly efficient, presents certain difficulties arising from the basic principles of the system and the administrative practices which grow out of them. These are: (1) the fact that the employment bureaus also function in connection with unemployment benefits, (2) the adoption of a rigid definition of unemployment, insensitive to industrial change, and (3) the payment of unemployment benefits in excess of the limits set in the original Act. ". . . in the United States, the most pressing need is for a highly co-ordinated chain of public employment exchanges" Discussion by B. M. Squires: Concerning a flexible definition of employment in the English system, the statement, "We think that the worker should accept the job in view of the time he has been unemployed," appears in many decisions after 1922. The outstanding fact about unemployment in the United States is that we know little concerning its extent, nature, or causes. An intensive study of 217 cutters and trimmers who were permanently laid off is summarized.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 7132, 7475, 7550, 7709, 7724)

MONEY

(See also Entry 7470)

7436. BOUSQUET, G. H. Ein bemerkenswertes System der Wechselkursregulierung. [A noteworthy system of regulating exchange rates.] *Bank.* (2) Feb. 1929: 74-82.—The article describes the system by which the parity between the French and the Algerian franc is maintained in spite of heavy seasonal and year-to-year fluctuations in the balance of trade between France and Algiers. The mechanism of this system works in the following way: if the balance of trade is unfavorable to Algiers, this results in an increase of French treasury deposits at the Bank of Algiers. Since the Bank has to pay a higher interest on these deposits after they have exceeded a certain limit, the Algerian discount rate will presently be raised with the

effect of reversing the country's balance of payments. On the other hand, if the balance of trade is favorable to Algiers, French bank notes are remitted to Algiers (where they circulate without being legal tender) the expansion of circulation rendering the country's balance of trade unfavorable.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7437. KAUFFMAN, LEON. Questions de stabilisation au Grand-Duche de Luxembourg. [Questions of stabilization in Luxembourg.] *Bull. Périodique, Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (67) Sep. 1928: 470-476.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7438. KEMMERER, EDWIN WALTER. The gold standard in the light of post-war developments. *Bankers' Mag.* 118(3) Mar. 1929: 355-359, 362.—The nations of the world are confronted by the problem of monetary stabilization. This involves the supply of and demand for gold. Both are capable of control. At present gold production is unregulated. Whether it will increase more or less rapidly than the demand for it is debatable. Production is less than before the war, but increasing. New gold producing areas are continually being discovered, costs are likely to be reduced and new methods make possible the use of lower grade ores. Monetary supply could be increased by taxing the use of gold in the arts. Attention must also be given to controlling the demand for gold. In recent years gold has been economized by (1) increased use of the gold-exchange standard, (2) the use of the gold bullion standard, which discourages the circulation of gold coin, (3) the increased use in the world of deposit banking, (4) a more rapid circulation of money and deposits. The immediate problem is to economize gold so that there will be an ample margin above the needs of business and "by means of central banking policies, so controlling the use of this gold, as a basis for notes and deposit currency, that neither inflation nor deflation can ensue." The Federal Reserve Banks have laid the basis for future action of this sort.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7439. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Bankkredit und Depositenbildung. [Bank loans and bank deposits.] *Bank.* (9) Sep. 1928; 523-531.—It is a fallacy to assume that—if the ratio between bank reserves and bank deposits is, let us say, 1 to 10—the banks as a whole may expand their volume of credit by 10x, provided their cash reserve has increased by x. An expansion of bank loans will result in stimulating business activity and thereby in increasing wage disbursements. This expansion of wage disbursements will increase the demand for money, since the working population does not use the check as a means for making and receiving payments. The new loans extended by the banks will, for this reason, not remain with them in the form of deposits but will cause a drain on their cash reserves. For this reason the ratio between increments in cash reserves and increments in the volume of bank credits must be considerably higher than the current reserve ratio.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7440. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Gibt es zu wenig Gold? [Is there a scarcity of gold?] *Bank.* (3) Mar. 1929: 137-145.—The purpose of the gold standard is to keep the purchasing power of money in all countries on the same level; for this purpose there will be always enough gold. The present "scarcity" of gold is due to the fact that gold is prevented from exercising this function. Instead of having their credit policy determined by the automatic flow of gold from country to country, the central banks insist on determining this flow by their credit policy. We have, at present, in all countries a "managed currency," so far as its internal purchasing power is concerned and a gold standard currency as far as exchange rates are concerned, which are incompatible.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7441. MARIN, XAVIER. La loi monétaire et les contrats en francs or ou en monnaies étrangères.

[The monetary law and contracts in gold francs or in foreign currency.] *Rev. Trimes. Droit Civil.* 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 853-866.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7442. PAULAT, VL. Vývoj kurzu franku. [Rate of exchange of franc.] *Průmyslový Vestník.* 15(33) Aug. 11, 1928: 433-434.—Changes in the purchasing power of the franc in the years 1914-1926 are analyzed and a general discussion of the stabilization of French currency is presented.—*J. Emelianoff.*

7443. POMMERY, LOUIS. L'avenir de l'étalon or. [The future of the gold standard.] *Bull. Soc. d'Econ. Pol.* 1928: 67-92.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 7132, 7337, 7460, 7467, 7469, 7470, 7473, 7482)

7444. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M. Some side lights on the money situation. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9(2) Feb. 13, 1929: 3-9.—The methods used by the Federal Reserve System to restrain the use of credit for security speculation, namely, selling securities and raising the discount rate, were, during 1928, less effective than they were expected to be at the time. The following circumstances made it unnecessary for member banks to resort to rediscounting on as great a scale as might have been expected: first a decrease in money in circulation; second, the situation in the acceptance market which, because of its dependence on the Federal Reserve, made advisable buying of acceptances by Federal Reserve Banks; third, the growth of brokers' loans "for account of others." These circumstances have delayed the effectiveness of Federal Reserve policy and have led many people to the erroneous conclusion that Federal Reserve authorities have lost control of the money market. They are now (Feb. 1929) freer to carry through their policies than was the case in 1928.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7445. BACHEM, HEINRICH. Die Bank der Arbeiter, Angestellten und Beamten. [The bank of workers, clerks and civil servants.] *Arbeit.* 5(8) Aug. 1928: 516-524.—The development of the bank founded in 1923 by the trade unions for the purpose of utilizing their idle funds has been most satisfactory as demonstrated by the growth of deposits from 202,000 M at the end of 1923 to more than 100,000,000 M in 1928. The policy of the bank has consisted in maintaining the highest possible liquidity, the main items of investment are treasury notes, commercial paper and high class bonds. The bank has also granted short term loans to cooperative societies, also to public enterprises of general utility. Another outlet for the accumulated funds has been found in the placing of real estate mortgages through the mortgage bank (*Hypothekebank*). The bank has also financed enterprises conducted by the trade unions and expansions in their industrial activity. The main benefit of the bank is said to consist in enlarging the experience of trade union leaders by giving them a better insight into the mechanism of the capitalistic economy.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7446. BELIN, IVO. Podela kredita Narodne Banke. [Distribution of credit by the National Bank.] *Nova Europa.* 19(5) Mar. 11, 1929: 149-155.—The author analyzes the report of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for 1928 and points out that the distribution of credit in different parts of the State does not correspond to their real economic needs. Serbia received credits from the National Bank in 1928 to the amount of 914,200,000 dinars, Croatia 202,100,000 dinars, and Slovenia 74,100,000 dinars. Compared with the prewar credits in State Banks, Serbia increased her credit by 670%, Slovenia by 67% while Croatia used only about 30% of her prewar State Bank credit.—*J. Emelianoff.*

7447. FRIDAY, DAVID. Time deposits and brokers' loans. *Bankers' Mag.* 118(3) Mar. 1929: 347-352.—Senator Glass proposes in order to control brokers' loans, to raise the reserve requirement which a member bank in the Federal Reserve System must keep behind time deposits from 3% to 5%. According to Senator Glass, banks have worked to increase time deposits at the expense of demand deposits to get the benefit of lower reserve requirements. Statistics show a much greater increase in time deposits. From 1922 to 1928 demand deposits increased 37% and time deposits 100%. But the advantage in lower reserves for time deposits is offset by the higher interest rates paid by the banks. They average 3.3% on time deposits as compared with 1.3% on demand deposits. At present the additional expense of maintaining the higher reserve requirements in the case of demand deposits would be to the banks only .5% of present time deposits. There is a lack of motive for banks' attempting to increase time deposits. Furthermore, in England where there are no reserve requirements the same sort of change as between types of deposits is occurring. The real reason for the growth of time deposits is the competition between commercial banks and other institutions like building and loan associations and mutual savings banks, forcing the commercial banks to bid up the rate of interest. Raising reserve requirements from 3% to 5% would make only a very slight difference in the intensity with which banks would bid for time deposits. There would be no diminution of funds available to banks for lending in the speculative market or investing in securities. Furthermore, banks could avoid some of the additional charge from increased idle reserves by issuing additional capital stock, an alternative source of funds for investment, which would require 3% purchase of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of its district, but on which it would receive dividends.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7448. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Die Organisierung der Kooperation der Notenbanken. [Organizing the cooperation of central banks.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(5) Dec. 1, 1928: 73-77.—The present cooperation of central banks should be rendered permanent by forming an international cartel of central banks. The purpose of this cartel would be to regulate the production and the distribution of banks and, eventually, bring about changes in the ratio between circulation and gold reserve. Its tasks in the field of credit policy would be more important still. The author thinks that by such an organization the two ends of credit policy, i.e., stability of exchange rates and stability of the price level can be made compatible with each other. It would also render more effective the credit policy of the individual banks by regulating the international flow of short-term credits.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7449. HAWTREY, R. G. London and the trade cycle. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 69-77.—Business cycles have been international phenomena which were linked up with the credit economies of the various countries. These credit systems were largely centralized with London as a center and the Bank of England as the leader. Because London banks were responsible for a great share of the short-term lending of the world, and because the discount rate of the Bank of England influenced a large proportion of the international commercial business, the trade cycle was affected by the Bank's credit policy. In the past the state of gold reserves was its chief guide to the regulation of credit. Under the Currency and Bank Notes Act which came into effect recently, the paper currency of the country was once more placed in the hands of the Bank of England. It is therefore in a better position to control the flow of credit with an eye to

eliminating the fluctuations that characterize the business cycle.—*A. Achinstein.*

7450. NIELSEN, AXEL. Hjemlige Renteforhold. [The domestic interest rate.] *Nationaløkonom. Tidsskr.* 67(1) 1929: 22-40.—During recent years in Denmark the demand has arisen from many sides for a lower interest rate, either in the form of lowering the discount rate of the national bank, or lowering the interest rate on deposits both for savings banks and banks. Nielsen subjects these demands to closer examination and among other things points out that only an increase in domestic deposits can produce real lowering of the interest rate. In general, such an increase of deposits will make Denmark a capital exporting nation and thereby introduce a new spirit into industrial life. Furthermore, it is pointed out that the actual discount rate does not vary to the same degree as the official rate. For example, in 1913 there was only 0.32% difference, but in 1927 there was 1% difference between the discount rate of the national bank and the interest rate on loans in the banks of Denmark. The author protests against permitting the interest rate on deposits to determine the loan rate since this can take place only in the event that the depositor held a monopoly. Finally the author discusses the relationship between banks and savings banks and points out that the increase in the interest rate will always operate to the advantage of the banks, while, on the other hand, savings banks with a fixed rated of interest will operate more cheaply.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

7451. REED, H. L. Federal Reserve policy and brokers' loans. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 78-90.—In this paper Reed considers the question of the Federal Reserve system's responsibility in relation to the rapid growth of brokers' loans as a part of the general question of a central bank's responsibilities. Is the growth of brokers' loans one of various special problems with which reserve policy must cope as such, or can it be regarded simply from the standpoint of its influence upon the total mass of bank credit and handled under general principles applying to the control of total credit? The author concludes that the latter is the case. The rate of growth in the volume of bank credit which is most conducive to uninterrupted trade activity has been indicated by experience; the reserve banks can control the rate of growth through changes in discount rates; and if control had been so exercised as to keep bank credit growing at the indicated rate, the present situation with regard to brokers' loans would have been avoided.—*Dorothy Brown Rieffel.*

7452. TORNIER, KURT. Private Hypothekenbanken und der Wohnungsneubau. [Private real-estate-mortgage-banks and residential building.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(19) Jul. 1, 1928: 367-370.—This article reviews the activity of the real-estate-mortgage banks in financing the erection of residential buildings in Germany since 1924 concluding that the funds for building purposes obtained by foreign loans have been quite insignificant compared to those obtained from German sources.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7453. UNSIGNED. Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of Chicago banks. *Univ. Illinois, Business Research, Bull.* #24. 1929: pp. 41.—The purpose of this study "is to trace the movement of the net worth of Chicago banks from 1900 through 1927, and also to show the changes which have taken place in the relative position of the component parts of the proprietorship, namely, capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. The movement of net worth in relation to total resources and to aggregate net worth and deposits is also indicated." Net worth has increased during the period almost sixfold, maintaining a parallel movement with deposits. Of its component parts sur-

plus has made the largest gain. In 1900 resources averaged \$8.04 for every dollar of net worth; in 1927, \$8.92. In 1900 state banks had 40% of total net worth of all banks; in 1927, 64%. When banks are grouped by age a tendency is seen for both state and national banks to expand their net worth somewhat more rapidly during their early years than later. (Numerous charts and tables are given relative to topics indicated above.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

7454. UNSIGNED. Central banking in Rumania. *Statist.* 113. (2662) Mar. 2, 1929: 346-347.—The history of the National Bank of Roumania is traced very briefly from its foundation in 1880 to the present time. Since Aug. 1927, the value of the currency has been comparatively stable in international exchange markets, the lei being legally stabilized recently. Aspects in the present situation which call for improvement are: first, further assurance that the government will not interfere with central banking policy; secondly, attainment of more normal conditions with respect to interest rates.—*Lawrence Smith.*

7455. UNSIGNED. Interpretation of the new Bank of England return. *Annalist.* 33(842) Mar. 8, 1929: 469-470.—A comparison and analysis of the old and new Bank of England return which made its first appearance Nov. 28, 1928. In the new return, on the liabilities side of the Issue Department, Notes Issued are broken up into the separate items of those In Circulation and those In Banking Department. On the assets side there appears the new and important item of Other Government Securities. In the Banking Department, the item of Other Deposits is now separated into Bankers' and Other Accounts. This separation furnishes one means of measuring the relative importance of the central banking and private banking functions of the Bank, although it should be noted that Other Accounts includes the accounts of other governments and of other central banks. Other Securities are now divided into Discounts and Advances, and Securities, the first item representing funds loaned by the Bank upon application made to it, and the second representing open market purchases upon the initiative of the Bank. Comparison of items in the old and new return cannot be directly made, primarily because of the amalgamation of the note issues. For example, the fiduciary issue is now very much larger and fluctuations in the demand for currency affect the account of the Bank in a way which they did not when these fluctuations were met by increasing or decreasing the supply of currency notes.—*C. B. Hoover.*

7456. UNSIGNED. National bank of the Kingdom of the Serb, Croats and Slovenes, 1928. *Graphical Inst. Narodna Misao, Ltd., Belgrade.* 1929: pp 59.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7457. UNSIGNED. Stockholders' equity in Chicago banks. *Univ. Illinois, Bureau Business Research, Bull.* #23, 1929: pp. 33.—This is one of a series of studies of the middle western money market. It treats of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of Chicago banks at the beginning of 1928. Statistics are presented to show the geographical distribution of stock ownership, the proportion in the hands of bank directors, and the extent to which ownership is concentrated or scattered. Ratios of accumulated earnings to capital stock, of net worth to total resources, and of net worth to the aggregate of net worth and deposits are given for groups of banks divided on the basis of age. More than four-fifths of the total stock is owned by individuals. "Three-fourths of the state banks have not less than 95% of their stock owned by residents of Greater Chicago. In the case of national banks local ownership is not quite so pronounced. Almost one-third of the outstanding

stock of the state institutions is held by the directors of the banks. Not more than 18% of that of the national banks are thus owned." Large banks have relatively less of their shares held by directors than small banks. Stock is widely distributed. There are close to 35,000 stockholders, with an average holding of approximately 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares. The older groups of banks show a relatively large position for surplus and undivided profits. "In the case of state banks the average position of net worth to resources is 15% for those less than 10 years old; 10.8% for the banks between 10 and 25 years; and 11.2% for the group of oldest banks." Corresponding figures for the same groups of national banks are 14.4%, 8.5%, and 10.3%. The proportion between net worth and the aggregate of net worth and deposits varies markedly between individual banks. (There are 13 tables and 6 charts presenting statistics.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

7458. WALB, ERNST. Die Nachwuchsfrage im Bankgewerbe. [The problem of the young generation in German banking.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(23-24) Sep. 1, 1928: 435-439.—The author holds that candidates for executive positions in banks must have a university training in consequence of the highly specialized routine work which enables each employee to get acquainted with only a small part of his own organization and does not give him any idea of its position within the total economy. It is admitted that the present academic training in Germany is still too rigid and too formal and still lays too great a stress on the acquisition of knowledge and too little stress on developing initiative and qualities of leadership.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7459. YOUNG, ROY A. Peace and world prosperity. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(2) Jan. 1929: 126-131.—Cooperation between central banks rather than mutual jealousy has characterized the post-war period. The U. S. has come to the assistance of all the principal banks in the reconstruction of their currencies, and all the important banks of issue have joined together to support the smaller countries in reestablishing their currencies on a sound basis. This cooperation between central banks toward a common end is developing mutual respect and understanding, which will be helpful in solving international financial problems long before they develop into causes of friction. Because of our large share of the world's monetary gold stock, and our huge foreign investments, the Federal Reserve System has been placed in a position, since the war, to render valuable service to other countries. Sound domestic credit policy as well as the desire to be of service in war reconstruction have led the Federal Reserve System to take account of the effect of its policy upon the re-establishment and maintenance of the international gold standard. A review follows of the course of credit developments in the U. S. since the middle of 1927, to illustrate how, by the alternate reductions of its discount rate and the purchase of governmental securities when credit conditions were tight here and abroad, and the subsequent sale of securities and advancing of the discount rate when a firm money market was again desirable, the Federal Reserve Board was able to exert an influence upon the foreign as well as the domestic financial situation. The account shows not only how far conditions abroad may enter into the considerations upon which Federal Reserve policy is based, but also the extent to which financial conditions abroad have become an important factor in the domestic credit situation of the U. S. The writer concludes from the experience of the Federal Reserve Board that participation in world affairs is a matter of enlightened self-interest for the U. S.—*Henry Chalmers.*

CREDIT

(See also Entry 7253)

7460. REISCH, RICHARD. Über das Wesen und die Wirkungen der Börsenkredite. [On the nature and the effects of stock exchange credits.] *Bank-Arch.* 28(9) Feb. 1, 1929: 154-162.—The author rejects Cassel's view that loans to the stock exchange do not diminish the volume of credits available for commercial purposes. Cassel's statement would be correct if the seller of securities made the funds obtained available for commercial purposes; as a matter of fact he usually reinvests them in some other speculative venture. For this reason, credits extended to stock exchange speculators during periods of a speculative boom do restrict the volume of credits available for industry and trade. The main drawback of these speculative credits does not consist in temporarily restricting the volume of commercial credits, but in encouraging a faulty use of funds. Stocks should as a rule be bought with funds destined for permanent investment. Stock exchange credits make it possible to buy them with short term funds destined for consumption at a future date, or with "fiduciary" credits, i.e. credits created by the banks. The consequence of this may be the "freezing" of short term funds, credit inflation and an economic crisis. The central banks have, therefore, a legitimate interest in regulating credits to the stock exchange. The method of regulation is not dealt with; the author remarks that this task would be difficult, but not impossible, if the central bank has a "great moral influence and a great material strength."—G. Bielschowsky.

FINANCE AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7208, 7253, 7268, 7406, 7450, 7451, 7457, 7459, 7505)

7461. ARZET, R. Neuere Entwicklungstendenzen im amerikanischen Investment-Trust-Geschäft. [The latest tendencies in the American investment trust business.] *Bank-Arch.* 28(12) Mar. 15, 1929: 217-222.—The longevity of the boom on the New York stock exchange is largely attributed to the activity of the investment trusts. They perpetuated the boom by their purchase of stock and by their issues of their own securities. Their constant readiness to absorb large amounts of securities has resulted in weakening the effectiveness of any bearish movement. Even if they reverse their policy and reduce their stock holdings, as happened during the later phases of the present boom, they still promote bullish movements by loaning their funds on call. The latest developments in the character and organization of the investment trusts tend to enlarge their influence on the stock market. The preponderance of the unrestricted management trust and of the trading corporation among the investment trusts newly founded, the increase in their capital power, their association with big commercial banks and, finally, their specialization in certain groups of industries (like oil, rubber, tobacco) are likely to have this effect.—G. Bielschowsky.

7462. BAUER, LOTHAR. Amerikanische Investment-Trusts. [American investment trusts.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 8(1) Mar. 1929: 81-90.—The author gives a brief history of investment trusts in America with a description of the principal types. During 1928 there was a tendency for greater development of the speculative type of trust. (Statistical tables.)—C. Whitney.

7463. BROCKDORFF, von. Die Rechtsgültigkeit der üblichen Finanzierungsverträge im Automobilhandel. [The legal status of the customary financing agreements in the automobile trade (Germany).]

Eisenbahn u. Verkehrsrechtliche Entscheidungen u. Abhandl. 47(1) Oct. 1928: 29-36.—R. M. Woodbury.

7464. EVANS, GEORGE H. Early history of preferred stock in the United States. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Mar. 1929: 43-58.—The appearance of preferred stocks as an instrument of finance is traced back further than ever before—its first use being dated by the writer in 1836 when it was used by certain Maryland internal improvement companies. The early utilization of this device as an emergency measure is emphasized, and the provisions of the first employments of preferred stock indicate this feature. Commonly the preferential feature of this financial instrument as regards dividends was to lapse when the issuing enterprise became prosperous enough to pay dividends upon all its stock. Again the point is emphasized that preferred stock in the pre-Civil War period was looked upon as a sort of mortgage. Incorporating evidence upon the legal position of preferred stocks in these early days, this study forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of the history of corporate securities.—A. H. Cole.

7465. LIFSCHÜTZ, ALEX. Die russischen Vorkriegsschulden. [The Russian pre-war debts.] *Bank-Arch.* Feb. 1, 1929: 162-165.—An "association for the protection of the interests of German owners of Russian securities" has been founded with the purpose of obtaining from Russia a recognition of her pre-war debts. The article deals with the question whether or not this aim is compatible with the Treaty of Rapallo concluded between Russia and Germany. Lifschütz' answer is negative; he holds that by this treaty Germany has renounced all claims upon Russia for herself and for her citizens. Schiffer holds the contrary view maintaining that only Germany's public claims (*völkerrechtliche Ansprüche*) have been renounced.—G. Bielschowsky.

7466. MALLS, RICHARD. Neuzeitliche Sicherungsformen für Nachkriegsanleihen. [Post-war methods of safeguarding loans.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(22) Aug. 15, 1928: 421-423.—The gold clause is now being universally used for safeguarding long-term loans against monetary depreciation. In its present form, however, the gold clause does not require payment in actual gold coins (as before the war), but for the payment of the equivalent of a certain quantity of gold in the currency of the debtor country. The methods of safeguarding loans by using certain staple commodities, like coal, iron or rye, as standards of deferred payment or by resorting to index figures for the same purpose, have been definitely abandoned. The safeguarding of loans against default by the debtor is largely done by the use of special mortgages or other forms of collateral. In case of loans to foreign governments, the fiscal control of the debtor country by its creditors is now being practiced to an extent hitherto unknown.—G. Bielschowsky.

7467. SPRING-RICE, D. The financial machinery of the city of London. *Jour. Inst. Bankers (London).* 50(1) Jan. 1929: 5-15; (2) Feb. 1929: 76-86; (3) Mar. 1929: 123-135.—R. M. Woodbury.

7468. UNSIGNED. Séance annuelle du Comité permanent de l'Institut International de l'Épargne. [The annual meeting of the permanent committee of the International Institute for Saving.] *Épargne du Monde.* 3(6) 1928:—The article includes the report of the meeting held in Cologne in June, 1928, and the proposed agenda for the second international congress for saving to be held in 1929.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7469. UNSIGNED. L'épargne du monde en 1927. [World saving in 1927.] *Épargne du Monde.* 3(7) & (8) 1928:—Data are presented on the growth of saving deposits in 29 countries from the period preceding the war until 1927, and on the distribution of the world savings according to the character of the institutions whether state or private. Information is given concern-

ing the general trend of saving in 1927, the fluctuations of saving deposits, the investment of capital, the variation in the rate of interest, and the laws regulating saving in Germany, Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

—*Gior. degli Econ.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 6791, 7231, 7242, 7263, 7417, 7475)

7470. EDIE, L. D. Gold economics and stable prices. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 37(1) Feb. 1929: 1-30.—Economies in gold usage now employed are not adequate to support an expansion of bank reserves, notes, and deposits such as to maintain a stable price level over the long-time period. On the basis of dates between which price levels were at approximately equal heights, both in the U. S. and abroad, 4.3% may be assumed as an approximate pre-war annual growth requirement in the gold money stock of the U. S. and 2.4% for the outside world in order to maintain a stable price level. During periods when actual rates of increase were less than the above rates price levels moved downward; when they were exceeded price levels tended upward. Similarly calculated the growth requirement in the U. S. of money in circulation was 3.5%, and of individual deposits 6.3%. For the U. S. from 1913 to 1927 the actual rate of increase in monetary gold stock was 6.6% annually and in individual deposits 8.9%, both in excess of growth requirements, assumed to be the same as in the pre-war period. The excess gold stock of the Federal Reserve System does permit for a short time adding to our stock at less than an annual rate of 4.3% without a reduction in the price level. It will require about four years for the U. S. to grow up to its excess stock assuming no exportation of gold. After a short period, "given the existing banking law and structure, we are headed toward a situation in which price stabilization is unattainable." The most serious obstacle to a more effective use of monetary gold throughout the world lies in present methods of note issue, including Federal Reserve notes. "We devise many new schemes to effect gold economy, but reach early limits to economy as long as more than two-thirds of our gold stock is consumed as backing for that one-tenth of our media of exchange which consists of currency." (There are thirteen tables presenting the quantitative basis for the above conclusions.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

7471. EDITOR OF THE STATIST. Wholesale prices of commodities in 1928. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(2) 1929: 239-255.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7472. MOMBERT, PAUL. Preise und Löhne. [Prices and wages.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(5) Dec. 1, 1928: 69-73.—Attempts to raise real wages by raising money wages in Germany are ill-advised at the present moment because a rise in wages would inevitably result in a rise of prices, the high rate of interest preventing a substitution of machinery for human labor. A more promising means towards this end would be a policy of lowering retail prices, by reducing taxes, reducing the discrepancy between retail and wholesale prices and preventing abuses of monopolies.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7473. SPRAGUE, O. M. W. Price stabilization. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 61-68.—Suggested "monetary measures and credit policies designed to maintain a maximum degree of stability in the commodity price level" and certain limiting conditions. The general price level is subject to the influences of many factors and evidences various types of change, any or all of which may be active at a given time or place. Long period price trends seem most likely to yield to control, but only if there is concerted action among the various countries. Even with the general

secular trend of prices effectively eliminated there may occur price level changes peculiar to individual countries because of their relative financial and trade positions. In regard to cyclical price changes central banks may take energetic measures to restrain further credit expansion after prices have been rising rapidly and after there is evidence of widespread speculative buying in commodity markets. Our experience gives us no clue, however, as to whether or not central banks can impose restraints at an earlier stage. Price changes are not the only factor to be considered in determining credit policies, in fact, they may at times be disregarded. For measuring the course of prices a proper index must indicate general changes in unit money costs of production. Assuming "definite recognition of the limitations to which price stabilization is subject" an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act directing the reserve banks to use their powers to maintain price stabilization might prove serviceable.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

7474. UNSIGNED. Price fixing in Italy. *Indus. & Labor Infor.* 28(8) Nov. 19, 1928: 239.—The fixing of prices of food products and the supervision of markets in Italy have been made functions of the provincial economic councils. A permanent price committee is to determine the cost price of food products of prime necessity and to fix the basic price at which such products may be retailed. The local magistrates retain the right to regulate maximum prices according to the rules laid down by the National Statistical Institute.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 6788, 7298, 7414, 7449)

7475. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M. Two "New eras" compared: 1896-1903 and 1921-1928. *Chase Econ. Bull.* 9(1) Feb. 11, 1929: 3-24.—Two "new eras" in the U. S. are compared, namely, 1896 to 1903 and 1921 to 1928. They were alike in the following respects: (1) both were inaugurated and accompanied by a rapid growth in monetary gold stock, 122.9 and 48.8% respectively, the whole world sharing in the increase in gold of the earlier period, while in the later it represented an abnormal concentration in the U. S. alone; (2) both saw a resultant rapid expansion of credit, bank deposits increasing in the earlier by 123.9 and in the later by 44.9%; (3) both exhibited an immense increase in bank loans against stock and bond collateral and a great growth in bank holdings of securities, chiefly bonds, and a relative decline in bank holdings of commercial paper; (4) both were characterized by rapidly rising prices in the stock market, great increases in new security issues, and a growing interest in stocks as compared with bonds; (5) in both low interest rates generally prevailed. These two "new eras" possessed elements of difference as follows: (1) money in circulation increased 58.7% in the earlier, but decreased 2.4% in the later; (2) physical volume of production increased 43% in the first as against 35% in the second, a comparison which is much more marked when measured in terms of value, due to rising prices following 1896, but little change following 1921; (3) all the major elements in American economic life shared in the earlier prosperity, while agriculture has not in this; (4) the present era, to a much greater extent than the old "new era," has been financial rather than industrial or commercial. "New eras spend their force and things become humdrum again." This was so after 1903. Among conclusions drawn are: (1) "that our 'new era' is not, after all, so very new in principle"; (2) "that eras of speculation are fond of developing theories which will justify their speculative activities, and that the theory that a 'new era' has come, in which

old economic laws are suspended, is as useful as any other for this purpose." (Numerous statistical tables are included.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

7476. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. Gli indici del movimento economico Italiano alla fine del 1928. [Italian economic indices at the end of 1928.] *Indici del Movimento Econ. Italiano.* 3(4) Dec. 1928: 5-10.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7477. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Die abgebogene Konjunktur. [The deflected development of business conditions.] *Bank.* (11) Nov. 1928: 659-668 & (12) Dec. 1928: 723-730.—The year 1928 was expected to be a period of business recession and of business depression in Germany. The expected recession, however, did not materialize to any considerable extent because German industry has been able to offset the decline in its domestic sales by the increase of its exports. This increase of exports has been made possible by a relative rise of the price level in France and in the U. S., which in France has been caused by the influx of foreign exchange and its conversion into francs and in the U. S. by the policy of easy money pursued by the Federal Reserve Board. These forces, then, have tended to "deflect" business developments in Germany from their expected course.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7478. LAVONIUS, W. A. Goda tider och dårliga. Konjunkturväxlingarnas natur i Finlands ekonomiska liv. [Prosperity and hard times. The nature of economic changes in the economic life of Finland.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (15) 1929: 46-98.—If one determines, with Cassel, the high and low points of the economic cycle by means of a curve showing the world's iron production from year to year and if with this is correlated a series of statistical data gathered by the statistical department of the bank of Finland it would show that the factors which, between 1893 and 1913, produced favorable business conditions in Finland were the low rate loans abroad and the improved condition of the lumber market in England. On the other hand, changed conditions in the harvest production of Finland, at least since 1900, cannot be regarded as a primary factor in the fluctuations of business conditions. If one seeks, however, for the causes of business fluctuations abroad, especially in England, the sharp rise in the interest rate in the time of crises raises the question as to whether the central bank might not have minimized the fluctuations in economic life. The available material fails to furnish an answer to this question. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the bank of Finland in times of crisis has been able to increase its discounting to a high degree and to this extent function as a central bank. (12 graphs.)—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

7479. PEARSELL, C. W. Industrial fluctuations in South Africa. *Comm'l. Bull. of South Africa.* 6(74) Mar. 1929: 409, 420.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 7217, 7327, 7374, 7404, 7583, 7585, 7636, 7753, 7830, 7893)

GENERAL

7480. BRAILSFORD, H. N. Das werktätige Indien. [The working class in India.] *Arbeit.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 1-12.—The article is, in the main, a review of a book published under the title given above, the authors of which are two German trade union leaders (Karl Schrader and Franz Joseph Furtwängler). The main conclusion reached in this book, to the effect that working conditions in India are characterized by extremely low wages, long working hours and brutal

treatment of the workers by their superiors, are fully endorsed. Wages are, as a rule, below the minimum of existence, which in Bombay amounts to 60 *M* (\$15) for a family of 4-5 persons. This wage is paid only to the highest skilled workers (the weavers), while unskilled male workers get between 15 and 20 *M* per month and the highest monthly wage for women amounts to 15 *M*. The consequence is an appalling extent of female and child labor. The explanation of the low wage level by the low productivity of labor is unsound. This low productivity is mainly a fault of employers, due to poor technical equipment, poor ventilation, etc. Even taking account of differences in productivity wages in India amount, at the utmost, to 60% of wages in Lancashire. Profits, on the other hand, amount in the hemp-industry, for example, to a figure 6 to 8 times larger than the aggregate wage disbursements. Coal mines frequently pay 100-120% dividends. The prospect of improvement of present conditions lies in the gradual formation of a class-conscious industrial proletariat, a process which is going on very rapidly. Due mainly to the activity of Mahatma Ghandi assisted by wealthy followers of his, trade unions have been and are being founded with the purpose not only of improving the lot of the worker, but also of educating him. In both directions considerable success has been already achieved.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7481. BUTLER, H. B. Labour in South Africa. *South African Outlook.* 58(686) Jul. 1928: 135-138.—Agricultural and labor conditions in Zululand and Southern Rhodesia are traced. "At present about one-eighth of the land [of Zululand] is in native occupation supporting about one-half of the native population while the other half findsemployment with the European farmers and in the towns. The competition for native labor between these two classes of employment is increasing, and, as in most countries, urban wages are generally much higher than rural. According to the Minority Report of the Economic and Wage Commission, native wages, where rations and quarters are given, range from 6s. to 50s. a month, to which is often added some rights of tilling and grazing. 'Where no rations or privileges are given, they range from 15s. to 105s. There are many cases where payment is entirely in kind.'" Although forced labor has been abolished for many years in the Union of South Africa, "its discussion is recognized as the first step towards treating internationally the problem of native labor, which is the paramount problem in every African territory south of the Equator." Southern Rhodesia which has been occupied by white men for less than 40 years, has an area of 149,000 square miles, a native population of 850,000 and a European population of less than 40,000. This disproportion simplifies the labor problem since the scarcity of white artisans creates an economic ladder for the natives. The agricultural and mineral development of the country is proceeding so rapidly that the demand for native labor is such that wages are steadily rising. The competition for native labor is growing throughout Africa. Territories wish to keep their own natives for local development, but have passed no restrictions to prevent them from going into other colonies where they can improve their wages and conditions. Native administration in Rhodesia is improving rapidly. "The rapid disintegration of tribal society and with it the undermining of habitual control of chiefs and parents which was its foundation, has created a problem of immense difficulty, particularly in regard to juveniles, who in order to escape authority, are drifting into the towns where they were subject to no sort of educative or disciplinary influence and often obtained undesirable employment." Evidence that the government is improving and systematizing native education is presented. The Union of South Africa, how-

ever, still faces the "immense problem" of bridging "the gulf between the scientific knowledge and individualistic conceptions of the twentieth century [on the one hand], and a social system, [on the other hand] based on communal land ownership, governed by more or less absolute chiefs, and largely ruled by superstition. This vast transition, which required a thousand years to effect in Europe, is being pushed with great rapidity in Africa."—Norman E. Himes.

7482. KERSCHAGL, RICHARD. Der Angestelltenabbau in den Bankbetrieben. [The reduction of the clerical force in banks.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5 (11) 1928: 839-850.—The article is based on Austrian experience. The advantages of a reduction in the clerical force for the employer consist in (1) saving in salaries; (2) better working discipline; and (3) possibility of introducing technical and managerial improvement. Its main disadvantage is found, so far as the employer is concerned, in the difficulty of finding fair and effective methods of reducing the number of employees. The advantages for the employee are found in obtaining higher salaries for more efficient work. The main disadvantage is unemployment and greater difficulty of advancement.—G. Bielschowsky.

7483. POBLETE TRONCOSO, MOISES. La evolución de las condiciones del trabajo en América Latina. [The evolution of conditions of labor in Latin America.] *Nueva Democracia.* 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 8-10; 31-32.—R. M. Woodbury.

7484. SMITH, L. A. A pension system for water works employees. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 31-34.—Gives advantages and outlines the principal features of a pension system.—R. M. Woodbury.

7485. UNSIGNED. International land workers' federation, Biennial Congress. *Indus. and Labour Infor.* 28 (4) Oct. 22, 1928: 108-113.—A brief account of two resolutions adopted by the International Land Workers' Federation at its fifth congress in Prague, Sep. 23-25, 1928, dealing with collective agreements in agriculture and wages and working conditions of forestry workers.—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

7486. UNSIGNED. Agricultural employees in Czechoslovakia. *Indus. and Labor Infor.* 28 (4) Oct. 22, 1928: 114-116.—A summary of the "General Principles" recently revised by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture "for the regulation of the working and wages conditions of all groups of higher employees on estates in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia."—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7117, 7307, 7445, 7544, 7695, 7738, 7740)

7487. ANFOSSO, C. A. Evoluzione sindacale. [The development of trade unionism.] *Merkurio.* 1928: 107.—A short summary of the development of the various corporative institutions from their origin in the Greco-Roman age and their disappearance in the earlier Middle-Ages to their return in the following centuries. Then capitalism suppressed these institutions; but they appeared again in the 19th century as syndicates of employees and of employers; these two elements have been regulated and organized in Italy by recent special legislation.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7488. COOKE, MORRIS L. Some observations on workers' organizations. *Amer. Federationist.* 36 (1) Jan. 1929: 23-35.—Cooke challenges the American management movement in its neglect of "the greatest unthought-out problem in industry"—the organization of the workers—and "suggests possible lines of a healthy evolution to those not entirely satisfied with the present

industrial situation." Recent changes, he contends, have created an industrial situation in which the employers, without any difficulty, can ignore if not restrict organization of labor. This is socially undesirable. If organization is beneficial from the standpoint of the national industrial situation, is it not a matter for consideration by professional management engineers? If the desirability of collective bargaining is conceded, it must also be conceded that it must be based, not upon the formation of isolated company unions in which the workers are without financial, technical and political resources, but upon three major tenets which he believes are the basis for industrial control: (1) A fair bargaining position for the workers' group; (2) acceptance of the validity of the scientific method; and (3) organization on a sufficiently broad geographic scale and by varieties of work to assure the workers the best that is known and thought on matters under their scrutiny. Cooke does not commend as a whole the policies and leadership of organized labor but he sees in the "new" industrial situation a very definite need for the development of new principles of industrial cooperation, which can be brought about by the organization of the workers as a functional aspect of the industrial process, equipped to consider not only wages, hours and working conditions, but also questions concerning the production and distribution of the product.—Lewis L. Lorwin & Margaret D. Meyer.

7489. MILNE-BAILEY, W. Die englische Gewerkschaftsbewegung und die Wirtschaftsdemokratie. [Trade unionism in England and industrial democracy.] *Arbeit.* 5 (6) Jun. 1928: 371-378; (7) Jul. 1928: 433-444.—The progress of industrial democracy in England takes place by small and scarcely visible steps rather than by sweeping acts of industrial legislation. It is, in the main, the result of individual agreements between trade unions and employers by which the former gradually widen the scope of their influence and control. The movement towards industrial peace and cooperation inaugurated by Sir Alfred Mond holds the promise of more rapid progress in future. No matter what its immediate result is, however, there is no doubt that in time the trade unions will realize their aim of exercising an effective control over working conditions and employment. There can be no fixed method for pursuing this aim; the method has to be constantly changed, since the capitalist economy also undergoes constant changes.—G. Bielschowsky.

7490. MÜNTNER, FRITZ. Innerer Aufbau und verbandspolitische Ziele des Verbandes der Gemeinde- und Staatsarbeiter. [Organization and policy of the union of municipal and state workers.] *Arbeit.* 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 636-647.—This article deals with the history of trade unionism among workers employed by public utilities which in Germany are owned and operated by states and municipalities. The stability of employment and the fact of public ownership together have been responsible for a tendency towards assimilating the status of the public utility employee to that of a member of the civil service. This peculiarity has profoundly influenced trade union strategy in wage disputes. It has induced them to obtain improvements in working conditions mainly by influencing public opinion and municipal administrations resorting to strikes only in case of extremities. It has also made them lay greater stress on the "social" part of working agreements (i.e. the provisions concerning pensions, vacations, wage payments in case of sickness, etc.) than on wage rates.—G. Bielschowsky.

7491. RIEMANN, GUSTAV. Kräftesammlung und Kräfteauswirkung im Fabrikarbeiterverband. [Organization and activity of the union of unskilled workers.] *Arbeit.* 5 (9) Sep. 1929: 565-576.—The Fabrikarbeiterverband was originally planned as a

large union comprising all unskilled workers. It gradually became the union of the workers employed in those industries which were developed in the late 19th century and which, consequently, engaged in productive activities which were not thought of when the original unions were founded. Such industries are the cement, tile, rubber and chemical industries. The success of the union is demonstrated by the rise of its membership which has been continuous save for a setback during the crisis following the stabilization of the mark and by the increasing number of collective agreements which it has been able to conclude. This success is mainly attributed to the socialist ideology which has been an effective substitute for the pride of craftsmanship (*Berufsethos*) in embuing workers with the spirit of solidarity.—G. Bielschowsky.

7492. RIMEMSBERGER, E. F. Der I.G.B. im Rahmen der gewerkschaftlichen Gesamtentwicklung. [The Amsterdam International and the general development of trade unionism.] *Arbeit*. 5(12) Dec. 1928: 729-744.—The article consists of two parts, the first dealing with the development of the trade unions belonging to the Amsterdam International, the second describing the activities of the International itself. Following the decline in membership and power of the trade unions in all European countries during the period 1922-1926 there has been during the last two years a substantial increase in trade union influence and membership. At the same time there has been a notable tendency of establishing stable working conditions by long-term collective agreements with employers' organizations. The principle of waging class war for its own sake has been largely abandoned. This change in attitude is most pronounced in France, the home of syndicalism. The role played by the International during this period has been too modest. The direct activities of the International could not be widespread on account of lack of means, but its propagandistic activities could have been larger. The International should not only demand information from its national branches as to the policy which they have pursued, but should also offer suggestions as to the policy which they should pursue. The International seems to be somewhat handicapped in its initiative by the fact of its residing in a country which has shown the smallest progress towards industrial democracy.—G. Bielschowsky.

7493. ROSS, L. Australian labour. *Socialist Rev.* (35) Dec. 1928: 18-26.—The Australian workers benefited little by the state's going into industry, because as state competition lowered prices, the arbitration courts reduced wages. Australian Labour Party reformism, instead of trying to control economic conditions, has been at the mercy of high profits of the capitalists. Labour premiers are more interested in helping private companies than in trying to nationalize them. Reformism means that capitalism must be strengthened in order to give better conditions to the workers; and if economic conditions grow worse, the conditions of the workers can no longer be improved. A period of depression is setting in. The problem is how to control the life of the community so that decent conditions are not limited by the prosperity of capitalists. The Labour party instead of blaming capitalism for its evils, blames the state or federal government. But Labour governments break strikes and suppress the working class just as ordinary capitalists would. Though they are elected with a clear majority, and can make the constitution what they wish, they allow themselves to be bound by the existing constitution. They drop the working class platform declarations on which they were elected, and claim that they are ruling for every one. If the Labour party is to act like any other party, there is no reason for its existence. It should frame a policy whereby socialism can be

consciously introduced through legislation.—Solon De Leon.

7494. SCHAEFFER, KARL. Die Buchdrucker und das Bildungsproblem. [Printers and higher education.] *Arbeit*. 5(12) Dec. 1928: 753-764.—Printers constitute the largest percentage among workers trying for a higher education. Printers' unions and associations offer the best opportunities for members for self-instruction through libraries, etc.—G. Bielschowsky.

7495. SHIMMONS, EARL E. The twilight of the A.F. of L. *Amer. Mercury*. 16(63) Mar. 1929: 287-295.—The ideology of the American Federation of Labor is still that of Samuel Gompers—that economic power is the magic key unlocking all doors and that organization opens the door to power. The war doubled the membership of the A.F. of L., "but on the spiritual side it suffered heavy losses. Its idealistic minority was disheartened and is still soul-sick." Works councils and the open-shop drive reduced membership by more than 1,000,000 after the war, and the affiliated unions were practically driven out of the trustified industries. Gompers left a highly-perfected machine, but the leaders today "like most men of the second generation are more interested in conserving their heritage than in seeking new worlds to conquer." Apathy in the American labor movement is partly due to loss of confidence in this leadership. Economic forces are working against a continued dominance of the A.F. of L. Coal, competing with oil and electricity, is a badly disorganized industry. Textile and other industries are moving southward, but workers there are not easily organized and public opinion is adverse to collective bargaining. In the automobile industry, "straight-line production, whereby men became cogs in an almost automatic machine, presented a problem that the minds of nineteenth century craft unionists could not solve."—Royal E. Montgomery.

7496. UNSIGNED. California-Mexican labor in the Imperial Valley. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 59-65.—About 20,000, or more than a third of the people in Imperial County, California, are Mexicans. About 50% of the Mexicans in this district are town residents; however, most of those who reside in the towns are agricultural laborers whose homes are located near the ranches on which they work. Much of the labor is migratory, shifting locations according to crop conditions. Absentee ownership, tenant farming, and generally unstable conditions characterize agriculture in this part of California. From 1910 to 1925 tenant farming decreased in the entire state, but in this section it increased from 31.8% to 46.7%. The current daily wage rate in the valley for Mexican general ranch workers is from \$2.50 to \$3 usually for nine hours of labor. These rates are exclusive of board. Rates per hour are ordinarily 30 to 36 cents. Opinions vary widely on the desirability of Mexican labor. In 1926 in the San Diego Imperial district almost all the complaints made by the Mexicans to the California labor commissioner were wage complaints. The inability to pay is the principal reason for the non-payment of wages. With a few exceptions Mexican labor is not found in the trades which ordinarily come within the scope of unionized labor, though in 1928 a Mexican union was formed in the Imperial Valley. The State Housing Commissioner's inspectors try to enforce certain minimum standards in the housing of agricultural labor in the valley, but they have had a good deal of trouble in attempting to maintain such standards. The support of poverty-stricken Mexicans does not seem to be a heavy burden on the Imperial Valley community. An appreciable amount of the relief is provided by the Mexicans themselves. On the whole the Mexican laborers constitute a class apart with a culture of its own. Social ostracism is maintained

by the combination of racial, class, and cultural differences.—*E. E. Cummins.*

7497. UNSIGNED. Civil liability of members of unincorporated labor unions. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(4) Feb. 1929: 550-555.—The civil liability of members of unincorporated labor unions has not been defined either by courts or law writers. There is only the generalization that substantive law is applicable. Neither contract nor tort liability has been formulated in principle. In these latter cases liability generally depends on the rules of agency or of torts. As associations may be for profit or may be non-profit associations, the distinction applied to the cases is not clear. But to classify labor unions exclusively as the one or the other is not satisfactory. Again it is not supposed that a laborer joining a union clothes the officials with authority to pledge his general credit. Serious problems develop at every point. Courts have endeavored to obviate some of these difficulties by resorting to an improper extension of conspiracy. A possible way out of the situation might be to facilitate action against the funds of the unions. "With a substantial remedy thus afforded the injured party, the courts will be less eager to stretch principles of agency, tort and conspiracy in order to impose immediate and complete individual liability."—*G. G. Groat.*

7498. UNSIGNED. Freedom of association. *International Labour Office, Studies & Reports.* Series A. (30) 1928: pp. 408.—Freedom of association as a legal right has evolved distinctively in each of the following countries: Germany, Former Dual Monarchy of Austria Hungary, Hungary, Czechoslovakian Republic, Poland, Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. A review in each country of the national legislation relative to trade unions, of the relevant legal decisions, of the administrative practice and of the actual position of trade unions shows diverse manifestations of this concept under the law and in fact. They appear in tracing in each of these countries; (1) the history of the trade union movement and the trade union law, (2) the present legal status of association, and (3) the possible forms of action by the trade unions in various departments of social and economic life. The right of combination for trade union purposes is sometimes, as in Germany, based upon legislation, sometimes, as in Austria, upon a general law of association guaranteed as a constitutional right and at other times, as in Hungary, upon ministerial orders without either legislative or constitutional guarantee but dependent upon the discretionary power of the government. With distinctions of origin arise other peculiarities of growth and of legal limitation in association in each of the countries studied. Bibliography for each country.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

7499. UNSIGNED. Freedom of association. *International Labour Office, Studies & Reports.* Series A. (31) 1928: pp. 400.—Uniform studies on the freedom of association in seven countries of southern Europe show evidence of a distinct origin and of a peculiar development in each of these countries. They comprise Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Bulgaria and Rumania. These monographs are a continued series of a previous volume of thirteen countries of central and northern Europe. Peculiarities of the law and in fact appear as one surveys in each country the history of trade union legislation and the trade union movement from the beginning up to the present time the present legal status of association among workers and employers, the activities of trade unions in economic, political and social life, the legal limitations set upon these activities, and the legal regulation of association of state employees. Of added interest in this series is the development of association which is founded upon state intervention in social

relations. This modern national cooperative organization of industry manifests itself politically in Italy and in Spain. (Bibliography for each country.)—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(See also Entry 7329)

7500. BAUMANN, PAUL. L'obligation de paix dans le contrat collectif. [The obligation to peace in collective agreements.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* (3) Mar. 1929: 65-76.—The struggle for better wages and conditions, and the effort to control it by collective agreements, lead to conflicting theories and interpretations. The Swiss Federal Tribunal, following the practice in other countries, had adopted the principle that the obligation to keep peace is not absolute but relative. A struggle may not be undertaken against the life of the agreement or against any of its stipulations. But other causes may arise on which a struggle is permissible, as when an employer cuts piece rates because they are not covered by the agreement, or discharges union spokesman for opposing him on this issue. Questions may also arise concerning not the conditions of labor, but the local, national, or international labor movement. To compel the workers to keep peace in these cases would deny them the right to participate fully in the labor movement. Liberty of action remains in all cases not covered by the agreement, and the Federal Tribunal has so decided. If the employers could assure labor that the social question no longer existed for either, the workers might renounce such activity. But this condition is not realizable. In Germany and Scandinavia, where collective agreements are especially developed, the problem is in the same stage as in Switzerland. The principle of relative obligation to peace must be kept as the basis of legislation. There will be gaps and dangers, but the trade unions are responsible for safeguarding the workers' interests.—*Solon De Leon.*

7501. BROECKER, BRUNO. Reform des Schlichtungswesens. [Reform of arbitration in labor disputes.] *Arbeit.* 5(8) Aug. 1928: 508-518.—The German system of arbitrating labor disputes has been frequently attacked on the ground that it lessens the willingness of the parties to bring about a sensible compromise, both parties expecting the dispute to be settled by the decision of the arbitrator which will be declared binding. It has been suggested by employers that this system be changed in such a way as to make the government offer its good services for conciliation but refrain from deciding the case if the parties should fail to agree among themselves. The author suggests that the award of the arbitrator should be declared binding only upon request of the trade unions, but not upon the request of the employers' associations. This demand is being justified in the following manner: so long as the capitalists oppose all interference of the state with their business management and business policy, so long as they try to avoid to the utmost all public control of their business dealings they are not entitled to a state intervention for the benefit of their private interests, if this intervention goes beyond the general protection of property.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7502. MAN, HENDRIK DE. Die sozialen Wirkungen der Technik. [The social effects of technology.] *Europäische Rev.* 4(10) Jan. 1929: 594-602.—Further scientific development has resulted in greater and greater tension between owners and workers, because capital has become more and more impersonal and a class of expert managers has intervened. On the other hand work has become more and more mechanized, due in part to the demands of workers themselves for greater efficiency in the hope of securing shorter hours. Shorter

hours may lead to new and less mechanical occupations in spare time. Greater mechanization may also result in decrease of the numbers of mere slaves of the machine and the growth of a class of skilled engineers engaged in work offering some opportunity for the expression of creative instincts.—*W. L. Langer.*

7503. MITTEN, THOMAS E., and GREEN, WILLIAM. Two important views of worker ownership. *World's Work*. 58(3) Mar. 1929: 56-61.—Mitten tells of his discovery, years ago, that workers suspect the paternalism of "welfare work," and of the institution of profit-sharing and employee ownership by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. He believes that social stability will be furthered and industrial relations harmonized by an extension of workers' ownership of corporate securities. Responsibility for achieving this end rests upon bankers, managements, large stockholders, and organizations of the workers themselves. Unionism *per se* is desirable, but it must stand for cooperation with management in increased production. Green's objections to profit-sharing and employee ownership are: that the bonus principle is an anti-union device; that it prevents advancement of the basic wage rate and puts the increase in the form of a favor or temporary benefit; that it keeps workers constantly concerned for their incomes and hence prevents whole-hearted concentration upon problems of production and elimination of waste; that stocks are not the best investment securities for persons of limited resources; and that under such plans workers exchange economic freedom for stock ownership.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

7504. RAMERI, SILVIO. La serrata e lo sciopero nella giuriprudenza del 1927. [The lock-out and the strike in the court decisions of 1927.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 4(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 44-73.—This article describes the regulations, published in 1927, for carrying out the law of April 3, 1926 and the ordinance of July 1, 1926 creating the labor courts. The regulations covering collective labor offenses according to the proposed new criminal law code are outlined. Mention is made of the laws regulating the same subject in other countries.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7505. UNSIGNED. Employee thrift and investment plans. *Natl. Indus. Conference Board, Inc.* 1929: pp. 112.—Three types of plans for encouraging thrift are discussed in this comprehensive review of reports of experiences supplied by 319 companies, employing approximately one and a third million wage-earners. Savings were handled in cooperation with banking institutions by 187 firms; employer-employee savings and investments funds were maintained by 67 firms, and various combinations of savings and loans by 70. This study is confined to plans offering means of accumulating savings which may be withdrawn at will, as previous studies have dealt with assistance given in buying insurance on favorable terms and in acquiring the stock of employing firms. Regular deductions from the pay envelopes, made after authorization by the employees, have been found to be the most satisfactory method of promoting savings accounts in banks. The banks of deposit may be selected by the employers, the employees, or by some form of combined representative group. A variety of practices for the keeping of passbooks and for permitting withdrawals are discussed. The use of savings-stamps distributed by machines is criticized because of the failure to make saving automatic and the lack of personal interest. Usually employers contribute only clerical services required for making pay roll deductions and for distribution to individual bank accounts, but some firms pay supplementary interest on the savings of employees. The Christmas and vacation clubs are successful in stimulating systematic savings, but they sometimes encourage extravagant purchases. Employer-employee

savings and investment plans began with informal arrangements, by which employers received sums for safe-keeping, or undertook to invest them and pay interest somewhat higher than that given by savings banks. Thrift certificates were the logical outgrowth of these informal company-fund plans. These savings certificates are issued in amounts of \$50 to \$100, and bear interest at 6% compounded semi-annually. Sometimes higher rates of interest are paid, contingent on the earnings of the company; but the amounts sold on these liberal terms usually are restricted. Employee investment trusts fall into two main classifications: The purpose of one type is to diversify stock holdings in order to minimize the effect of a poor year in any one company. The other type, followed by only 3 of the 17 firms reporting such plans, provides that the entire fund shall be invested in the stock of the employing company. Various other investment plans are described. Credit unions and building and loan associations are the chief savings and loans organizations. The latter have been particularly successful; one established in 1887, has enabled 872 employees to purchase homes, the approximate present value of property purchased being between five and six million dollars. The success of these various thrift plans rests on their attractive presentation to the attention of the employees; this demands much time and effort from vitally interested executives. Gains to employers are improved morale of the working force, reduction in the demands for personal loans and advances on wages, and lessening of the old-age dependency of employees.—*Lucile Eaves.*

7506. WEBER, REINHARD. *Werksgemeinschaft. Ein wirtschaftsorganisatorischer Lösungsversuch oder das sozialpolitische Programm der nationalistischen Diktatur?* [The shop union. An attempt to establish social peace, or the social program of nationalist dictatorship?] *Arbeit*. 5(9) Sep. 1928: 533-546.—This article investigates the shop unions sponsored by various employers in Germany, supposedly with the aim of overcoming the antagonism between labor and capital, but, according to the author, with the real purpose of weakening the workers' defense against exploitation. Concerning the possibility of "economic peace" (*Wirtschaftsfrieden*) between labor and capital the author arrives at the following conclusion. Economic peace never did exist, never will exist and never can exist under the capitalistic system. It is impossible so long as the juxtaposition between labor and capital, which is the essence of capitalism, persists. Each step on the road towards industrial democracy may well serve to make this struggle assume more peaceful forms which would be beneficial for the parties directly concerned as well as for the economy as a whole. The struggle itself, however, will never cease. What will take place will be a change in form, but not a change in substance.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7507. WEDDINGEN, WALTER. *Angewandte Theorie der Schlichtung.* [Applied theory of industrial conciliation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 130(3) Mar. 1929: 339-392.—The fundamental purpose of conciliation is the attaining of such relations between capital and labor as will best promote the general social welfare. This can be secured only through giving paramount consideration to attaining maximum production. Where adjustment can be reached through mediation, without resort to arbitration, no conscious attention need be given to the problems of production, as it can safely be assumed that an adjustment agreeable to the contending parties will result in efficient production. In arbitration, however, production should have primary consideration. There is, hence, a great difference between the functions of mediation and arbitration, and the fundamental difficulty with the present German system of conciliation is that it com-

bines these two radically different functions. The remedy lies in relieving the government mediation service from all duties and powers looking toward the authoritative determination of industrial conditions.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

PERSONNEL

7508. GILBRETH, LILIAN. L'organisation scientifique du travail et l'élimination de la fatigue. [Scientific management and the elimination of fatigue.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1(2) Feb. 1929: 344-350.—The elimination of fatigue, always the main purpose of scientific management, has received a new impetus from the development of psychology in industry and is being furthered by the cooperation of students in other subjects such as economics and psychiatry. The article summarizes the range of factors now being taken into consideration in the study of this problem and mentions briefly the work of such organizations as the National Safety Council, the Posture League, etc.—*W. J. Couper.*

7509. HASKELL, L. W. The relation of time-study to production. *Soc. Automotive Engin. Jour.* 24(5) Mar. 1929: 273-277.—The article is a reprint of a paper presented at a production meeting by the superintendent of time study, Dodge Brothers Corporation. The writer points out that the purpose of time study is to arrive at a standard time in which work can be done; therefore essential preliminaries include the perfecting of mechanism and methods and the eliminating of unnecessary work. The success of time study as a basis for wage incentive lies not in making men work harder but in making them work better. The author discusses methods of time study and points out the necessity for precision in measurements.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

7510. IMMIG, G. Die Prüfung der Hilfsarbeiterinnen bei der Firma Carl Zeiss, Jena. [Testing the women assistants in the Zeiss Works, Jena.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 6(3) Mar. 1929: 81-87.—Methods and results of tests adapted for women assistants are outlined, a new folding test as a test of manual dexterity is described and the means of controlling the results of the tests.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

7511. MOEDE, W. Richtungen und Entwicklungsstufen der industriellen Anlernung und Schulung. [Tendencies and developments in industrial education.] *Indus. Psychotechnik.* 6(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 11-21.—The first stage of training consists of informal, unorganized instruction of the beginner by his more experienced mates; the second, of the instruction of the new workers in a special division under the supervision of a training official. The third stage is reached when, in a separate place of instruction, a systematic educational plan is carried out. In the fourth stage the direction of men is the purpose of the training of the managerial employees. This is sought according to human, sociological, political, psycho-therapeutic fundamentals. The basic principles of industrial education are then analyzed under such headings as diversified occupational experience, versatility, continuing supervision, regard for individuality, and positive feeling-tone.—*W. J. Couper.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7296, 7366, 7428, 7618)

7512. ADAMS, WILLIAM A. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1927. *U. S. Bureau Mines, Technical Paper #443.* 1929: pp. 40.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7513. BERTHEAU. Erfolge der gewerblichen Unfallverhütung. [Results in promoting industrial safety.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* (5) Feb. 1929: III. 51-55.—

The steady increase in the number of accidents reported during the last five years is due to an expansion in the scope of industrial accident insurance, to economic distress, etc. but is not due to a real increase in accident rates. The safety of working conditions in Germany, on the contrary, has steadily risen and is still rising, in spite of the larger use of machinery. Conditions are most satisfactory in larger plants where there is active cooperation in safety promotion between workers and employers. They are less satisfactory in small and medium-sized plants where this burden rests almost entirely on the shoulders of the supervising state officials.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7514. CLARK, W. IRVING. The dust hazard in the abrasive industry. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11(3) Mar. 1929: 92-96.—In a total of 137 cases of workers exposed to a large amount of dust, mostly artificial abrasive, over periods varying from 10 to 40 years, 42 showed no silicosis, 12 showed slight silicosis, 77 a picture of first stage, and 6 a picture of second stage of silicosis. There were 11 cases in which X-ray showed an old inactive tuberculous process in the lung. It was concluded that continuous inhalation of artificial abrasive dust composed of aluminum oxide or silica carbide will not produce disabling silicosis in the working period studied. The X-ray pictures fail to reveal any cases of third stage silicosis. It is possible for men with arrested tuberculous processes of the lung to work in artificial abrasive dust for a considerable period without relighting the process.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7515. FORBES, J. J., and GROVE, G. W. Advanced mine rescue training. III.—Protection against gases encountered in mines. *U. S. Bureau Mines, Miners' Circ.* #35. 1929: pp. 53.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7516. FREY, JOHN P. The relation of organized labor to the care of accidents. *Bull. Amer. Coll. Surgeons.* 12(4) Dec. 1928: 7-9.—*Norman Himes.*

7517. GIESENHAUS, OTTO. Die Organisation des Gasschutzes in der Hüttenindustrie. [The organization of protection against gas in the mining industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 9(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 1-5.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7518. HILL, A. BRADFORD. An investigation of sickness in various industrial occupations. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(2) 1929: 183-238.—In a statistical analysis of sickness among groups of wage earners, printers, cotton weavers and spinners, relative to the administration of the British National Health Insurance Act, the following interpretations arise. As a cause of invalidity in the male population (printers), in short period sickness (first 26 weeks of incapacity) influenza is predominant. In long period illness, disablement, (incapacity after 26 weeks) phthisis and diseases of the nervous system prevail. Rheumatism and diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, nervous and urinary systems increase with age. Only diseases of the naso-pharyngeal tract decrease with age. In the female population (cotton weavers) diseases of the digestive system are the predominant causes of illness for married and single women. A serious excess of disease exists in each group of married women as compared with single women. Other aspects of statistical study of importance in relation to invalidity insurance are the rate of increase or decrease of sickness from year to year, the duration of claims, the seasonal distribution of sickness, the "free year," and the repeated sickness claims. But because of a lack of standards of comparison and of available material for study of long period illness the statistician is beset with difficulties in the analysis of sickness in industrial occupations.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

7519. MICHELS. Die Propaganda für Unfallverhütung bei den gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften. [The propaganda for the prevention of accidents by employers' and employees' associations.] *Reichs-*

arbeitsblatt. (5) Feb. 15, 1929: III. 36-40.—The old method of fighting industrial accidents by the issue of instructions starting with "es ist verboten" has proved to be thoroughly ineffective. It has been supplanted by regular campaigns for the promotion of safety which use all possible devices, such as advertising posters, moving pictures, speeches, etc. An interesting plan is that of arranging safety competitions between individual plants. The workers of the winning establishment who have worked for the whole year without accidents receive certificates and money premiums.—G. Bielschowsky.

7520. SINEV, P. I., and ENGEL, I. F. СИНЕВ, П. И. ЭНГЕЛ, И. Ф. Промышленный травматизм в С.С.Р. [Industrial accidents in U.S.S.R.] Гигиена, Безопасность и Патология Труда 3 1929: 65-71.—In their paper the authors present the results of a statistical study of accidents in various industries in the U. S. S. R. in 1926-27 and 1927-28. Large industrial establishments only (with 250 employees or more) were investigated. The accident frequency in 1926 was 169.2 and, in 1927, 175.7 cases per 1,000 insured workers for all industries of the Union. Variations by single industries were from 72.2 (textile industries) to 338.8 (oil industries). The average number of lost days per case was 10.9 in 1926 and 10.3 in 1927. Cases of death and invalidity were not included for the determination of the latter. Comparisons with the corresponding indices of Germany and Austria are included in the paper, indices of frequency for Austria are higher for all industries except coal mining and the chemical industries, while indices for Germany do not differ considerably from those of U.S.S.R.—J. Emelianoff.

7521. VERNON, H. M., BEDFORD, T., and WARNER, C. G. Absenteeism in coal miners. *Jour. Indus. Hygiene.* 11(3) Mar. 1929: 97-105.—The authors state that absenteeism among 23,000 coal miners in Great Britain was found to average 15.8 for coal surface men, 9.7 for other underground men and 7.7 for surface men. About half of the total absenteeism was due to voluntary causes while, of the remainder, sickness accounted for nearly twice as much lost time as did accidents. In general, voluntary absenteeism as well as absenteeism for sickness and for accidents increased with the increase in temperature and air velocity. The accident rate reached a minimum at 30 years and increased thereafter. Voluntary absenteeism was also increased by long walks to and from the working place and by discontent. It is concluded that the coal miner is extraordinarily sensitive to his working conditions and environment; and that the most valuable method of reducing absenteeism appears to be to improve working conditions.—E. R. Hayhurst.

CHILD LABOR

(See Entry 7510)

WAGES

(See Entries 7353, 7472, 7480,
7532, 7535, 7635)

7522. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der chemischen Industrie. [Principal results of the official wage census in the chemical industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(4) Feb. 1929: 150-158.—R. M. Woodbury.

7523. UNSIGNED. Mouvement des salaires en 1928. [Wage changes in 1928.] *Bull. Stat. générale de France.* 28(2) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 164-181.—In 38 male occupations, outside of Paris, the daily wage-rate for Oct. 1928 ranged from 22.20 fr. to 37.94 fr., with an average of 28.57 fr., an increase of 4.5% over 1927. In seven female occupations there was an 8% increase

to an average of 16.06 fr. In Paris the male rate generally varied between 38 and 48 fr. per day. Figures for these occupations are given for the month of Oct. 1926, 1927, 1928 and the year 1911. Averages are tabulated according to occupation and according to departments. A fairly close correlation is found between changes in wage-rates and in the cost of living, as shown in the average rates for board and lodging. Special tables are given of the rates in coal-mining, the electric and metal industries, and home workers in the needle trades.—W. J. Couper.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 7210, 7430, 7435)

7524. BARFIELD, A. OWEN. The lesson of South Wales. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 215-222.—That the condition of the distressed mining areas in South Wales can no longer be regarded as a temporary phenomenon is now almost a commonplace. Any economic remedy must involve either a general resumption of work in the district or a wholesale transference of miners to other districts. The problems of organizing leisure and financing consumption must be faced. None of the remedies that are talked about such as subsidizing research, developing by-products, "rationalization," nationalization, and so forth, really touch these problems. On the contrary; they would create more leisure to be organized and would procreate more consumption to be financed. The alternative to financing consumption is restricting production—a device already employed in several important trades and industries, such as milk, cotton and steel. In America, financing consumption by the instalment plan has led to an instalment selling boom—obviously unsound and unscientific, since it depends on a deeper and deeper mortgaging of the future. The alternative to organized leisure is unemployment. Henry Ford continually sets us the example of a more controlled and deliberate organization of leisure. He began in 1929 by engaging 30,000 more employees in order to keep his machines working six days a week, while the men only work five. Organizing leisure would involve teaching the miners of the Rhondda Valley what the word education means and have them find themselves in handicrafts.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7525. CHASE, STUART. Skilled work and no work. *New Republic.* 58 (746) Mar. 20, 1929: 118-123.—In this article, Chase attacks the problem of "technological unemployment." However much the machine may split the psychological unity of work and thwart the craftsman's satisfaction in it, machine processes do call forth many new types of skill. In Europe, at least, the effect of machine industry has been to increase, rather than to reduce, the aggregate of handicraft work. Yet in the last year or two, the machine has eliminated workers faster than new tasks can be found for them. The period has been one of unheard-of efficiency, a saturated distribution, and no expansion of purchasing power consistent with invention. The sensible mode of social procedure, Chase points out, would be a reduction in hours and an increase in the output of necessities and comforts; and this would necessitate a readjustment of the whole financial structure, somewhat along the lines of the Foster and Catchings proposals. Instead, hours have decreased but little, output has increased very considerably, and the present financial control has not released sufficient purchasing power to enlarge output as far as the machine is really capable of enlarging it unhindered. "This is the economy of a mad-house."—Royal E. Montgomery.

7526. SLICHTER, S. H. Market shifts, price

movements, and employment. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19(1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 5-22. (Discussion pp. 30-33.)—During the past eight years there have been marked increases of employment in the professions, the building trades, public utilities, hotels, clerical work, highway transportation, and in other lines. While these increases have probably exceeded the drop in manufacturing, railroading and farming, the population increase (1920-1928) has been about 13,600,000. This suggests that it is probable "that unemployment during the last year has been greater than at any time since 1924 and possibly greater than at any time since 1922." The wide variations existing among the estimates of the increase of unemployment from 1923 to 1928 is a striking commentary on our lack of information on this subject. "In fact, it is not even certain that unemployment has increased." The explanation of diminished or stagnant employment in farming, manufacturing, railroading, and mining is found not in increased production per man and in technical improvements *per se* but in (1) the rapid and sudden contraction of markets for certain products which in turn depended upon such factors as peace, competition of new products, changing fashions, and altered social habits, (2) the reluctance of the public to increase its expenditures for the products of certain industries, and (3) the movements of wages, the prices of producers' goods, and long-time interest rates. The present employment situation is one in which a well-conducted, nation-wide system of public employment exchanges could do much good, since it is characterized less by a change in the number of jobs than by a change in the kind and location of jobs. In his discussion of the paper Isador Lubin, stated that labor is being absorbed to a considerable degree. Unemployment of 1927-28 was due to a lag from the recession of the latter part of 1927. The lag in labor absorption is explained not by the changing habits of the American people, but by the periodic business depressions characteristic of modern industry.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

7527. THOMAS, P. J. Unemployment among the middle classes. *Indian Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1929: 11-14.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7528. UNSIGNED. Displacement of railroad labor. *Monthly Labor. Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 49-52.—The average number of railroad employees of all classes has remained fairly constant since 1922, which tends to indicate that railroad employment, if it decreases at all, will do so very slowly. Thus the problem is not so much taking care of displaced workers, as it is of not employing new men unless absolutely needed. If this is done, the railroad could give practically continuous employment to all old employees without having to face the problem of what to do with displaced workers. To make this policy effective (1) there must be no arbitrary age limits on employment, for this would prevent re-hiring of old railroad men who had been dropped, and (2) railroad employment must be stabilized throughout the year more than it has in the past. A study made in 1927 of the variation in railroad employment showed that on 10 roads in 6 representative occupations: for telegraphers the percentage of full-time employment was 95.7% (this percentage was determined by dividing the maximum number of employees in each class for any month into the monthly average of employees in that class); section laborers made the worst showing; percentages varied from road to road—on one northwestern road the stability for firemen was 90.5% while on another road in the same territory it was 72.9%; between 1922 and 1927 employment stability improved in most of the occupations covered. Another aspect of railroad labor displacement is that motor trucks and buses have become an important part of the country's transportation system and the jobs attendant upon the operation and

maintenance of these vehicles will give employment to hundreds of thousands.—*S. L. Miller.*

7529. WOODRUFF, RUTH J. Every day problems in junior employment work. *Amer. Federationist.* 36(3) Mar. 1929: 316-320.—The vocational guidance and placement, maintained in Philadelphia as a part of the services of the public schools, are carried on in six local offices which issue employment certificates and find work for young people under 21 years of age. Reports from teachers, psychiatrists and physicians assist the councillors in their appraisals of the applicants for positions. The customary program of registration of openings, field investigations of places of employment and surveys of success or failure of children placed is carried out by officials of this school service.—*Lucile Eaves.*

COSTS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 5450)

7530. SIEBEN, CLEMENS. Untersuchungen über die Lebenshaltung der Angestellten. [Investigation into the living conditions of clerical workers.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 7(4) 1928: 334-348.—This article comments on the results of two inductive investigations into living conditions of clerical workers with incomes ranging from 3,000 *M* to 4,000 *M*. The investigations were conducted by the two largest unions of clerical workers in Germany. The author is skeptical as to the tables showing the distribution of expenditures on food, clothing, rent, furniture (*Hausrat*), insurance, etc. holding that sweeping generalizations are out of place since "every consumer leads his own consumer's life." The main results, however, are indisputable: (1) even the clerical workers enjoying relatively high salaries have a standard of life which is scarcely above the "minimum of decency"; and (2) the official index of cost of living is woefully out of date. The latter does not take account of many items which play an important role in the average household and which, incidentally, are those which have risen most sharply since the beginning of 1927; it also overlooks the fact that the number of new houses and apartments is rapidly increasing in Germany and that the occupants of these apartments have to pay vastly more than the official rent. Living costs in Germany are, therefore, much higher than indicated by the official index.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7531. UNSIGNED. India—family budgets of Burmese wage earners. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 252-256.—In 1926 and 1927 an investigation into the standards and cost of living of the working classes of Rangoon was made in which 4,309 budgets were collected. From the Burmese workers 992 budgets were collected. The 1921 census gives the number of Burmese in Rangoon as 102,925 out of a population of 341,962. In the greater number of the budgets the data were based on estimates made by the workers, though in a few cases the information was secured from actual records. The number of persons to the average family was 3.71. The average family in the lowest income group consisted of 5.35 persons, and in the highest income group of 2.23. In every 100 families of all incomes there were 154 earners and 217 non-earners. The average monthly income for the 992 families was \$21.36. The average monthly expenditure was \$20.69. The average monthly expenditure for food per family was \$10.91, for clothing per man, per woman, and per child were respectively, 87 cents, 64 cents, and 25 cents, for rent \$2.88. The amount paid out for fuel and light constituted approximately 5% of the total expenditure, and only 2 1/2% was for household requisites. Tobacco, medicine, education, and a few other items used up the rest of the income.—*E. E. Cummins.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entry 7210)

7532. BEAN, L. H. Recent trends in real farm income. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 142(231) Mar. 1929: 1-6.—This article analyzes trends in the aggregate income of American agriculture, the purchasing power of this income and the purchasing power of factory wages from 1919-20 to 1927-28. The estimates of farm income used are those of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture prepared largely by the author. In computing purchasing power, the recently developed indexes of prices of materials bought by farmers are used. It is shown that for the country as a whole farm income fell sharply from 1919-20 to 1921-22, recovered gradually from 1921-22 to 1925-26 and has subsequently been rather stable. Compared with 1919-20 the purchasing power of farm income at this improved level has been lower than the purchasing power of factory wages. During the four seasons which began in 1924-25 the rate earned on the estimated capital invested in agriculture averaged 4.6% while the rate earned on operators' capital amounted to only 3.4% and the labor return per farm family to but \$652 per year. During years of low gross income the buying power of the share of farm income available for living shrinks relatively more than gross income because of the large amount of fixed costs; in the two years of deepest depression the purchasing power of cash income available for living expenses was less than one-third of the 1919-20 ratio. During the four seasons beginning with 1924-25 the purchasing power of the income available for living expenses averaged 81 per cent of the 1919-20 figure while the purchasing power of factory wages per person available for employment averaged 119 per cent of 1919-20. Farmers have not shared in the prosperity which has generally prevailed in this country since the recovery of business in 1922 to the same degree as factory workers.—*L. J. Norton.*

7533. SCHEFFLER. Zur Begriffsbildung von Vermögen und Kapital. [The concepts of property and capital.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(10) 1928: 761-778.—This article seeks the common features of the commonly accepted concepts of property and capital, especially as found in German literature. It is found that property concepts, as a rule, emphasize the personal element. Property centers in a physical or fictitious person. The concept of capital, on the other hand, is defined with regard to purposes, the personal element (the element of ownership) being kept in the background.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7534. SCHWARTZ, G. L. Output per head in U. S. A. and U. K. *Econ. Jour.* 39(153) Mar. 1929: 58-62.—Output per head in the U. S. is computed by census years for the period 1899-1925 by adjusting the series of "value added by manufacture" for changes in the wholesale price index and in the number of wage earners. Figures for the years 1907 and 1924, determined in a similar way, are presented for Great Britain. The calculations for the U. S. agree substantially, excepting the year 1921, with those obtained by W. Thomas from statistics of physical volume of production. Since the deflation of the value series yielded satisfactory results for the U. S., "the results obtained for Great Britain by the same method should not be rejected summarily." Taking 1907 as a base, the index of output per head in Great Britain in 1924 is 115, 110, 105, or 100 according as the price index for 1924 on the same base is taken at 180, 190, 200, or 210, respectively. An interpolation in the U. S. results shows an increase of 30% in output per head between 1907 and 1924, the increase, however, being "crowded into the last few years."—*A. F. Burns.*

7535. STEVENS, H. S. A survey of the physician's income. *Medic. Econ.* 6(6) Mar. 1929: 14-16, 93-99.—An analysis of the returns from one thousand questionnaires about kind of practice, years of practice, gross and net income, number in family, savings, etc. The average net income is \$5,806; the average amount saved is \$1,970. In rural communities the average net income is \$3,284. This figure rises according to the size of the community till the top is reached in metropolitan centers where the average is \$7,125. In cities of medium size, however, physicians save a larger proportion of their income and even a larger absolute amount than in the less congested districts and in cities of more than 50,000 population.—*W. J. Couper.*

7536. UNSIGNED. Discussion on the national income. *Jour. Royal Stat. Soc.* 92(2) 1929: 163-182.—This is a discussion of the presidential address of A. W. Flux on "National Income" which is printed in the *Journal* 91(1) 1929. Flux estimated that the national income of the United Kingdom in 1924 was between the limits of £3,750,000,000 to £4,200,000,000. The calculation was arrived at by the "census of production method" (sources of production). The first speaker, Professor Bowley contrasted his estimate of the national income for 1924, made in collaboration with Sir Josiah Stamp, with Flux's calculations. The Bowley-Stamp estimate, reached by the use of the "income method" (incomes received), falls between the limits of £3,700,000,000 to £3,900,000,000. Although the results seem concordant, "the two methods do not depend on identical definitions and . . . the agreement is not so close as appears." For the present problem, the method of "aggregating of incomes" should be deemed the "primary method," and the method of "aggregating of goods produced and services rendered" as the "control," because the factual materials available for the first approach are much more extensive than those that can be had for the second. There are grounds for reducing Flux's figures: the amount allowed for depreciation is too low; "transport and dealing" should have been entered on the basis of "net output" rather than total value; rates and taxes should not be included. As an offset to this, to be sure, there is Flux's exclusion of services "rendered by persons in the employ of the central or local government." But when a balance is struck, Flux's figure approaches the Bowley-Stamp estimate. The second speaker, Sir Josiah Stamp, concerned himself with pointing out that the "census of production" and "income" methods of reckoning may diverge under certain conditions, inasmuch as the former is based on gross output, while the latter takes cognizance of consummated sales only. Other participants in the discussion were Messrs. Coates, Macrosty, Crump, Connor, George, and Wallis.—*A. F. Burns.*

COOPERATION

7537. FREEMAN, W. MARSHALL. The co-operative movement. IV: The law affecting co-operative societies. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23(552) Feb. 2, 1929: 513.—The first law giving special protection to co-operative societies was passed in 1846, and this act was also the legal foundation upon which their structure has since been built up. The above Act together with the law of 1852 extending its provisions assisted working men to (a) endow their families, (b) make frugal investments of their savings, (c) to provide for the education of their children, (d) buy themselves tools or implements of their trade. The acts authorized voluntary subscriptions of the members for attaining any purpose or object and authorized the carrying on or

exercising in common any labor, trade or handicraft except mining or quarrying outside the United Kingdom, also except banking either in the United Kingdom or outside. All existing societies were to be included as soon as they conform to the provisions laid down, among which were these: (a) the net proceeds of trading, etc., must be appropriated first to the repayment of loans and then to increasing the capital for provident purposes and to a division or return of profits to the members in respect of their purchases, (b) no member to have a share interest of more than £100 or entitled to interest on funds exceeding £30 per annum. The law of 1862 made it lawful for industrial and provident societies to purchase, build, hire, or lease buildings, and to adapt and furnish them and to purchase or lease land not exceeding one acre for the societies' purposes. The law of 1867 made special provision as to relief from income tax. The societies had enjoyed exemptions from stamp duties and income tax in 1862, and in 1867 profits from members' and employees' shares up to £100 were relieved from assessment under the income tax law. In 1871 the law gave to industrial and provident societies the right to build, sell, lease, or mortgage houses and other buildings and to deal in land; this law was interpreted by the Court to wipe out the modest one acre allowance as established by a previous act. The Act of 1893 provided that (1) such societies must consist of at least 7 persons; registration under the act makes it a body corporate with limited liability, (2) no member other than a registered society may have or claim any interest in shares exceeding £200 in value; (3) its rules must provide for the profits being appropriated to purposes definitely stated or to be determined in a stated manner, (4) the society is chargeable under schedules C and D of the Income Tax Acts unless (a) it sells to persons who are not members and (note "and" not "or") (b) the number of its members is limited (not merely by the liability of its shares). To all intents and purposes the cooperative society is a limited company as regards the liability of its shareholders, but without any other limitation to the number of its shares and so not amenable to the provisions of the Companies Acts.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7538. FREEMAN, W. MARSHALL. The co-operative movement. V: Banking, building and land operations. *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 23(553) Feb. 9, 1929: 541.—A cooperative society carries on the business of banking subject to special limitations. None of its share capital may be withdrawn. But banking does not include the taking of deposits not exceeding 10s. at any one time or £20 in the aggregate from the same person. Cooperative banks conform in the main to the law governing ordinary banking companies registered under the Companies Act. Building and land societies are registrable under the act of 1893 and registration thereunder gives at least one distinct advantage over societies registered under the Building Societies Acts—in that the operations of cooperative building and land societies are unlimited. Statutory requirements precedent to securing the full benefits of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act include (1) that no person other than a registered society may hold more than £200 worth of shares in such society; and that (2) the number of shares must be limited.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

7539. IHRIG, KARL. Internationale Statistik der Genossenschaften. [International statistics of cooperatives.] *Veröffentlichungen der ungarischen Gesellsch. f. Stat.* (5) 1928: —The author finds that, in spite of the wealth of statistics to be found in every country with regard to cooperation, it has hitherto been impossible, for a number of reasons which he enumerates, to form an accurate conception of international cooperative statistics. Every cooperative

society has certain relations with its constituent members, with other societies, with its social and economic environment. To express these relations statistically or as statements of facts should be the object of the science of cooperative statistics. Methods of collecting and arranging pertinent material are suggested, and the present day organization of cooperative statistics in various countries is outlined. The application of theory to practice is suggested in connection with consumers' societies, credit societies, agricultural societies, and illustrated by means of numerous tables.—A. M. Hannay.

7540. MINČEV, S. P. Zadrugarstvo u Bugarskoj. [Cooperation in Bulgaria.] *Nova Europa.* 19(6-7) Mar.-26, 1929: 170-174.—The first beginnings of the cooperative movement in 1862 by the Turkish administrator Midhad Pasha and the slow development of cooperation among Bulgarian peasants in the past 70 years are described. In 1923 1,812 different cooperative associations existed in this country with a membership of over half a million and about 1,000,000,000 levas capital stock paid. Two central cooperative banks are in operation.—J. Emelianoff.

7541. SAUNDERS, ALBERT J. Cooperation in Madras, India. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 350-360.—R. M. Woodbury.

7542. UNSIGNED. Das Genossenschafts-molkereiwesen in den Niederlanden. [The cooperative dairy industry in the Netherlands.] *Bund.* 10(17-18) Feb.-23, 1929: 269-270.—Cooperative organization together with state control of finished products has raised the quality of Dutch milk and milk products and has secured for them ready export markets.—G. Bielschowsky.

7543. UNSIGNED. Great Britain—conditions of cooperative movement, 1927. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 28(3) Mar. 1929: 143-145.—According to statistics compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November, 1927, and November, 1928, there was an increase in membership during the year of 392,000 or 7.6%; an increase in capital \$37,930,000 or 5%; and an increase in business of \$137,721,950 or 10%. During the past three years the consumers' cooperative movement has gained nearly 900,000 members. Among the retail societies cooperative members and their families form from 40 to 45% of the total population in Great Britain. More than 80% of the total business of the retail societies is in the sale of foodstuffs, while the sale of coal, a rapidly increasing line of business, accounts for 7.8%. Since 1913 the average sales per member have fallen off about 30%. Trading surpluses have also fallen off.—E. E. Cummins.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 7582)

7544. GIDE, CHARLES. La Confédération Générale des Consommateurs. [The General Confederation of Consumers.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(1) Jan.-Feb., 1929: 13-33.—The recent organization of a body which may well be called the General Confederation of Consumers may mark a new era in economic history. In 1910 occurred the "Butter Revolution." In 30 towns in the north of France the housewives upset the merchants' baskets and braved artillery charges in a strike against high food costs. The most perfect form of this revolt of the consumers is consumers' cooperation. Short of that they may join in various leagues to protect their interests in certain goods or services. Thus in 1910 was formed the League of French Con-

sumers, to voice the desires of consumers, to establish an office which would publish food prices, to organize resistance against unethical producers, and to take action in all other matters of economic life. The war destroyed the league by killing its founder. In 1927 the work was resumed by the formation of the Great Consumers' Defense League, which soon had 45,000 members bound by rigid discipline. Its program was to get representation on government cost of living committees, secure legislation against illegitimate speculation, seek a lower tax on sugar, push legislation for unions between farmers' and consumers' associations, and secure city and department aid for consumers. It should also undertake the education of the public, and intervene in all conflicts between capital and labor. Practical difficulties are arising, such as the opposition of the manufacturers and the trade unions. But these should not discourage those who have set out to prepare the reign of the consumer.—*Solon De Leon.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 7233, 7268, 7579, 7580)

7545. BELIN, IVO. The nationalising of industry. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 56-69.—R. M. Woodbury.

7546. UNSIGNED. State insurance in the U.S.S.R. *Econ. Review Soviet Union.* 3(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 302-304.—The insurance business in the Soviet Union, with the exception of social insurance handled by a department of the Commissariat for Labor, is mainly conducted by the *Gosstrach* (State Insurance) which handles the obligatory farm property insurance, fire insurance, transport, bonding and life insurance, etc. All branches of insurance show considerable gains. Other insurance companies operating in the Union must re-insure part of their risks in *Gosstrach* which, in turn, re-insures a part of its risks abroad. Statistics show that *Gosstrach* increased its collections of premiums by 75% from 1924-25 to 1926-27. The rate policy favors the small policy holder.—A. Rive.

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entry 7217)

GENERAL

7547. COPPOLA d'ANNA, F. I risultati dell'esercizio finanziario 1927-28. [The results of the fiscal year 1927-28.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 685-691.—Comments on the results of the last fiscal year for Italian finance, on the figures for net receipts and expenses, and on the movement of capital.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7548. LIUBIMOV, N. Les finances de l'U.R.S.S. [The finances of the U.S.S.R.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (404) Jul. 10, 1928: 82-103.—R. M. Woodbury.

7549. RADEMACHER. Die Lage der Reichsfinanzen und die Aenderung der Reichshaushaltstordnung. [The finances of Germany and the proposed changes in the budgetary law.] *Bank-Arch.* 28(12) Mar. 15, 1929: 213-217.—Germany fiscal condition is at present determined by two factors: (1) the necessity of meeting extraordinary expenditures out of current revenues; and (2) by the disappearance of the reserves accumulated in 1924. The new budgetary law now before the Reichstag tries to take account of these facts by establishing the general principle that expenditures of the various ministries should be au-

thorized only to the extent to which funds are available in the treasury at the given time. The author points out that this provision amounts to a virtual dictatorship of the finance minister, since it is left to his discretion which appropriations are to be reduced, in case there is a shortage of funds in the treasury.—G. Bielschowsky.

7550. SCHAARUP, J. Stats og Kommuners Kapitalbehov. [The capital needs of states and communes.] *Nationaløkon. Tidsskr.* 67(1) 1929: 1-21.—The author, who is the chief of the Bureau of Accounts of Copenhagen, discusses in this article three questions. (1) To what extent should states and communes themselves own a part of their public utilities, or should these be supported exclusively with the help of loans. The author is of the opinion that the public itself ought to own at least 25% of its utilities. (2) It is proposed that public loans widely distributed should be non-amortizable. (3) It is proposed to establish a government bank for the floating and management of state and communal amortizable loans since in this way communes would be able to raise their loans at lower interest rates than at present.—*Inst. of Econ. & Hist. Copenhagen.*

7551. UNSIGNED. Les finances de l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques. [The finances of the U.S.S.R.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136 (405) Aug. 10, 1928: 248-277.—R. M. Woodbury.

7552. WOYTKIEWICZ, ALEXANDER. Polish government finances during the last ten years. *Poland.* 10(2) Feb. 1929: 83-86, 146, 152.—R. M. Woodbury.

TAXATION

(See also Entries 7278, 7607, 7665)

7553. BAKER, NEWMAN F. Changes in the Wisconsin income tax law. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14 (5) Feb. 1929: 131-138.—When Wisconsin adopted the income tax in 1911 it was thought that such taxation would never be successful, yet Wisconsin paved the way for successful income taxation. This form of taxation seems to have solved many of the difficulties in reaching intangible personal property and its popularity seems to point to the total abandonment of state taxation of personal property. Wisconsin in many ways has been the model for other states. Recently some rather important changes were made in the administration of the income tax. The basis for the income tax is made the average income for three years rather than the income for the preceding year. Some difficulties arise here, such as in application to dissolved corporations, estates of decedents, and in leaving the state. The personal exemption is also changed to an exemption from the tax rather than making a part of the income exempt from taxation. A change was also made in the taxation of dividends.—M. H. Hunter.

7554. COOMBS, WHITNEY. State consumption taxes on non-essentials. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 14(5) Feb. 1929: 138-141.—In attempting to secure new sources of revenue several states have adopted a tax based on the sales of certain articles and services. This article deals only with those taxes on articles which may be termed non-essentials and does not try to determine whether the tax is purely for revenue purposes or whether revenue is combined with regulation. The most important of such taxes are those upon prize fights, admission to theaters and other amusements, soft drinks, ice cream and confections, and some miscellaneous consumption taxes. The article gives a brief discussion of the use of these taxes in the states where they are found.—M. H. Hunter.

7555. DORN, HERBERT. Die Bedeutung des internationalen Steuerrechts für das nationale Steuer-

system. [The significance of international tax law for the national tax system.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 7 (9) Sep. 1928: 909-926.—R. M. Woodbury.

7556. FATHCHILD, IRVIN H. Tax liability involved in the sale of stock rights. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 95-97.—The new regulations just released by the Treasury Department have made a substantial change in the treatment of the sale of stock rights. Taxpayers may, at their option, treat the entire proceeds from the sale of stock rights as income and leave undisturbed the basis of gain or loss of the stock with respect to which the rights were issued. Many cases are examined which involve the treatment of stock sales. The conclusion is that, while the government cannot make the new ruling obligatory, there would seem to be no valid objection to the optional provision. It has been ruled also that the entire selling price of the rights to subscribe for bonds of the same corporation is income even though the bonds are convertible into stock.—H. M. Hunter.

7557. FURNROHR, NEUES ZUM Unterbilanzproblem. [The deficit problem.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 8 (1) Jan. 1929: 10-18.—Discussion of taxability of corporations following writing down of capital account because of deficits in operation.—C. S. Shoup.

7558. GRABOWER, ROLF. Die Steuerüberwälzungslehre, Ein Beitrag zum neuesten Schrifttum. [The theory of tax-shifting. A contribution to the latest literature.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u Finanzrecht.* 2 (3) 1928: 453-503.—This article deals, in the main, with Seligman's *Shifting and Incidence of Taxation* now published in a German translation and a book by Otto Freiherr von Mering which is the latest work dealing with the same topic. The development of the theory of shifting and incidence since the first appearance of Seligman's work is reviewed, parallels being drawn between this work and other contributions in this field, such as Mann's article in the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* and the reports and discussions of the Verein für Sozialpolitik in 1926. The author agrees with the conclusion reached by the members of the Verein on that occasion, to the effect that a further advance in the theory of shifting and incidence is dependent upon an enlargement of our empirical knowledge of the ways and means of tax shifting. Such empirical knowledge can be gained only by cooperation between fiscal science and business management (*Finanzwirtschaftslehre* and *Betriebswirtschaftslehre*). Ways and means of effecting this cooperation are indicated.—Geo. Bielschowsky.

7559. HENSEL, ALBERT. Die Entwicklung des deutschen Steuerrechts durch die Gesetzgebung vom September 1926 bis August 1928. [The development of the German tax system in the legislation from September, 1926 to August, 1928.] *Steuer u. Wirtsch.* 7 (9) Sep. 1928: 841-908.—R. M. Woodbury.

7560. LOPEZ VARELA, MANUEL L. Derecho sucesorio e impuesto a las herencias. [Estate and inheritance taxes.] *Bol. de Confederación Argentina, del Comercio, de la Indus. y Producción.* 5 (53) Mar. 1929: 1008-1015.—R. M. Woodbury.

7561. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Der Strukturwandel des deutschen Steuersystems. [Structural changes in the German tax system.] *Bank-Arch.* 27 (23-34) Sep. 1, 1928: 458-462.—The article investigates the post war changes in the German tax system with particular regard to changes in the number of tax payers and changes in the relative yield of the various kinds of taxes. The number of tax payers is found to have presumably declined in case of the beer and brandy tax. The author thinks that the decline in the per capita consumption of beer (amounting to 25% as compared to 1914) and of brandy (61%) is to some extent due to a decrease in the number of consumers. There has been, on the other hand, a very substantial

increase in the number of income-tax payers (now 32.9% of the total population as against 22.8% before the war). The relative increase in the yield of direct taxes which has been expected as a consequence of the Erzberger Reform has been realized only to a small extent; their share in the total tax returns has risen only from 52.76 to 55.08%. This change becomes still smaller when we consider that a substantial part of the present income tax is paid by the working class in the form of deductions from wages. There has been a very considerable increase in the burden placed upon funded income brought about by the introduction or by the rise of the real estate tax, the tax on house rents, the business, the turnover tax, etc., an increase which unfavorably affects the volume of business activity.—G. Bielschowsky.

7562. MATSCHECK, WALTER. Special assessment procedure. *Bull. Natl. Tax. Assn.* 14 (6) Mar. 1929: 161-166.—The amount of special assessments for the construction of municipal improvements in some cities exceeds the amount of taxes collected to pay bonds. There are fewer limits on special assessments than on taxes and indebtedness, except for the theoretical one that they cannot exceed the benefits on any particular piece of property. In spite of its importance, very little attention has been paid to the problem of special assessment. There is little uniformity and practically no standard of procedure. Special assessments are levied on properties within a district created for the purpose or on properties benefited by public improvements and not in excess of the amount of such benefit. Some levies are made on an honest attempt to measure benefits, while others attempt to spread costs on the basis of some physical measurement such as frontage. The contractor may be paid in cash or in certificates of assessment, in which case the contractor is responsible for collections. The last half of the article discusses the use of special assessments in Kansas City.—M. H. Hunter.

7563. MELLON, ANDREW W. Consolidated returns regulations—summary of provisions. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 105-106.—The Revenue Act of 1928 imposes upon the Treasury the duty to prescribe regulations for the filing of consolidated returns by affiliated corporations and the determination and enforcement of tax liability thereunder. A committee appointed for this purpose, after many hearings and consultations, have presented the required regulations. The regulations are summarized under: future applications only; administrative provisions; liability for tax; consolidated net income; sale of stock of subsidiary; dissolution of subsidiary; basis of property; net losses; and credit for foreign taxes.—M. H. Hunter.

7564. MILLER, JOSEPH DANA. Did Henry George live in vain? *World Tomorrow.* 11 (8) Aug. 1928: 339-341.—Although the "single tax" theories of Henry George were doomed to apparent oblivion when he died in 1897, various countries have clearly felt his influence. Land tax legislation exists in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the U. S., Canada, Argentina and, most notable of all, Denmark. Every instance given of land value taxation and accompanying exemption of improvements has occurred since *Progress and Poverty* was written in 1879, and most of this legislation is directly attributable to Henry George's influence.—Christina Phelps.

7565. MILLS, OGDEN L. The administration of the federal income tax. *Bull. Natl. Tax. Assn.* 14 (6) Mar. 1929: 168-172.—Refunds of income taxes have caused criticism of the policies of the Treasury Department. The most interesting feature of recent criticism is that the taxpayer, even though the Department has decided he has paid more than he should, must be compelled to go to the court to obtain what

is rightfully his. Such a proposal violates every sound rule of taxation and good government. Refunds are bound to be necessary, but that they have been comparatively small is shown by the fact that they constitute but 2½% of the \$39,000,000,000 collected in the last 12 years. The problem of refunds is but a part of the larger problem of whether income taxes should be treated as all other taxes, as an administrative problem with responsibility definitely lodged in the proper executive officers, or is it to be singled out and considered as not susceptible of anything but judicial interpretation and decision? The Bureau is at least as well equipped as the courts to reach sound determinations.—*M. H. Hunter.*

7566. REILING, HERMAN T. Important changes in treasury department regulations. *Natl. Income Tax. Mag.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 100-104.—On account of the large number of corporations which have granted rights to purchase additional stock and the widespread participation of the public in the security markets the possibility of a modification of the complications necessary to compute gain or loss from the sale of stock rights or stock in which stock rights have been involved was awaited with exceptional interest. Perhaps more taxpayers will be affected by the new provisions governing deductions from gross income and gains from property exchanges than any of the other changes. Some of the problems discussed in the article are: Sale of property; liquidation dividends; loss upon sale of residential property; loss from accident; state inheritance taxes; deduction for taxes; payments to employees' pension trust; organization expenses; depletion based on income from oil and gas wells; depreciation by life tenant; depreciation by beneficiaries of trust; repossession of real property not sold on installment plan; gain or loss upon disposition of installment obligations; building and loan associations; business leagues; corporations organized to finance crop operations; credits to beneficiaries of estate or trust; judgment obtained against the U. S.; and refund checks.—*M. H. Hunter.*

7567. SCHMIDT, F. Bilanz und Steuer. [Balance sheet and taxation.] *Zeitschr. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(8) 1928: 561-575; (9) 1928: 641-659.—This article reviews the present method of taxation in Germany with special reference to the corporation income tax, pointing out that under the present German tax system, appreciations of business assets are frequently taxed as income, and also that insufficient provision is made in tax laws for amortization. The author, arguing from the point of view of the "source theory" holds that only increases in physical assets can be regarded as income, while appreciation or depreciation of assets should be regarded as increases or decreases in property.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

7568. TIVARONI, JACOPO. La questione dell'esenzione delle quote minime dell'imposta sui terreni e sui fabbricati e le recenti statistiche delle espropriazioni per cause fiscali. [The problem of tax exemption minima for landed property and buildings and the recent statistics of tax sales.] *Riv. de Pol. Econ.* 18(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 614-630.—After an exhaustive history of the parliamentary debates relating to the problem the question of tax exemption minima is studied in its different aspects, figures are presented concerning the executions of personal or real property of the taxpayer in cases of default of payment of taxes on these minima. The different laws of the old Italian States and of foreign countries are exemplified. The author concludes that there is no reason for exempting buildings but that minima of exemption for land property are justified.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

7569. UNSIGNED. Double taxation and fiscal evasion. *Publ. League of Nations, Econ. & Finan.* 2(45) Oct. 1, 1928: pp. 278.—A collection of interna-

tional agreements and internal legal provisions for the prevention of double taxation and fiscal evasion.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7570. UNSIGNED. Die Steuereinnahmen im Deutschen Reich (Reich, Länder, Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände) für das Rechnungsjahr 1926-27. [Tax receipts in Germany (Reich, states, communes, and communal unions) for the fiscal year 1926-27.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 9(4) Feb. 1929: 126-135.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 7768)

7571. HOUDAILLE, JACQUES. L'évolution du budget du Reich et les paiement des réparations. [The evolution of the German budget and of the payment of reparations.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 52 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 128-135.—The tendency toward deficits in the recent budgets of the German Federal Government is due less to reparations than to an increase in internal expenses and with a little energy and caution can be overcome.—*F. D. Graham.*

7572. WOYTINSKI, WLADIMIR. Vor den Reparationsverhandlungen. [Before the reparation conference.] *Arbeit.* 6(1) Jan. 1929: 41-46.—The article tries to bring into relief the connection between Germany's recovery in 1927 and the recovery of the other European countries during the same year by showing that 50% of the increase in the exports of the other European countries during that year was absorbed by Germany. This shows that Europe's prosperity is dependent upon German prosperity and that it would be unwise on the part of the Allies to demand reparations of an amount which would reduce Germany to a perpetual state of depression.—*G. Bielschowsky.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7490, 7550, 7613, 7623, 7725, 7726)

7573. BLACK, E. B. Water works valuation for rate making purposes. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21(2) Feb. 1929: 194-205.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7574. BROWN, HARRY G. Present costs. *Publ. Util.* 3(5) Mar. 7, 1929: 237-246.—The great changes in the purchasing power of the dollar have intensified the vital problem of public utility valuation. The contention that charges should be high enough to avoid lowering the sale price of securities, even though the public is paying exorbitant prices for service, is a doctrine which has been abandoned; and the present controversy is between the two schools of valuationists, namely, those who believe in the prudent investment theory and those who adhere to the theory of reproduction cost minus depreciation and obsolescence. The latter school declares that the burden to the consumers is no greater when they must pay twice as much for electricity or gas than it is when they must pay twice as much for other commodities; their salaries and incomes are also greatly increased and furthermore the utility must pay twice as much for labor and equipment. On the other hand, a glance into the future shows what the economic results would be if prices should fall in the next 20 or 30 years and the utilities, following the prudent investment theory, should continue to base their charges on the cost of plants erected today. Also, should the stockholders and the bondholders in public utilities be put in a stronger position in relation to price changes than stockholders and bondholders in other industries? The cure for this "economic illness"

caused by the fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar, seems to be to find some way of stabilizing our monetary and banking system. The problem of the increment of land values is also a vital one, as it appears that public utility rates are often held down because of this so-called "enjoyment," which actually results in retarding the needed development of public utility service. Might it not be better to tax the utilities on their land and remove their taxes on other structures, equipment, and capital?—D. W. Malott.

7575. CABOT, PHILIP. Merchandizing electricity in an Illinois town: Principles of rate-making. *Annalist.* 33 (844) Mar. 22, 1929: 549-550.—In a typical middle western town of 7,200 the local electric company has adopted a "two-part" rate system. Separate rates for lighting (including vacuum cleaners, fans, percolators, radio chargers, grills, etc.) and heating (including refrigerators, washing machines, irons, etc.) may be justified by the peculiar economic characteristics of the respective markets—the rigid, inelastic nature of the former and the competitive elastic nature of the latter. A "straddle" rate will injure both markets.

—Ben W. Lewis.

7576. DONOVAN, J. D. Advantages and economies of a combined water and power plant. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (2) Feb. 1929: 206-211.—R. M. Woodbury.

7577. FILENE, EDWARD A. The era of the scientist in utility management. *Pub. Util.* 3 (5) Mar. 7, 1929: 256-262.—Public utility corporations as well as other businesses are turning to the scientist for help in solving their problems with the result that over \$2,000,000 annually is spent by American business, through both private and governmental agencies, on research and experimentation. Statistics show that production in the U. S. per person is one and one-half times that of the Canadians, our nearest competitors, and 30 times that of the Chinese. It is believed that this rapid increase in prosperity is due to the spread of scientific methods of production. The combining of public utility companies, the establishment of chain stores, and the combining of manufacturers are causing considerable criticism, yet the Ford Motor Company is cited as one of the best examples of mass production, resulting not only in lower priced cars but in increased efficiency and scientific methods throughout the whole industry. Big business should not be feared for the reason that mass production and distribution result in enabling a company to pay high wages and sell its goods cheaply—a necessary procedure in order to create the buying power necessary to market its huge supply of goods. Although at one time prices were set by the manufacturer's cost plus the profit he expected to realize, today the consumer sets the price. The manufacturer finds the price the consumer will pay and then makes a sufficient quantity of goods to sell them at a profit. This is also true in the case of public utility services. Therefore, large business should be encouraged rather than restricted. It is only these large businesses which will be able to pay for the scientific research necessary to guide management in the years to come. The public utility companies are spending enormous sums on experimental work as are the banks, insurance companies, advertising agencies, and chambers of commerce. As the discovery of the Bessemer process increased the output of steel four-fold and cut the cost one-fifth, developed transportation and "welded a nation into a great industrial unit," so other inventions are likely to prove just as vital to the American people of the next generation.—D. W. Malott.

7578. JACOBS, N. B., and FOX, CHARLES L. Financing extensions of water mains. *Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 21 (2) Feb. 1929: 183-193.—R. M. Woodbury.

7579. LILIENTHAL, von. Entbehrlichkeit privilegierter öffentlicher Unternehmungen, insbes. auf dem Gebiete der Elektrizitätsversorgung. [The superfluity of privileged public enterprises, especially in the field of electricity.] *Bank-Arch.* 28 (6) Dec. 15, 1928: 89-94.—This article reviews a book on this topic by Hans Ludewig, in which it is shown that private electrical companies are able to compete successfully with public enterprises of the same sort, in spite of the better location and the exemption from taxes which the latter enjoy. The author concludes from these results that the municipal ownership of public utilities has not brought about better management or better service, and that enterprises under municipal management maintain themselves only because of the tax privileges granted to them. These privileges should be discontinued; if they are, the result will be beneficial in two ways: (1) a considerable increase in tax returns will take place which will go far in wiping out the present deficits in the budgets of all public authorities, and; (2) there will be an expansion of private enterprises and a check on the tendency towards "socialization" in Germany.—G. Bielschowsky.

7580. PECK, H. W. An inductive study of publicly owned and operated versus privately owned but regulated electric utilities. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Suppl. Mar. 1929: 197-218, (with discussion) 219-225.—This paper is based on a cooperative study by two engineers and two economists of the Ontario Hydro-Electric System and certain large interconnected private electric systems in New York State. The first part is concerned with standards of measurement and comparison in the electric industry. There is found much uncertainty and confusion; the absence of any adequate "measuring rod" for determining costs or for determining a fair differential rate for different classes of consumers. The possible methods of comparison are: (1) Costs and revenues per kilowatt hour; (2) Comparison of rate schedules; (3) Charges for modal amounts in different places; and (4) Specific bills for industrial power used as standards of charges in different places. It is held that investigations in the field of electric utilities will fall short of scientific analysis until definite standards of measurement are worked out cooperatively by economists, accountants, and engineers. This paper is based primarily on analyses of the costs and revenues per kilowatt hour, together with some utilization of other methods. The conclusions are held to be provisional until they are found to correlate with the results gained by a more thorough investigation by the other methods.—By the methods used the charges for electricity in New York State are found to be considerably higher than those in Ontario. For domestic light and power and municipal street light the New York revenues per kilowatt hour are approximately three times those in Ontario. For industrial power the New York charges average somewhat higher, although the differential is much less than that in the charge for the other services. Owing to diversity of industrial conditions and the lack of accepted standards it is hard to make accurate comparisons. The conclusion is reached that the publicly operated Ontario System is much more efficient in serving the general consumer than the privately owned New York systems, and that, by inference, the New York system of regulation of the Public Service Commission is not successful. The reasons adduced for the superiority of the Ontario Hydro are centralized and efficient control, sale at cost, the policy of amortizing the debt, and an enlightened sales policy involving a tendency to experiment in rate reductions. By way of contrast the New York companies operate for profit, are manipulated for additional profits by holding companies, do not as a rule experiment with rate reductions unless forced by competitive conditions in the field of industrial

power, and are not as efficiently integrated as the Ontario Hydro. And our present system of regulation by the public service commission does not encourage the kind of industrial integration that would make for lower rates. Out of this research there have appeared grounds for certain economic generalizations as to the electric light and power industry. (1) It is an industry of diminishing cost or increasing returns; or, on the principle of proportionality, it is adapted to large-scale production in the fields of generation and transmission. (2) Rate reductions will be followed by an increase in demand for domestic service, but not typically by an increase in the demand for industrial power. Or, in other words, the demand for domestic power is elastic; for industrial power, inelastic. (3) The function of distributing electricity may be performed efficiently by either large or small distributing monopolies. In Bauer's discussion of this paper he accepted the conclusions that present rates are, generally, excessive; that the rate structures have not been properly revised in harmony with present-day costs and conditions of operation; that regulation has not been effective; and that constructive measures are needed to bring about adjustment of rates and public control. His own constructive measures, which involve basic and accepted principles of valuation, are briefly summarized. Unless effective regulation can be achieved, the rational course open is public ownership and operation.—H. W. Peck.

7581. RUGGLES, C. O. Regulation of electric light and power utilities. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 179-196.—The industries of the country are rapidly becoming dependent upon central electric stations. With electric power a factor in American production, equitable regulation of the power industry is of far more importance than when the power industry was confined merely to the field of lighting consumption. A form of regulation should be adopted which would encourage further economies and improvements of service of the kind which have been effected by holding companies and integration. But the state commissions have no jurisdiction over many of the utility regulatory problems. Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court has decided that states may not regulate interstate utility business. Control over fees paid by a local operating company to a foreign holding company is also absent. Other difficulties in regulation are the inadequate financing of many state commissions and the failure to provide them with sufficient expert assistance. Strengthened state commissions, the recognition of management efficiency in the rate of return allowed, and the creation of some form of federal regulatory commission are suggested as solutions of the several problems. The federal agency might be a reorganization of the Federal Power Commission or the establishment of federal regional commissions with a central administrative body if necessary. In any case, management initiative should be encouraged with both operating and holding companies held responsible for results and with the rate of return adjusted to these results.—E. Orth Malott.

7582. UNSIGNED. Problèmes de la production et de la distribution de l'électricité en Belgique. [Problems of production and distribution of electricity in Belgium.] *Mouvement Communal.* 104 Feb. 28, 1928: 14-24.—A report presented to the Union of Cities in Belgium is now being considered by the chambers and the municipal councils with a view to changing conditions in the electricity producing industry. There are two large trusts producing electricity in Belgium both of which wish to gain control of the entire industry. The report declares this impossible as it would create a monopoly. It suggests instead that the state assume the ownership of this industry (although it is doubtful whether its powers over public utilities

extend that far), that the state own and operate the transport service between producers and distributors, or that a law be passed obliging all producers to furnish electricity according to certain specified rules.—Helen M. Cory.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 7330, 7336, 7369, 7607, 7651, 7655, 7666)

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 7181, 7209, 7307, 7493, 7593, 7645)

7583. JAMES, É. Un nouveau théoricien du socialisme: Henri de Man. [A new socialist theorist: Henri de Man.] *Rev. de Métaphysique et Morale.* 36 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 113-144.—The author, who is professor in the Faculty of Law at Toulouse, here reviews a French translation of Henri de Man's book, *Zur Psychologie des Sozialismus*, first published at Jena in 1926. De Man objects to the rigid dogmatism of the Marxian system, which, in its mechanical rationalism and its adoption of the psychology of the economic man, he considers a true product of the 19th Century. Marx was mistaken in his notion of an inevitable revolution resulting from a simple class struggle, in his assumption that in the last analysis economic conditions were determining, in ignoring the fact that the workers, instead of opposing the bourgeoisie, adopted bourgeois ideals and sought to imitate them. He failed to realize that workers were likely to be patriots before they were anti-capitalists. He made a grave mistake in ignoring the importance of the intellectuals and of their contribution. There are two currents of thought in the socialist movement: that of the workers, which is a product of equalitarian notions, the result of Christian and democratic influences, coming into contact with the undesirable conditions under capitalism and desiring a remedy; and that of the intellectuals, based on the foregoing situation but affected by feelings of sympathy and the desire for justice. The socialist aim, according to de Man, is a society where work, rather than being thought a curse, will be performed for the sake of service and especially because of the joy there is in it. The task of the trade unions and the intellectuals is to educate the workers for such a society. De Man's criticism of Marx is excellent. His whole psychological approach is of great value. His constructive ideas, however, are weak. By depriving socialism of its dogmatic simplicity and bringing to it the support of groups with all sorts of progressive ideas, he weakens the faith of the workers and diminishes the emotional strength of the appeal. He contributes little to a solution of the all important problem of how to bring about the socialist society. Because of the difficulty of his writing and his apparent distrust of the capacity of the workers, de Man's influence will probably be confined to the intellectuals.—Edward Berman.

7584. LAVERGNE, BERNARD. Lutte de classes et salariat en régime coopératif. [The class struggle and the wage-earners in the cooperative regime.] *Rev. des Etudes Coopératives.* 8 (30) Jan.-Mar., 1929: 142-150.—Henri de Man in *Au-delà du Marxisme* finds the Marxian explanation of the class struggle inadequate. Its causes are psychological rather than purely economic. The first of these, a sense of social

exploitation, results from (1) the impossibility of satisfying even those needs which are regarded as legitimate in view of the increased productivity of industry, (2) the worker's consciousness of fixed status and (3) the existing inequality of income which conflicts with a profound egalitarian sentiment. The second cause is a feeling of mechanical oppression since the division of labor has deprived the worker of the craftsman's satisfaction in his work. This conception of the class struggle is in complete harmony with cooperative doctrine, not only because both are fundamentally psychological but also because the details of the cooperative programme would remove the causes of class struggle mentioned above. By its reduction of the cost of living, by its democracy, by its abolition of the employer's profit and by its diminution of the inequality in the payment of workers and managers, cooperation would abolish the sense of exploitation. The feeling of mechanical oppression is more difficult to remedy, but it would be modified by a reduction in the hours of labor and some measures of industrial democracy.

—W. J. Couper.

7585. RADEMACHER. *Der Kampf um die kapitalistische Wirtschaftsform.* [The fight for the preservation of capitalism.] *Bank-Arch.* 27(23-34) Sep. 9, 1928: 446-449.—The plan to "socialize" the German economy has not been given up by the working class, but is now being pursued by a different method. The main means towards this end consists in raising the share of labor in the national product at the expense of the share of capital. By keeping business profits low, the accumulation of capital out of profits is being restricted. The workers, on the other hand, are kept from accumulating savings out of their wages and thereby becoming capitalists themselves by the present system of social insurance towards which they have to contribute a substantial part of their wages. In the hand of these social-insurance-agencies which are non-capitalistic or even anti-capitalistic large funds are

concentrated and may be used for the socialization of German economy.—G. Bielschowsky.

7586. SANDERS, STEPHEN. *L'oeuvre des Webb* [The work of the Webbs.] *L'Avenir Social.* (9) Sep. 1929: 516-524.—R. M. Woodbury.

7587. UNSIGNED. *Fascism: its economic and social policy.* *Social Econ. Rev.*—*Bull. of R.I.L.U.* 4(3) Mar. 1929: 7-16.—"That Fascism is now increasingly becoming a cruel dictatorship instituted by financial capital, the big industrialists and the agrarians, in an effort to stabilize the capitalist system at the expense of all other classes of society, but chiefly at the expense of the workers and peasantry—a dictatorship supported by terror and persecution, is now plain for everybody. The methods used by the dictatorship to rehabilitate the economic life of the country resolve themselves into: lowering of wages, shifting taxation from the ruling classes onto the shoulders of the workers, peasantry and petty bourgeoisie, industrial and agrarian safeguarding, concentration and trustsification of industry. The economic life is being controlled by a financial-industrial oligarchy which it would appear is controlled by the Government, but which in actual fact controls the Government." The growth of industry under Facism appears from the following index numbers for 1919 and 1926. (1913 equals 100.) Consumption of coal, mineral oils, and electrical energy: 92 and 163; steel output: 78 and 180; railroad transport: 74 and 158 marine transport: 60 and 112. The number of automobiles exported increased between 1923 and 1925 from 12,749 to 29,041. While industry has advanced, real wages have declined and the working conditions, and income of labor, especially in the South, are extremely bad. Another accompaniment of industrial growth has been the increased dependence of Italian business upon foreign capital. The Communists have been suppressed by the most ruthless terrorism. The condition of the workers has given rise to many important strikes. "Fascism is slowly but surely losing its foothold."—Edward Berman.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 6811, 6813, 7075, 7080, 7096, 7157, 7608, 7640, 7707, 7723, 7753)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

7588. BEARD, CHARLES A. *The political heritage of the 20th century.* *Yale Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 456-479.—Long before the close of the 18th century, all the paraphernalia and slogans of 19th century liberalism had been developed to a systematic finish, but meanwhile the discoveries of the mind in workshops and laboratories were destroying the world of fact in which the 19th century system of polities and political verbiage had originated. Capitalism and technology ran like a sword into the old web of notions about the world, mankind, and politics. Three systems of thought were available at the opening of the 19th century for those who attempted to apply their intelligence to the swift changes: "the fixed order of God" system; the fixed order of nature system; and a new philosophy which conceived of the world as an endless change. The "fixed order of God" was satisfactory to the feudal landlord who wished his laborers to stay contented in the fields. The fixed order of nature was highly gratifying to business men. Anarchist, communist, and socialist heavens were also pictured to workingmen by various radical thinkers. In fact it would scarcely be too much to say that all the thinking about human affairs during the 19th century was

fundamentally colored by one or more of these economic attitudes. If this analysis is sound, the fundamental stock of ideas and political institutions inherited by the 20th century was created in the image of handicrafts and agriculture, and has little relevance to the fact patterns and potentialities introduced by science and the machine. Our job is to clean house and open the windows to the new day.—J. G. Heinberg.

7589. NILSSON, S. NEANDER. *Nationalism och världsmmedborgarskap i den grekiska antiken.* [Nationalism and world citizenship in Greek antiquity.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19(3) 1929: 219-228.—Nilsson, writing from Rome, shows evidence of the idea of cosmopolitanism in Greek antiquity, especially as it appears in Herodotus, Aeschylus, Plato, Sophocles, Euripides, the Sophists, and most of all in Diogenes.—Walter Sandelin.

7590. PAUCK, WILHELM. *Luther and Butzer.* *Jour. Religion.* 9(1) Jan. 1929: 85-98.—Luther and Butzer differ basically in their conceptions of the nature and function of the church, the Kingdom of God, the state, and their interrelations. Luther's church and Kingdom are the invisible fellowship of saints saved by grace, who are agreed upon the preaching of the word and the sacraments. The sole means of promoting the church and the Kingdom as well as Christian

morality is to preach the word and thus permit it to work through the lives of grace-filled saints. A sharp line is drawn by Luther between church and world, Kingdom and secular "natural" orders, each of which proceeds in its own course with no direct connection. Butzer's church and Kingdom are primarily in the moral realm, the fellowship of saints saved by grace who voluntarily obey the will of God, the Gospel Law. The entire world-order must be Christianized and all secular callings, including the state, must be subordinated to this end. The state must promote the Kingdom by its own means, as the agent of the church. Butzer's principles mean a politically or ecclesiastically controlled theocracy. Thus Butzer is the spiritual father of both Anglicanism and Puritanism.—Harold S. Bender.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

7591. JULLIOT, CH. L. *La paix perpétuelle est-elle une utopie?* [Is perpetual peace a Utopia?] *Mercure de France.* 210 (738) Mar. 15, 1929: 622-628. —*La psychologie économique* of Gabriel Tarde, published in 1902, prophesied that permanent peace could not be hoped for until the same type and degree of civilization should obtain throughout the entire world. When, thanks to the increasing facility of physical and intellectual communication, world unity is made possible; when there shall be no more land unexplored, open to colonization; and when all peoples shall have been subjected to similar pacifying influences, there may be an end of war. Human society, first organized in isolated groups, has passed into a phase of expanding, mutually hostile national groups. Tarde foresaw a third phase in which the world would either be dominated by a single imperial state or by an all-embracing federation. The World War ended any dream of empire, but a federation or League of Nations is being tried. The era of colonization is not yet over, and the present diversity of civilizations retards the inauguration of the third phase. However, it is permissible to count on the eventual establishment of international political unity. But though international wars may cease, class warfare is probably inevitable. Horizontal social lines are likely to displace vertical national lines, with resulting friction between parallel social groups.—Christina Phelps.

7592. LUCA, G. de. *Il fascismo e la filosofia Gentiliana.* [Fascism and Giovanni Gentile's philosophy.] *La Vita Italiana.* 16 (186-187) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 51-53. —In recent times many Fascist writers have protested against the conciliatory attitude of Fascism towards the Holy See. They argue that Fascism, based on Hegel's conception of the state, should uncompromisingly be opposed to the church which, in its turn, is against Fascism. This idealistic philosophy was advocated by Giovanni Gentile in the commission

for state reform, but was rejected. The state being absolute in its political character cannot be considered as absolute in its moral character; to say that the state is all or nothing is only possible in Protestant countries. The state, founded on Hegel's philosophy, reminds one of the enthronement of the Goddess Reason during the French Revolution, when the attempt was made to create a state, absolute even on its moral side, outside any religion. The same thing is being tried by the Bolsheviks. Gentile's policy is anti-clerical. This standpoint cannot be adopted by Fascism which would do better to follow Vico's doctrine.—O. Eisenberg.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

7593. CUTELLI, M. ST. *La disfatta sindacale.—Da Cesare à Mussolini.* [The defeat of syndicalism —From Caesar to Mussolini.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (7) Jul. 1928: 558-563. —The author gives a synthetic view of the development of the corporative idea in ancient Rome and in the Middle Ages and of syndicalism in modern times. Both Marx and Sorel tried in vain to solve the social and economic problem; Mussolini alone has been successful. Denying the principle of the struggle of classes, he has created the corporative state and Fascist syndicates. Strikes and lock-outs are suppressed and the principle of collaboration between classes has been introduced.—O. Eisenberg.

7594. VOLPICELLI, ARNALDO. *Santi Romano.* *Nuovi Studi di Dir. Econ. e Pol.* 2 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 7-25. —At the present time when the pernicious habit prevails of considering problems in atomistic isolation without a fundamental and unitary conception of the whole, a study of Romano's clear, concise methods of the scientific construction of jurisprudence is very timely. In the *Stato moderno e la sua crise* (1909) he lists numerous organizations which have not originated through any territorial, national, or political bond, but through one of professional and individual usefulness. This forceful manifestation of corporative tendencies with a professional basis is the most outstanding trend of the contemporary age, and shows the need for a state organized on more social lines than the old state, built on the basis of individual liberty and equality, which destroyed every possibility for associations of a position in public law. There must be no difference between society and the state, life and law. In his *L'Ordinamento giuridico* (1918) Romano illustrates the common error of philosophers of public law in drawing conclusions based on private law and the practice of jurisprudence. This confuses public law with the rules which govern individuals, whereas public law is essentially the law that is proper to the relations of the state and its various institutions. It should give these institutions a certain amount of autonomy and thus change as they change.—Helen M. Cory.

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

7595. BENAS, BERTRAM B. The legal device in Jewish law. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 75-80. —Among the parallelisms between Jewish law on the one hand and the Common law and the Civil law on the other, is the development of refined legalisms of which fictions are an important type. In Jewish law their purpose was threefold,—to protect the idea of law, to bring the application of law into line with current exigencies, to maintain the historic continuity of the law of Israel. In Jewish law, as in other systems, there are to be found the general fiction of "amendment without abrogation" and specific pro-

cedural fictions, such as the "Probus" of Hillel by which property may be transferred to the court or to a Gentile in order to avoid scriptural rules as to the forfeiture of debts in the year of the "release" or prohibiting the prosecution of business on the Sabbath. In a similar manner the scriptural anti-usury laws have been adapted to modern economic conditions.—Hessel E. Yntema.

7596. CARSON, HAMPTON L. The growth of Anglo-American law. *Argentine Forum.* 3 (4) Apr. 1928: 36-44; (6) Jun. 1928: 28-36; (7) Jul. 1928: 32-39.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

7597. COLLINET, PAUL. Le rôle de la doctrine et de la pratique dans le développement du droit romain privé au Bas-Empire: essai de mise au point

de la controverse (fin). [The role of theory and practice in the development of Roman private law in the late Empire. An attempt to pave the way for solution of the controversy. (Conclusion.)] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-35. [See also Abstract No. 3305.]—The great change in Roman law between the Classical and Byzantine periods cannot be explained by the influence of either doctrine or practice alone, but only by the influence of both. In order to throw light on their respective roles one should first classify the interpolations into three periods: post-classic, pre-Justinian and Tribonian. This is work which is far from completion, but which has, nevertheless, already given a few results. For instance, the concept *de natura actionis* is due to the doctrine of the 5th century as are also the names of several actions among which is the *actio praescriptus verbis*.—Jacques Lambert.

7598. DUQUESNE, J. Les nouvelles recherches sur l'édit perpetuel à propos d'un ouvrage récent. [New researches on the "edictum perpetuum" with respect to a recent work.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 110-129.—This is a review of Otto Lenel's *Das Edictum Perpetuum*, (third edition), in which Duquesne takes occasion to emphasize a few points on which he disagrees or has been disagreeing with the learned author: *Capitis diminutio maxima or media* in the person of the cognitor, *in integrum restitutio, cautio pro praede litis et vindicarum* and *cautio judicatum solvi*.—Jacques Lambert.

7599. GARAUD, MARCEL. Les formes du testament et la renaissance des principes testamentaires dans l'ancien droit poitevin. [Forms of wills and the revival of testamentary principles in the old law of Poitou.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 36-68.—With the revival of Roman law, it is easy to follow in charters from Poitou the development of two main forms of testament. Both evolved, either from the *donatio post obitum* which has long remained an act *inter vivos*, or from the gift at death bed which, linked with the Catholic absolution, was for a time, nearly compulsory. The author quotes, in part, a great number of charters, some of which throw new light on the revival of testamentary principles around the 13th century.—Jacques Lambert.

7600. MARTINEZ, JOSÉ AUGUSTIN. La responsabilidad criminal de las personas jurídicas. [Criminal responsibility of juridical persons.] *Rev. General de Legis. y Juris*. Dec. 1928: 570-597.—Following the lead of the Bavarian Code of 1813, all scientific treatises and acts of legislation uniformly held that in a criminal sense responsibility was always personal. Article 44 of the Code of Darmstadt expressly provided that whenever a community or group committed a crime, only the members of such community or group guilty of the crime shall be punishable. This doctrine had its root in Roman jurisprudence: *de dolo decurionate, in ipso decurionibus dabitur de dolo actio*. Teutonic law, however, shows a tendency contrary to that of Roman law. According to the former, if a member of a group was guilty of a crime, the group was required to pay the *wergeld* or to surrender the individual member to the injured party. In England, the old maxim of the law was that a corporation is not indictable at all, though its individual members may be. Neither would the old Canon law admit the criminal responsibility of the group, although later developments in that law admit such responsibility. In the jurisprudence of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in France, and in Spain during the Middle Ages, collective responsibility was admitted. But a reaction against this form of responsibility set in in the positive legislation immediately following the Middle Ages. Its rebirth, in its modern scientific form, is traced to Otto Gierke, in Germany, in his book *Das deutsche Genossenschaftsrecht*, published in 1888, and to the later work of Aquiles Mestre,

Les personnes morales et le problème de leur responsabilité pénale (1891). The "German" school of thought lead by Gierke maintains that the criminal responsibility of the corporation necessarily excludes the responsibility of the individuals composing it; while the "French" school holds to the theory of double responsibility, that is, responsibility of the corporation as well as of the individuals that make it up. A metaphysical prejudice against the criminal responsibility of judicial persons argues that the act of the corporation cannot be called "voluntary." Although this doctrine has been accepted in the legislation of some countries, it has met with considerable opposition from critics. The sociological conception of crime no longer presupposes the operation of the human will. If a corporation cannot exercise a will in criminal matters, there is no reason why it should do so in civil matters, which everyone knows it can do. The author cites in detail the legislation of an ever-increasing number of countries wherein the criminal responsibility of the corporation is coming to be accepted as part of positive legislation. The essential elements of the criminal responsibility of juridical persons are: (1) legal existence of the corporation; (2) the punishable act must have been committed by the board, council of administration, or directing body representing the corporation; (3) the crime must have been committed in the name of the corporation and for its exclusive or preferential benefit; (4) the criminal responsibility of the directors, managers, administrators, or voters, must be proportionate to the act of individual participation; (5) the corporate responsibility should be limited to specific crimes; (6) the penalties to which the corporation should be liable must be limited to: (a) dissolution of the corporation, (b) suspension of the exercise of certain rights or acts, or entire prohibition thereof, (c) fines, (d) complementary penalties such as comminatory injunction, and the like; (7) as to the directors, managers, administrators, and representatives of the corporation, the penalties should be: (a) arrest, (b) fines, (c) accessory penalties.—Julius I. Puente.

7601. WALSH, WILLIAM F. Equity prior to the Chancellor's Court. *Georgetown Law Jour.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 97-108.—Many forms of specific relief, distinctly of an equitable character according to later classification, were administered by the king's judges as part of the common law in Bracton's time. The hardening process which reduced the Common law to restricted forms of action, eliminating specific relief, and, therefore, ending the possibility of equity as part of the Common law system, resulted primarily from the Provisions of Oxford, 1258, which expressly forbade the chancellor to frame new writs without the consent of the king and council. Apart from cases of the recovery of land or the enforcement of specific interests in land, specific relief could not be secured under the different forms of action which took shape during the latter half of the 13th century and thereafter. The decay of equity in the Common law courts was a gradual matter, not completed until after the middle of the 14th century, when jurisdiction in equity had definitely been taken over by chancery.—Robert S. Stevens.

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

7602. DICKINSON, JOHN. The law behind law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (2) Feb. 1929: 113-146; (3) Mar. 1929: 285-319.—"Higher law," i.e., a system of law outside government by which the state is subordinate to law, can be distinguished from the greater part of the body of rules governing adjudication, in that the latter is the passive application of legislative enactments or precedent by the courts. It is by the study, however, of rules adopted for the first time that we may determine the possibility of the existence of a "higher law." Three arguments have been advanced to

reconcile the possibility of change in specific rules with the conception of law as pre-determined for the judges, a difficulty that must be surmounted before one can accept the theory of a "higher law." (1) *Ratio legis*, the reason of the law, is a natural law theory (Lord Mansfield) according to which the applied rule is based on a broader principle. Though the rules may change, the principle remains the same. Objections are that the fixed principles will differ in the opinions of men and that it is impossible to determine the sufficiency of change in circumstances to alter the rule. (2) Law as popular custom (James Wilson), fully formulated, is a stronger support for the available ready-made law to be applied in new situations, but in a complex society it is difficult to determine whether certain usage is custom, and only if the judge is assumed identical to the popular sense of right will custom serve as an independent authoritative body of "higher law." Custom may suggest rules of law or explain adopted ones, but it does not supply them for the court merely to utter. (3) The inductive theory of law (Sir F. Pollock, W. G. Hammond) sees judges as expert expounders; by a study and comparison of the decisions they discover and state the legal formulae which are at work, just as a natural scientist does. The natural scientist, however, deals with physical factors, the jurist with analogies, and the difficulty of determining whether the analogous elements are the pertinent ones and the possibility of the existence of competing analogies throw us back to the central problem: the law must automatically supply missing rules by reference to known ones. In the instance of tort law no principle is provided to determine with certainty any new situation (viz. *Rylands v. Fletcher*). A gap in the inductive theory exists at the point where the new rule emerges. Actually, contenders for the "higher law" theory have not gone the full way but hold that where a choice between rules exists, the factual results of the rule will provide a test of the correctness of the rule. The jural law then becomes a sociological law and depends upon desirability, i.e. a value-judgment. If legal rules strike a balance between competing principles then it should be possible to formulate a system of policy, but such a system is absent. In fact, the common law recognizes that legal rules are compromises and adjustments. In fine, whatever forces influence the law influence it by influencing the judges who by creative activity bring rules into existence. The body of considerations affecting a judge is the determining factor in the creation of law; these can be grouped as a series of concentric circles with the judge at the center, e.g., personal considerations, contemporary general considerations, legal theories, social theories. Thus the courts are legislating when they choose between rival legal theories and also when they decide whether a precedent shall be overruled or sustained. Though distinctions exist between true legislation and judicial legislation, "an analysis of the process by which new rules of unwritten law come into existence shows them to be the creature of judicial discretion strongly influenced by considerations of policy, and not automatic results dictated by a 'Higher law' vested with inherent legally binding authority."—A. Arthur Schiller.

7603. GREEN, LEON. The duty problem in negligence cases. *Columbia Law Rev.* 28(8) Dec. 1928: 1014-1045; 29(3) Mar. 1929: 255-284.—The crystallization of judicial action into legal rules has proved inadequate as a technique for the process of judging and deciding particular cases. An adequate science of law can be built up only around the judges' function in deciding such cases. The technique of judging finds its chief support in those elements of culture and experience that escape definite formulation in precise formulae which play some, but not a decisive role, in judging. The processes relied upon to establish the right-duty element in negligence cases, which is the

only element therein which raises a legal as distinct from a factual problem, is taken to illustrate the play of forces that operate in the production of legal theory. The various tests that courts and writers have stated to determine the existence of the requisite duty element have proved inadequate. The factors controlling the judgment are to be found in directions not indicated by those tests. The most significant of these factors in controlling the determination of duties and thereby the degree of protection afforded by law are the administrative factor, ethical and moral theories, economic considerations, the aim to have a rule that will tend to produce results deemed desirable, and the elements of justice specific to the individual case. The influence of these considerations is traced through a résumé of decisions involving a variety of legal situations. The judicial process in negligence cases is but representative of it in other problems also. The emphasis throughout is on the inevitableness and desirability of permitting freedom to those who are charged with the task of controlling conduct through law to make their decisions in the light of all factors that may be relevant at the time and place, instead of requiring or hoping for solutions dictated by abstract formulae.—Henry Rottschaefer.

7604. HARTEN, C. von. Das Privatrecht der Sowjet-Union mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Familienrechtes. [Private law in the Soviet Union with particular attention to family law.] *Zeitschr. d. berlischen Juristenvereins.* 64(11) Nov. 1928: 481-513.—Without formally abolishing the old Tsarist laws, the Soviet government on Nov. 22, 1918, issued a decree, instructing the courts to decide all questions in accordance with revolutionary legislation only, or, where no such legislation existed, in accordance with socialist conceptions of law. The revolutionary laws relating to the family in its various aspects were codified in 1918, and this code was revised in 1921. Some of its provisions were copied from projects of liberal Russian lawyers. A new law regulating marriage was enacted in 1926. It does not give a definition of marriage, but it distinguishes between registered and non-registered marriages. The registered marriage, which is contracted without any formalities, aims at securing not only the interests of personal and property rights, but also the interests of the state and society. In order to register a marriage, the contracting parties must be at least 18 years of age and must produce certain documents. A non-registered marriage is considered to exist if the man and woman are actually living together and if their connubial relations can be proved. The number of such marriages is comparatively small. The contract of marriage may be dissolved like any other contract, namely by the will of one or both parties. In the case of marriages between persons of mixed nationality the wife retains her own nationality. The article contains also information concerning the rights of children, property rights, the law of inheritance, etc.—H. Fehlinger.

7605. HERZOG, ISAAC. Moral rights and duties in Jewish law. *Juridical Rev.* 41(1) Mar. 1929: 60-70.—Law frequently falls short of imposing the highest ethical standard. Jewish law affords an exception hereto to a considerable extent. This is due to its specifically religious character, and to its being an integral part of Jewish religion. The part played by ethical notions in Jewish law is compared with their part in English law. This is followed by illustrative materials drawn from Jewish law that show the various gradations of ethical notions that form the basis for the imposition of legal duties on those expected to conform their conduct to such ethical ideals.—Henry Rottschaefer.

7606. SPIRITO, UGO. La concezione tecnico-giuridica del diritto penale. [The technical-juridical conception of penal law.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto,*

Econ. e Pol. 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 26-45.—The technical-juridical school of penal law criticizes classicists such as Carrara and Pessina for polluting the study of law with metaphysical theories on natural law. They likewise criticize the positive school started by Ferrari for introducing matter extraneous to law such as criminal anthropology, sociology, politics, etc. They wish law to be considered apart from all other fields. But

while there is some basis for their disapproval of both these schools, it is impossible to form any intelligent theory of law by completely isolating facts which concern nothing but law. In attempting to do so, Rocco and Manzini invade the realm of metaphysics much farther than the classicists. Law is so rigidly limited in scope by this school that it loses all tone and vitality.
—Helen M. Cory.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 7497, 7633, 7637, 7638, 7654, 7666, 7689, 7706, 7708, 7732)

UNITED STATES

7607. BECKER, SAMUEL, and HESS, ROBERT
A. The chain store license tax and the Fourteenth Amendment. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(2) Feb. 1929: 115-129.—The organization of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company marks the beginning of what is known as the chain store organization. This change in the method of distribution of merchandise and its control by a comparatively limited number has aroused a wide-spread effort to prevent a further extension of this method of merchandising. Much legislation has been attempted in the several states in an effort to limit the operation of the chain store. One form provides for a license tax on each unit of the chain in excess of a certain number. Such legislation has not only been criticized as impolitic and uneconomic, but the laws have been alleged to be invalid on the ground that they constituted unwarranted class legislation. The author cites several analogies in decided cases, notably those involved in the anti-department store laws, and also states the economic bases for such legislation. Numerous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court sustain the constitutionality of a chain store license tax statute. If the state desires to discourage the chain store, the constitutional provisions regarding due process and equal protection of the law do not prevent it.—William E. Arthur.

7608. DUFF, PATRICK W. and WHITESIDE, HORACE E. Delegata potestas non potest delegari: a maxim of American constitutional law. *Cornell Law Quart.* 14(2) Feb. 1929: 168-196.—This maxim originated in the works of medieval commentators. It was used by Bracton in his *De Legibus* in 1269 and was quoted by Coke. It was also mentioned by Kent and Story. In the latest edition of *De Legibus* appearing in 1922 the editor discovered that the original MS had not been properly interpreted and that the maxim as used had its origin in the carelessness of a 16th century printer. In a long list of early state cases dealing for the most part with liquor laws contingent upon a popular referendum the courts were agreed that the legislature cannot delegate general legislative power, but that it can provide that a statute shall become effective upon a contingency to be determined by other agencies and as a referendum, and that the legislature may grant powers to local units. The maxim *delegata potestas non potest delegari* was often involved as a dictum but was not as a rule used as the basis of decision. Since the Civil War local option laws have generally been upheld. More recently the point of emphasis has shifted from local option to questions involving the delegation of power to executive and judicial officers. While the dogma of the separation of powers is bolstered up by the maxim of *delegata potestas non potest delegari*, it seems that this maxim which is not mentioned in any American constitution has but little claim to be counted as a principle of American constitutional law.—Ben A. Arneson.

7609. DUPRIEZ, L. Le contrôle judiciaire de la constitutionnalité des lois aux États-Unis. [Judicial

control of the constitutionality of laws in the United States.] *Acad. Royale de Belgique, Bull. de la Classe des Lettres.* (5) 1928: 314-324.—Helen M. Cory.

7610. FIELD, OLIVER P. The status of a municipal corporation organized under an unconstitutional statute. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(5) Mar. 1929: 523-557.—The question of the status of a municipal corporation organized under an unconstitutional statute may be raised (1) in a case involving attack by some official representative of the state; (2) in a dispute between two municipal corporations; (3) in a contest between two persons claiming a municipal office; (4) in a dispute between a private individual and a municipality; and (5) in a dispute between two or more private individuals, the municipality not being a party. Under number (1) municipal status may be assailed, providing too long a period of time has not elapsed, although even this qualification may not be followed in some of the states. Municipal status may be questioned in situations classified under headings (2) and (3) above. The fourth group of cases, involving attack by private individuals, may be subdivided into (a) those involving quo warranto on relation of private individuals, permitted by statute in some states; (b) tax cases, in which the courts refuse to permit the validity of municipal incorporation to be drawn into question unless the suit is instituted very soon after incorporation proceedings have been held, there being only a few cases to the contrary; (c) eminent domain cases, in which attack may under some circumstances be permitted; (d) cases involving resistance to an abatement of a nuisance, in which attack is denied; (e) criminal cases, in which attack is generally denied; (f) suits to enforce contractual obligations against a municipality, in which the authorities are divided, but the better view is perhaps that which denies attack on municipal status; (g) tort cases, in which municipal status may ordinarily not be challenged. The cases grouped under (5) are in conflict, but the tendency is to deny attack in them also. Attack on municipal status on the ground that incorporation was had under an unconstitutional statute is in general allowed only to private individuals when proceedings are instituted to test municipal status very shortly after proceedings for incorporation have been completed. The cases in which attack by private individuals should be permitted are rare indeed, and the tendency of the courts to further restrict such attack to cases in which substantial and manifest injustice would result from the application of any other rule seems a proper one.—Oliver P. Field.

7611. G., J. A. Decisions of state courts on questions of public policy as rules of decision in federal courts. *California Law Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1929: 167-184.—*Black and White Taxicab and Transfer Company v. Brown and Yellow Taxicab and Transfer Company* (276 U. S. 518, 72 L. Ed. 383) "is perhaps the first case to state that decisions of the state courts as to the public policy of a state are not binding on the federal courts." The case arose under the diversity of citizenship clause of the federal Constitution. In this connec-

tion much discussion has arisen over the interpretation of Section 34 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 as laid down by Justice Story in *Swift v. Tyson*, in which he reiterated his views as to federal supremacy. Although there has been much objection to the rule of *Swift v. Tyson*, it has been accepted as a settled doctrine, but there has been opposition against its extension. The decision in the taxicab case is clearly an extension of the early concept of *Swift v. Tyson*. The control which a court with chancery powers may exercise over the property of an incompetent person is reviewed in a discussion of the New York decisions affecting the Flagler estate.—*E. S. Brown.*

7612. GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY SHAFTER. Billboard regulation and the aesthetic viewpoint with reference to California highways. *California Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1929: 120-134.—The strictly utilitarian bias of Anglo-Saxon and of American law prevented for a long period of time the recognition of the aesthetic as a ground for the abatement or elimination of nuisances. The billboard evil in England led to the passage of laws, particularly those of 1907 and 1925, giving local authorities power to control the situation. Similar laws, passed elsewhere in the British Empire, are listed. The colonial fathers opposed everything which tended toward the aesthetic, but gradually ideas changed and under the more recent interpretation of the scope of the police power of the states, billboard and other nuisances are being abated. This tendency is noted particularly in the growth of zoning in American cities.—*E. S. Brown.*

7613. GUERNSEY, NATHANIEL T. Value in confiscation cases. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (5) Mar. 1929: 575-600.—This article reviews outstanding cases before the Supreme Court of the United States during the 30 year period following the epoch-making decision in *Smythe v. Ames* in which the rule was laid down that under the 14th Amendment states are not permitted to impose rates upon public utilities which afford less than a fair return on the present fair value of the property in question. The criterion to be used in determining whether rates are confiscatory is value. This is not to be measured by cost; it is value as distinguished from cost. The ascertainment of value "is not a matter of formulas" or "artificial rules." No one factor, such as cost or cost of production less depreciation, may be taken as an arbitrary measure of value. Value is to be ascertained as the value of other classes of property is ascertained—by the exercise of "a reasonable judgment having its basis in a proper consideration of all relevant facts." What facts are relevant, and the weight to which they are entitled, will vary with the circumstances of particular cases.—*Clyde L. King.*

7614. INGHAM, JOSEPH F. Unconstitutional amendments. *Dickinson Law Rev.* 33 (3) Mar. 1929: 161-168.—Our government is a "limited" democracy; that is, the sovereign power is exercised by representatives. To allege that an amendment to the Constitution is invalid because it is inconsistent with the original Constitution is to deny that the Constitution may be changed in the orderly manner provided for in the instrument itself. In order to prevent too many changes the Constitution provides certain mechanical devices in the amending process. When these formal requirements are not fulfilled the amendment is a nullity and the courts have the power to decide whether these requisites are met. But the court has no right to decide whether an amendment meeting the formal requisites is also in accord with the intent and spirit of the Constitution. The court should not take jurisdiction over such a question any more than it should decide constitutional questions involving its own existence. It can merely say that the amendment is not in violation of the amending clause. The court improperly took jurisdiction on such

a question in the national prohibition cases and upheld the validity of the 18th Amendment on the ground, *inter alia*, that the Amendment did not overstep any implied limitations on the amending form. The only tribunal qualified to decide whether a change made according to formal procedure is contrary to the original constitution is a constitutional convention.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

7615. JOHNSON, SWEINBJORN. When the importer is a state university, may the government collect a duty? *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (5) Mar. 1929: 499-522.—The Tariff Act of 1922 omitted an exemption from duty of imports for educational institutions, as a result of which duties have been levied on imports of state universities. Congress is without power to levy a tax, directly or indirectly, upon the property of the states which is used in the discharge of a governmental function. A duty is a tax. Do state universities perform governmental functions? The Customs Court has said they do not. Analogies from what the federal and state courts consider public purposes to justify taxation and the exercise of the power of eminent domain are not helpful. A public purpose is clearly much broader than a governmental function. The historical test has been applied by the United States Supreme Court to determine what is a governmental function. To education, however, this test has never been applied by that Court, although dicta of some of its members when sitting in state courts classify education as governmental rather than proprietary. Applying the historical test to education, it is found that at least three of the original thirteen states had adopted a system of public education at public expense before the adoption of the constitution. The question of education came up in the federal convention and it was finally determined to be a state function; but the fact of its consideration by the national convention shows that it was thought a matter of importance to the existence of the state. The national government has contributed lavishly to public education in the states and particularly to higher education. By the historical test, then, education is a governmental function. Both the federal and state courts have held consistently that corporations exercising such functions are liable for torts. The state courts have held unanimously that public school authorities and corporations are not liable for torts because they exercised governmental functions. Finally, compulsory education has been upheld by the Supreme Court and public education is the very cornerstone of republican government.—*Albert Langelutig.*

7616. MARGOLIN, ABRAHAM E. Illegal search and seizure by state officers as affecting admissibility of evidence in federal prosecutions. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 14 (1) Dec. 1928: 49-57.—In *Gambino v. U.S.* (48 Sup. Ct. 139) the Supreme Court either has repudiated the limitations set down in Weeks and Byars cases or has established a shaky foundation for admissibility of evidence by making the decision turn on an irrelevant point,—the repeal of the state enforcement law. It would seem to provide that where a state statute (in this instance, the Mullin-Gage law) and a national act have dealt with the same subject matter, a repeal of the state act, instead of reestablishing the common law, establishes the federal act as an act of the state, or it makes an act of the state have more force when repealed than before.—*E. Cole.*

7617. MATTISON, WALTER J. Restraints on freedom of the press. *Marquette Law Rev.* 13 (1) Dec. 1928: 1-8.—The first Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom . . . of the press." This does not prohibit the various states from passing such laws. Also this constitutional provision must be construed in the light of other constitutional provisions; therefore Congress has the right to pass laws

which in effect restrain the freedom of the press if necessary for the public welfare. In some cases even pre-publication censorship may be established, notably under the war powers to protect the country from attacks within. In some states the right of privacy has been held to justify prepublication restraint. A third prepublication restraint is that in which publication amounts to contempt of court. The great mass of the law pertaining to newspapers deals with punishment after publication. Such laws may be classed as enactments passed (1) under a broad police power to protect public safety and welfare, (2) under powers exercised by the federal government limiting the use of the mails, and (3) under the power of courts of record to punish for contempt of court. States vary greatly in the restraints they have made. For example, Connecticut has a law prohibiting the sale of any paper devoted wholly or principally to the publication of criminal news or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime. Minnesota makes it unlawful to publish the details of a public execution. Both federal and state governments have a right to prohibit publication of seditious and obscene or blasphemous articles. Under its power to regulate the mails, Congress has effectively restrained the press. The statute prohibiting the carrying by the United States mails of any publication containing lottery advertising or listing such awards is far reaching. The inherent power of courts to punish for contempt is an important restraint which has been subject to much criticism. A fair and truthful account of proceedings during pendency of a case is permissible, but other matter which might perjudice the rights of either side or influence or discredit the court is forbidden. Libel laws furnish an indirect restraint on publications. The term "freedom of the press" is relative, and newspapers have no right to invade the constitutional guarantees given to the general public.—*Wm. R. Arthur.*

7618. MORRISON, STANLEY. Workmen's compensation and the maritime law. *Yale Law Jour.* 38(4) Feb. 1929: 472-502.—Workmen's compensation has led to far-reaching developments in admiralty law of the doctrine of uniformity. The first stage of its development was reached in *The Lottawanna* (1875), namely, the uniformity of the system of law applicable in the absence of congressional legislation. The second came when the Supreme Court in the *Jensen* case (1917) laid down not only that uniformity should be dominant in admiralty but that uniform maritime law should be applied by the state courts in all matters of general concern. This deprived longshoremen of the benefits of state compensation acts. The attempt to obviate this result by the Act of 1917 was declared unconstitutional in the *Stewart* case (1920) on the ground that geographical uniformity was a requisite of any federal legislation. In this, the third stage, the doctrine limited the powers of Congress to decide which matters of admiralty jurisdiction require adaptation to varying local conditions. No useful end, however, is gained by this application of geographical uniformity to the rights of injured stevedores. Since admiralty jurisdiction in tort is determined by the test of locality and in contract by the test of subject-matter, the limits of admiralty jurisdiction with respect to workmen's compensation and the room left for the application of state acts are uncertain. Injuries may occur on land in execution of a maritime contract or on navigable waters in execution of a non-maritime contract. State acts have been held applicable to stevedores injured on docks (*Nordenholz* case, 1922) and to ship-builders injured on navigable waters (*Rohde* case, 1924) but state laws could not be applied to seamen injured on land, Congress could not pass a federal compensation act applicable to injuries arising out of non-maritime contracts on navigable waters, and state laws so applicable might not be constitutional.—*W. J. Couper.*

7619. OBENCHAIN, ROLAND. The liberty above all liberties. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 4(1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 22-47.—The limits of religious freedom under the First Amendment depend, according to the court decisions, upon whether acts are in violation of the social order. That intolerance, persecution, and disabilities were not abolished by that Amendment is proved by the rise of the anti-Masonic and Know-Nothing parties, the American Protective Association, and the Ku Klux Klan. The great variety of opinions on religious matters is the greatest security for religious freedom; the tendency to intolerance has not been sufficient to amend laws of any state or nation so as to reestablish legal disqualifications and discrimination.—*E. Cole.*

7620. SAVAGE, W. S. The Fourteenth Amendment. *World Tomorrow.* 11(7) Jul. 1928: 300-302.—When in the railroad tax decisions of 1887 the Supreme Court recognized that section I of the Fourteenth Amendment applied to corporations, the shift from protection of Negroes and other individuals to protection of corporations against state control began. From 1872 to 1882, most of the cases involving the Amendment applied to the Negro: from 1882 to 1892, 29 out of 96 pertained to corporations and 2 to Negroes; from 1892 to 1902, 129 out of 232 to corporations, and 11 to Negroes; from 1902 to 1910, 150 out of 266 to corporations and 10 to Negroes. The Amendment's effect upon economics is obviously strong.—*E. Cole.*

7621. SHARP, H. PARKER, and BRENNAN, JOSEPH B. The application of the doctrine of *Swift v. Tyson* since 1900. *Indiana Law Jour.* 4(6) Mar. 1929: 367-385.—The Judiciary Act provides that state laws shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in federal courts in cases where they apply. In *Swift v. Tyson* the Supreme Court held that on matters of general commercial law the federal courts were not bound to follow state court decisions. Courts have always been conservative when dealing with real property. It is hardly right for federal courts to form their own opinion as to the law of a state in which they do not sit, in disregard of decisions of the state courts, by calling the matter one of general jurisprudence. It is inconsistent with the idea that the court of each state is the final arbiter of its law.—*C. W. Smith, Jr.*

7622. UNSIGNED. Interpretation of Section Two of the Clayton Act. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(3) Mar. 1929: 681-685.—An early narrow interpretation of Section Two of the Clayton Act by a lower federal court barred the gates to litigation under this section for most purposes before its proper scope had been determined by the Supreme Court. Although the section has uniformly been considered applicable where competition among producers had been restrained, its applicability had, until recently, been denied where the sole effect of the discrimination was to restrain competition among distributors. In the initial case of *Mennen Co. v. Federal Trade Commission*, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit held that the phrase, "in any line of commerce," was ambiguous, and denied its application to price discriminations restraining competition among distributors, on the basis of Congressional committee reports which supposedly evidenced such legislative intent. Early decisions have recently been expressly overruled by the Supreme Court in *George Van Camp & Sons Co. v. American Can Co.*, and the entire problem of the proper scope of the Act has been opened for re-examination. This decision brings the law governing price discrimination into alignment with other branches of anti-trust legislation where restraints in all lines of interstate commerce have been subjected to legislative prohibition. Since the Court's interpretation vastly increases the area within which the section may be applied, a variety of new problems will undoubtedly confront the courts. The recent tre-

mendous growth of chain stores and co-operative buying associations has already had a decided effect upon the sales policies of producers; and the resultant price scales should be carefully examined to ascertain whether they achieve such discrimination as is within the prohibition of Section Two. That the courts should understand the economic background in which an alleged discrimination operates seems essential to a proper solution of the suggested problems.—*Martin L. Faust.*

7623. UNSIGNED. The feasibility of state control as a test of the scope of the federal "police power." *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (3) Mar. 1929: 312-328.—

"Within the limitations imposed by consideration of due process the federal government may use any of its powers for an ulterior purpose affecting the traditional sphere of state control when and only when this ulterior purpose is administratively incapable of attainment by state action." "The judicial protection of interstate commerce from the inroads of state particularism has so restricted the power of the state to protect the consuming public that there is an administrative necessity for some sort of federal regulation." The formula contained in the first sentence will serve to explain substantially all the cases.—*Ralph S. Boots.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 6816, 7004, 7691, 7726)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7096, 7217, 7259, 7260, 7303, 7328, 7336, 7369, 7397, 7425, 7463, 7498, 7499, 7501, 7552, 7559, 7565, 7587, 7593, 7604, 7609, 7615, 7706, 7709, 7712, 7715, 7720, 7721, 7724, 7738, 7751, 7766, 7769)

AUSTRIA

7624. SEIPEL, IGNAZ. Der Föderalismus in Österreich. [Federalism in Austria.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 49-59.—The Austrian Chancellor here explains that there are five main reasons why the federal system of government was adopted in the little republic of Austria: (1) the analogy of the policy of the former Dual Monarchy on a large scale; (2) historical precedents within German Austria; (3) the custom of self-administration under Austria; (4) the attempt to forestall the provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain; (5) deep-rooted fear of the centralizing tendencies of "Red" Vienna, which contains one-third of the population. Federalism has not proved too costly, nor too inefficient, but it is criticized chiefly because it makes incorporation into the German Republic difficult. Further experience with the system will train the people in self-government and consolidate the system.—*M. H. Cochran.*

BELGIUM

7625. CASSANDER. Trouble in Belgium. *Contemporary Rev.* 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 161-168.—The Flemish nationalist movement in Belgium, important for the last 50 or 60 years, is now increasing its activity because of the failure of the Government to carry out its post-War promises of equality in law and fact to the Flemish. Particular resentment is directed against the centralized control exercised by the pro-French bureaucracy at Brussels, whose attitude makes enforcement of pro-Flemish laws impossible.—*J. Q. Dealey, Jr.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

7626. MONTGOMERY-CUNINGHAME, T. The making of Czechoslovakia. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (625) Mar. 1929: 317-328.—A review of Dr. Beneš' *My War Memoirs*. This is the lament of an English Liberal who deplores the "Balkanization," with England's consent, of all Central Europe, in lieu of leaving intact "a great federation" once called Austria-Hungary. Political and economic changes in this region were not reached by the normal processes of peaceful development but by the chaotic exigencies of an undisciplined interlude called the World War. The article is an attack on the socialistic tendencies of Czechoslovakia by a believer in the *laissez-faire* so characteristic of the old Austria. The author splits hairs with Dr. Beneš

over the meaning of "national culture," questions the extent of persecution of Czechs under the Hapsburgs and the sufficiency of their grievances as causes for revolution, presages a forthcoming resurgence of pan-Germanism which will, by implication, be a liberal movement, but regrets that "there is little sign of widespread moral courage among individual citizens to help them assert their rights against the oppressions of government."—*M. W. Graham.*

FAR EAST

7627. UNSIGNED. Organic law of the National Government of the Republic of China. [Official translation.] *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 13 (1) Jan. 1929: Appendix 1-6.—This organic law is a compact between the elements which comprise the Nationalist Government (Nanking) of China and was promulgated Oct. 4, 1928, as the formal expression of the form of government already established in part in Nanking. The source of authority for the organic law, as indicated in the preamble, is the Kuomintang, or National Peoples' party. The purpose is "to establish the Republic of China on the basis of the Three Principles of the People and the Constitution of Five Powers"—both the creation of Sun Yat-sen. China has progressed from the military stage to the educative stage, thus necessitating the promulgation of this organic law. The form of government provided for, though not in terms declaratory of the fact, is an oligarchy in which the party is supreme, and without responsibility to the people, for whom no bill of rights is provided in the law itself. The Kuomintang is at once the policy-determining organ (through the Kuomintang annual congress) and appointing authority (through sub-committees charged with the function). The highest organ of the government (as distinguished from the party) is the State Council of 17, including the President of the national government as chairman. The State Council is chosen by the Central Executive Committee of the party. This Council is to conduct national affairs, ostensibly in its own right, but actually it is subordinated to the party. Affairs of state are conducted through five *yuan* or departments (executive, legislative, judicial, examinative, and control (Art. 5)) of which the examinative and control (censorial) are essentially Chinese. The presidents of the five *yuan* are chosen from the State Council.—*C. Walter Young.*

FRANCE

7628. PERROUD, J. The organization of the courts and the judicial bench in France. (F. D. Walton, tr.) *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-18.—This article contains a summary description of the principal judicial tribunals in France, other than the administrative courts. It discusses their

function, their organization, the method of recruiting their personnel, and the problem of promotion. A note is added by the editor of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law* in which he contrasts the number of judges in France and England. In France, in 1926, there were 1,520 judicial officers, while in England and Scotland in the same year there were only 224. The range of the pay of judges in the two countries is also given. In France, the judicial salaries range from \$500 to \$3,200, in England and Scotland they range from \$3,500 to \$50,000.—Rodney L. Mott.

GERMANY

7629. AUBAC, STÉPHANE. Une politique allemande des minorités nationales. [Germany's policy in the matter of national minorities.] *Rev. Bleue.* 67 (5) Mar. 2, 1929: 140-143.—Johannes Mattern.

7630. GAYE, WILLHELM von. Die Lage Ostpreussens. [The status of East Prussia.] *Deutsche Rundschau.* Mar. 1929: 186-189.—Ever since the founding of East Prussia as a buffer state through the co-operation of the various Germanic tribes with the Teutonic Knights, the history of this state has been one of glory and of pathos. During the Seven Years War, the Napoleonic Wars, and again during the World War, this region was ravaged by the enemy, only to take the lead in offering effective resistance against hostile attacks. Since the World War this region, predominantly German in culture and tradition, is in danger of losing entirely its German identity through separation from Germany by the Polish Corridor. Unless the former economic prosperity of this region is restored the Germans will be forced to emigrate, leaving the abandoned territory to be settled by the neighboring Slavic peoples. To prevent such a catastrophe the Polish Corridor must be eliminated.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

7631. SCHIFFER, Dr. Auf dem Wege zur deutsch-österreichischen Rechtsangleichung. [On the way toward homogeneity of German and Austrian law.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 34 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 7-11.—Miriam E. Oatman.

GREAT BRITAIN

7632. KEITH, BERRIEDALE. Notes on imperial constitutional law. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11 (1) Feb. 1929: 113-131.—The new constitution of Ceylon abolishes the Legislative Council as it now stands and creates a larger Council, described as the State Council, which, like the Senate of the United States, will meet both in executive and in legislative session. Its numbers will be increased to a maximum of 80, 65 elected members, 3 officials, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, and up to 12 members nominated by the Governor, if he deems it essential thus to secure proper representation for all sections of the community. The franchise will be enormously extended by sweeping away property, income, and literary barriers; it will be given to all men over 21 and women over 30 with a 5 year residence, so that in a few years the electorate may be 1,850,000 in lieu of the present 200,000. In curious contrast with the rapid development of autonomy in Ceylon is the disappearance of the measure of self-government in matters of finance formerly possessed by the colony of British Guiana. The inevitable expansion of the treaty-making activity of Canada has brought with it in a more insistent form a serious legal problem, the solution of which will have to be given by the Privy Council in due course, or may even have to be effected by an amendment to the Constitution. General Smuts protests against the trade policy adopted by the Union Government in its treaty with Germany. The basis of the treaty runs entirely counter to the doctrine that

trade relations within the Empire should be matters *sui generis* and that foreign powers should not be allowed to claim rights accorded only to parts of the Empire. While Canada has established its legation at Paris, His Majesty has received letters of credence from the French President in favour of a French minister at Ottawa, and the Irish Free State contemplates diplomatic representation both at Paris and Berlin, New Zealand remains content with reliance on British diplomacy. The position of the Legislative Council in Tasmania is discussed and the financial obligations of the Irish Free State in certain matters are explained.—Paul Miller Cuncannon.

7633. KELLY, I. GEORGE. The dominions and the judicial committee. *Nineteenth Century.* 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 190-201.—The right of appeal from the Supreme Courts of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the Irish Free State to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council will promote greater unity among the members of the empire and will afford better protection to the constitutional rights of a subject against the claims of the executive. Objections raised on the score of delay and expense should not cause the rejection of a measure beneficial to the whole community. One should not abandon a good rule in favor of an unfortunate exception.—Sudhindra Bose.

7634. LASKI, HAROLD J. England in 1929. *Yale Rev.* 18 (3) Mar. 1929: 417-436.—England in 1929 has reached a more critical period than any since 1815. There are over 1,500,000 unemployed persons; the mining industry is at a low ebb; there is distress in the coal fields; the iron and steel trades are in a bad condition; the textile trades have never known worse markets, as is also the case in the shipbuilding industry. Conditions in these staple industries have grown worse under the Baldwin ministry, which has been kept in office only through the weakness of its opponents. England requires a policy of moderate but continuous progressivism. The elements of this program are: a wide extension of government control of industry with an effort to give employees definite place in industrial governance; a mitigation of the powers of the cabinet; advisory committees of interests at Whitehall; functional devolution; a genuine understanding with the United States and the insistence that the League of Nations become a positive instrument.—J. G. Heineberg.

HUNGARY

7635. MACARTNEY, C. A. Hungary since 1918. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 7 (21) Mar. 1929: 577-594.—The emancipation of the serfs (1848) was only partially a success for by 1900 most of the peasants were agricultural laborers possessing little or no land. Industry was growing up in the large towns, its workers radical in character. By 1914, Hungary was hard pressed by these classes on the one hand, and the non-Magyar nationalities on the other. The World War, Karolyi, Bela Kun did not alter the Hungarian nation, though its frontiers were narrowed. The government restored the monarchy but in 1921, under pressure from outside, declared the Hapsburg's forfeiture of the throne. The wearer of the crown of St. Stephen must swear to uphold the integrity of the land over which he rules and this means all the land that that crown ever possessed. If Hungary crowned a king, he would be expected to recover all lost territory. To renounce the crown would mean to give up legal claim to this territory. Economic hardship is less due to the peace treaty than to loss of capital during the War and later disturbances, and to the limiting of immigration by the United States. The wages of the agricultural laborers are depressed by cheap labor. Births among peasants are decreasing while the Government encour-

ages large families. Minorities still number about 800,000, over five-eights being Germans and at least 165,000 Slovaks. Hungary is in theory bound by the Treaty of the Trianon and by her own nationalities law to treat them liberally. Yet irredentism seems the chief consideration in Hungarian political and social life.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

7636. PAP, DESIDER. *Abschnitte aus dem ungarischen Arbeitsrecht.* [Hungarian labor law: selected topics.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (3) Mar. 1929: 329-369.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

ITALY

7637. ARANGIO-RUIZ, GAETANO. *La justice administrative en Italie et sa dernière réforme.* [Administrative justice in Italy and its last reform.] *Rev. de Drept. Pub.* 4 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 32-42.—Italy's progress is summarily reviewed in her development of an equipment of administrative law and administrative courts. The process has been mainly one of gradual accumulation of decisions of the Council of State, especially its Fourth Section; but it has been conditioned by statute legislation, particularly in 1865, 1877, 1889, and 1907. In 1910 the Luzzatti Government set up a commission under Codacci-Pisanelli, which studied defects and possible remedies. Their report in 1916 was shelved by the War, but some of its reforms were realized by royal decree Dec. 30, 1923, under the Full Powers granted Mussolini by parliament a year previous. The unique text of June 28, 1924 harmonizes these legislative achievements with the preexisting law. The jurisdiction of the Council of State is now unified, in contrast with the former division between the Council's Fourth and Fifth Sections, separately evolved. The distinction is still maintained between two judiciaries and their separate concern with a "right" and an "interest", but the special or administrative judge has now a greater degree of independence from the ordinary courts in deciding points of law that arise incident to the decision of cases between an individual and the public administration. On the whole, these changes may be regarded as the realization of undeniable progress.—*H. R. Spencer.*

7638. MUSSOLINI, BENITO. *La provincia nel regime fascista.* [The province under the Fascist régime.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (8) Aug. 1928: 589-592.—The provinces in Italy are administered by officers appointed by the Government. The old provincial councils are abolished. Though nominated by the Government, the local board continues to be the representative of the province according to the Fascist conception of constitutional law. The executive in Italy is no longer dependent on the legislative branch and the Government is not a mere executive organ. It represents the real personality of the state and the Fascist Government has a right to appoint representative local bodies. It has thus made away with the old liberal error according to which the mass of electors is the holder of the sovereignty which in reality is exercised by the chiefs of the parties.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7639. PISANI, VITTORIO. *I Tedeschi nell' Alto Adige.* [Germans in the Southern Tyrol.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Letteratura.* 5 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 249-255.—The author denies the existence of an international problem as a consequence of the Fascist policy carried out against the German minority in the Italian Southern Tyrol. There are data on the peculiarities and the conditions of the Germans who settled in that country under the Austrian rule before 1918, and attention is called to the impossibility of finding parallels between the claims of these people and other national minorities throughout Europe. On this subject the author gives the official view of the Italian government.—*A. Donini.*

7640. RAGGI, LUIGI. *Principalele reforme introduse de Fascism in organizarea constituțională și administrativă a Italiei.* [The principal reforms introduced by Fascism in the constitutional and administrative organization of Italy.] *Rev. de Drept. Pub.* 4 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 43-66.—Fascism to a large degree accepted the juridical forms of constitutional and administrative life in Italy, which are bureaucratic, concentrated, Napoleonist, and continental, in contrast with Anglo-Saxon types. Of the utmost importance is Fascism's effort to change the spirit in which those institutions are operated. The customary relation of state and individual, as means and end, is here reversed; the individual exists to comprehend and realize the national state. The state imposes authority not to suppress liberty but to integrate it; the individual must find his real freedom only in subjecthood. In this spirit Fascism has made fundamental changes in the following institutions, reviewed in detail, with some outline of new statute law and of practice: (1) the head of the Government, in no way responsible to parliament; (2) Chamber of Deputies, produced by a three-fold process of proposal, designation, and approval; (3) legislation by royal decree; (4) the state of siege; (5) the so-called rights of press, meeting and association; (6) prefects, absolutely dominant in their provinces as immediate echo of the authority of the government; (7) Rome with its governor and the communes with their podesta; (8) the system of corporations, its suppression of the social question, and the struggle of labor and capital.—*H. R. Spencer.*

7641. TETBY, P. *Fascism today and tomorrow.* *Communist Rev.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 116-123.—The constitutional changes wrought by Fascism relate to the extraordinary powers and privileges given to the Prime Minister, to the power of the Executive to promulgate decrees having the force of law, and to the make-up and power of parliament and its subjugation to party. The present character of Italian capitalism shows an urge toward war arising from an economic impasse, and emphasizes the impossibility of return to democratic forms of government. Fascism is the form of repression which capitalism has had to assume because of its need to lower the standards of living of its workers.—*E. Cole.*

MIDDLE EAST

7642. UNSIGNED. *A bar council for the Bombay High Court.* *Bombay Law Jour.* 6 (6) Nov. 1928: 260-265.—Provisions of the Indian Bar Councils' Act of 1926, not heretofore in operation, have just been extended to the Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad High Courts and the Oudh Chief Court and will be applied to the Rangoon, Bombay, and Patna High Courts on Jan. 1, 1929. The Bar Council for Bombay consisting of 15 members, nominated by the High Court and the advocates, will have power over amendment of Bar Council rules framed by the Court, over rules for appointment and remuneration of ministerial officers and servants, over admission of persons as advocates of the High Court, over duties of advocates, their discipline and professional conduct. This Act is a step toward unification and eventual autonomy of the legal profession.—*E. Cole.*

NEAR EAST

7643. COX, PERCY. *Iraq. United Empire.* 20 (3) Mar. 1929: 132-144.—*Donald C. Blaisdell.*

7644. UNSIGNED. *La constitution Syrienne et les obligations du mandat.* [The Syrian constitution and the obligations of the mandate.] *Asie Française.* 29 (266) Jan. 1929: 11-14.—*Donald C. Blaisdell.*

POLAND

7645. BERES, RUDOLF. The organization of the professional chambers in Poland. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(3) 1928: 283-301.—In this article on the legalizing of autonomous representation of industry and commerce through the so-called "professional chambers" or chambers of commerce and industry, Beres, director of the Cracow Chamber of Industry and Commerce, describes the task confronting Poland in trying to unify the various types of organization in the three major divisions, which culminated in the law of July 15, 1927. These organizations were of two general types—the semi-official, based upon legal recognition, and the private, similar to those found in the United States and England. Of the former type were the Chambers of Commerce and Industry based on the Austrian law of 1868, and the chambers organized under the Prussian laws of 1870 and 1897; of the latter were the private chambers found in the former Russian Poland, where no legal status had been given to such associations. The Chambers include the industries of mining, financial companies, transportation, forwarding and insurance enterprises, commercial agencies, and commission offices. They are organized directly under and supervised by the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Their functioning is clearly set forth in the law, especially their duties in keeping the government regularly apprised of the state of their industry and in giving special facts and testimony when called for. Their initiative is broad, and covers research, technical education, museums, fairs, information offices, claims handling, warehousing, the setting of industrial standards, etc. Appointments are made by the Chambers, especially those of commercial representatives and judges, who are bound by oath to the Chambers, as are brokers, experts, etc. Inspectors and tax commissioners are also appointed by the Chambers. They maintain courts of arbitration, take and give testimony to the government, and keep records and statistics regularly for the government. They collaborate with other public authorities and are to be called into conference on all laws and regulations relating to their industries,—but this last named privilege and duty of the Chambers has been much neglected. All enterprises, corporations, and individuals are required by law to furnish any statistics required by the Chambers in their responsibility to the Minister. Only the institutions of social insurance and the "professional associations" are exempted in this matter. The Chambers have the right to impose fines for infraction of their rules, subject to appeal to district courts. Further details are given relative to membership, election of officers, government, directorship, and budget. Professional Chambers of Handicrafts, similar to the Industrial Chambers in principle but somewhat different in detailed organization, were organized or rather legalized by a decree of July 7, 1927. These supplant and absorb the old guilds and the semi-legal handicrafts chambers of the old Poland. Agricultural autonomy is likewise secured by the decree of Mar. 22, 1928. Conforming to the different structure of agricultural life the chambers are departmentalized and show certain distinct differences in organization.—E. T. Weeks.

RUSSIA

7646. WRIGHT, H. O. S. The mellowing process in Russia. *Contemporary Rev.* 135 (759) Mar. 1929: 340-349.—"Although there will be no formal renunciation of her theories regarding the ideal future organisation of government, commerce and social life, Russia in practice will settle down to something like stability without further catastrophic changes. Changes will come by gentler processes and will reveal a tend-

ency to swing away from the left." The responsibility of running a government and an economic and social system, the realization that human nature has not been radically transformed, the entrenchment of vested interests, the waning of revolutionary fervor and the establishment of apathy, and the meeting of practical difficulties such as imminent bankruptcy are serving to take something of the wildness of the first Bolshevik days out of present-day Russia. British capitalists are advised to invest in Russia in order to prevent Americans from monopolizing the investment and trade possibilities.—Luther H. Evans.

SWEDEN

7647. HERLITZ, NILS. *Regeringsproblemets svårigheter.* [Difficulties of the problem of government.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19 (3) 1929: 177-193.—Herlitz, whose recently published *Grunddraget av det svenska statskickets historia* (Fundamentals of Swedish constitutional history) has received a wide and hearty welcome, here presents the thesis that the principle of cabinet homogeneity ought to be abandoned in Sweden. The modern problem of cabinet government dates from about the time of the Constitutional Reform of 1918-21, seven governments having functioned since the spring of 1920 as temporary arrangements for the imperative reason that no permanent solution has been possible. It is now commonly agreed that parliamentary government is the ideal to be obtained. Yet, considering the existence of a multi-party system and the general desire of the Riksdag, with its traditionally strong committee system, to do more than merely discuss and opine, it is evident that the weak minority governments cannot be converted into anything very like the strong English cabinets. True, the cabinet exercises some control through the threat of dissolution, but this is of little force since the opposition generally does not recognize an obligation to assume responsibility. Nor is it altogether desirable that private members should abandon their active interest in legislation in favor of party unity. The political compromises that are worked out on the bases of fluctuating majorities in the chambers possess the substance of reality. Still, ministers must in some sense be responsible leaders if the country is to achieve any unity of political action, and this, it is submitted, can be accomplished only if the department chief will resign whenever his project is defeated in the chamber, to be replaced by some prominent individual whose view receives the approval of the majority. The present practice of the department chief to remain at his post so long as the cabinet as a whole is not regarded as having lost confidence is a considerable source of ministerial impotence. Since cabinet unity is in any case not very solid it would seem advisable frankly to surrender the principle of homogeneity in order to strengthen the individual minister. The result would be more of compromise in the cabinet and less in the house. There would be harder nuts to crack in the cabinet, but once cracked they would be of some utility.—Walter Sandelius.

SWITZERLAND

7648. GUISAN, FRANÇOIS. Le champ d'application du code pénal militaire et la compétence des tribunaux militaires. [The field of application of the military penal code and the competence of the military tribunals.] *Schweizerische Zeitschr. f. Strafrecht.* 41 (4) 1928: 250-273.—The new Swiss military penal code is much more moderate than the one which preceded it. Ordinary penal courts have jurisdiction over all cases judged by the ordinary penal laws and the military tribunals are only competent to judge cases involving the military code. In cases of conflict, the Fed-

eral Council determines the jurisdiction. Political and military circumstances affect the application of military law. Certain acts are considered punishable under the military penal code whenever they occur, others when they occur during active service, and still others only in time of war.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7649. HAFTER. Einbeit und Reform des Strafrechts in der Schweiz. [Unification and reform of the criminal law in Switzerland.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (14) Jul. 15, 1928: 974-978.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

UNITED STATES

7650. FOULKE, ROLAND R. The statute of limitations and federal income tax. *Temple Law Quart.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 143-194.—The Federal Treasury has announced that hereafter it will not collect taxes that are barred by the statute of limitations without advising the taxpayer that the claim is barred, if it is, and giving him an opportunity to consider that aspect before paying the tax. This article considers the operation of the statute of limitations on (A) the government which may be (1) assessment; (2) proceedings to collect; and (B) action by the taxypayer. It covers in detail the different ways in which the taxpayers may move and the statute of limitations applicable in each instance. Cases are cited. The article is well documented.—*Clyde L. King.*

7651. GROTKOPP, WILHELM. Abbau und gegenwärtiger Stand der amerikanischen Trustgesetzgebung. [The weakening and the present state of American trust legislation.] *Arbeit.* 6 (1) Jan. 1929: 20-29.—The fight of the public and of the government in the U.S. against the trusts has failed. This failure has been recognized by the Webb-Pomerene bill, by the movement, sponsored by the government towards the consolidation of railroads, and by the encouragement of agricultural cooperatives aiming at monopolizing their products. The American public and the government have adopted the German principle of regulating monopolies in the public interest rather than preventing them. The author believes that American legislation has succeeded on the whole, in protecting consumers from exploitation; it is also pointed out that the American experience in dealing with trusts furnishes valuable materials for a realistic investigation into the trust problem.—*Geo. Bielschowsky.*

7652. LANGELUTTIG, ALBERT. Legal status of the Comptroller General of the United States. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23 (6) Feb. 1929: 556-590.—The General Accounting Office was created by a poorly drawn statute to perform work which was then being done to the satisfaction of most people by a bureau in one of the executive departments. Those who urged the creation of this new office attempted to create a new species of officer and would classify the Comptroller General as a quasi-judicial legislative officer. The functions of the General Accounting Office are to audit the accounts of receipts and expenditures and to supervise the latter. An attempt of the Comptroller General to extend his jurisdiction to the supervision of one class of receipts, namely customs, was unsuccessful. There is no provision for direct appeal to the courts from decisions of the Comptroller General. For a review of his decisions, therefore, the extraordinary remedies of (1) suit in claims in the Court of Claims or the federal district courts, (2) mandamus, or (3) injunction must be relied upon. One of these proceedings will be successful when the acts of the Comptroller General are arbitrary or clearly illegal. He will be allowed a wide range of discretion, but he will be controlled by the extraordinary writs when the interest in efficient government concurs with the interest of the claimant in a judicial determination of his rights against an interest in a wide discretion in the Comptroller General. Few cases involving the Com-

troller General have come to the lower federal courts and none has reached the Supreme Court; the entire field of law is, therefore, examined to determine the rules governing the use of mandamus and injunction in accounting cases. It is deduced that the Comptroller General is an executive officer, and, as such, subordinate to the President and subject to dismissal by him, in spite of the tenure clause in the Budget and Accounting Act. It is desirable, however, to have the Comptroller General fill a position similar to that of the British Comptroller and Auditor General. To accomplish this the Comptroller General will have to be relieved of many of his present powers and content himself with advising Congress.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

7653. LITTLE, HERBERT. The omnipotent nine. *Amer. Mercury.* 15 (57) Sep. 1928: 48-57.—Since the advent of Chief Justice Taft to the Supreme Court, laws have been passed to accelerate the course of justice. Most appeals can now be brought only at the Supreme Court's discretion. Hence delays in the execution of criminal sentences are precluded by immediate action of the Court in failing to grant review. Salaries of the justices have been raised, new rules for dignity adopted, a new \$8,000,000 Supreme Court building provided for. In six years, the court majority has, despite vigorous opposition of Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone, extended the federal power and limited that of the states. In prohibition cases, the court is dry, upholding padlocking, allowing prosecution for possessing and again for selling the same liquor. Justices Holmes and Brandeis, who do their most praised work in labor disputes, are very interesting as personalities.—*E. Cole.*

7654. PANDIT, S. G. The naturalization law of the United States of America. *World Unity.* 3 (6) Mar. 1929: 369-381.—The racial limitations upon naturalization in the United States, especially as related to the Asiatic races and more particularly the Hindus, are traced through federal statutes and judicial decisions from 1790 to date. "Free white persons" only were initially eligible for naturalization. Negroes were granted the privilege shortly after their emancipation. The popular race differentiation in the United States has always been between "white" and "colored"—meaning by the latter persons with Negro blood. The word "white" has generally been used in the federal and state statutes, in publications of the United States, and in its census classifications, to include all persons not otherwise classified. Some Chinese had been naturalized, presumably as "white persons," prior to the statutory prohibition directed against them by the act of 1882. The decision of the Supreme Court (*United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind*, 261 U.S. 204), holding that Hindus are ineligible because they are not "white persons," is clearly erroneous. In the history of the United States naturalization law that term has, through judicial interpretation, acquired successively different meanings. The phrase has been used to include all persons not otherwise classified, and particularly to exclude the Negroes; (2) to denote Caucasians, whether of western Asia or Europe, but excluding Mongolians; and (3) in an undefined sense, depriving the law of all certainty and uniformity and favoring judicial legislation under the guise of interpretation, to make the words conform to the popular prejudice for the time being.—*Henry B. Hazard.*

7655. ROBINSON, GUSTAVUS H. The Hoch-Smith resolution and the future of the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42 (5) Mar. 1929: 610-638.—The Hoch-Smith resolution of 1925, which seeks to adjust geographical and economic conditions in industry by railroad rate making, seriously threatens to undermine the usefulness and the prestige of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While the history of this provision is somewhat obscure, it seems to have

been an emollient for a basic industry which politicians have much cultivated of late. The lake cargo coal case and the California fruit case now on the docket of the Supreme Court will afford an opportunity for that Court to declare its attitude toward the doctrine announced in the resolution. These two cases constitute a significant commentary on what under present conditions may result from the adoption of a program of economic and geographical equalization through rate making. The political record of the Commission's attempt to comply with the resolution discloses a crisis in its history. The fulcrum for political manoeuvring is the tenure of office of members of the Commission. The lake cargo coal controversy resulted in the exertion of political pressure on those whose advice and consent could be given or withheld. It made possible the recall of Commissioners by making appointment or reappointment the occasion for a declaration of faith or a day of reckoning. The resolution invites struggles between sectional interests. Interference by Congress will not make for efficiency. As a measure of relief to the Commission, Senator Glass' resolution for the repeal of the 1925 resolution should pass.—*Martin L. Faust.*

7656. WIGMORE, JOHN H. Government by secret diplomacy. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23 (7) Mar. 1929: 689-694.—The United States government has failed, since the War, to keep its citizens informed on international relations. So far as the American people are concerned, there are no "open covenants, openly arrived at." The Secretary of State does not present or publish an annual report; publication of State Department correspondence with foreign countries is eleven years in arrears; there is no provision for publishing minutes of international conferences in which the United States participates; treaties made by the executive with other nations are not published until after ratification by the Senate, and no authentic up-to-date collection of treaties is published. Responsibility for this situation is placed, primarily, on the Department of State; secondarily on the Senate; thirdly, on professors of international law. The situation is anomalous, because the United States is a republic; scandalous, because it is unnecessary; and intolerable, "because it prevents the formation of a sound public opinion," obstructs legal education, and deprives the bar of necessary information. The remedy suggested is twofold—adequate publication by the Department, and sufficient money in the budget.—*Christina Phelps.*

YUGOSLAVIA

7657. FUMAGALLI, P. La costituzione del Vidov-Dan. [The constitution of Vidov-Dan.] *L'Europa Orientale.* 8 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 283-306; (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 371-393.—Though belonging to the same racial family, the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have never constituted a political unity. The idea of a Serb-Croat-Slovene state was conceived during the War. The Yugoslav committee in Paris (May 2, 1915), the Declaration before the Austrian Parliament (May 30, 1917), and the Convention of Corfu (July 20, 1917) put this idea forward in different forms. With regard to the political structure of the future state, there were projects ranging from a unitary and centralized to a federal form. While the Serbian nationalists urged a strong state based on an absolute political unity, the Croat peasant party desired a confederation of the three states, each to enjoy full internal independence with a proper constitution. After long struggles, the new constitution was adopted on June 28, 1921—a national holiday, remembering the fall of the first Serbian monarchy after the battle of Kossovo. The text of the constitution, accompanied

by historical and juridical commentaries, is given.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7658. ZIMOLO, M. La crisi della Jugoslavia e gli accordi di Nettuno. [The Yugoslav crisis and the Convention of Nettuno.] *Gerarchia.* 8 (8) Aug. 1928: 593-600.—The crisis in Yugoslavia, made acute through Radić's death, is not unexpected to observers of Serbian affairs before and after the War. The hatred long existing between the Croats and Serbs continued after the War mainly because of differences in religion and the good treatment the Croats enjoyed under the Hapsburgs. The Croats are also higher in culture than the Serbs. They refused to be merged in a unitary Serbian state and the result was the triple denomination of Yugoslavia as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Yugoslavia's existence was from the outset based on an artificial foundation. The Croats joined the Serbs at the close of the War, only because they feared Italian occupation. Were the right of self-determination applied to Yugoslavia's population, no doubt the Croats would separate from the Serbs. In face of this crisis, centralism as well as federalism is dangerous for Yugoslavia: the first would render the relations between the two populations more acute; the second would give rise to irredentism. Notwithstanding internal difficulties the Convention of Nettuno with Italy has been ratified by Yugoslavia. As a matter of fact, it is Italy that, contrary to current opinion, has given many evidences of friendship to Yugoslavia.—*O. Eisenberg.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7162, 7550, 7615, 7710, 7713, 7717, 7722)

UNITED STATES

7659. COX, F. JOYCE. The Texas Board of Water Engineers. *Texas Law Rev.* 7 (1) Dec. 1928: 86-102; (2) Feb. 1929: 245-257.—Under Spanish and Mexican supremacy streams were incapable of being privately owned, for they were a public trust. Adoption of the common law under the Republic of Texas introduced the doctrine of riparian rights. County regulation of irrigation was established by act of the state legislature in 1852. Other regulatory acts were passed in 1876, 1889, and 1895. To settle the uncertainty of the law and to meet the need for conservation a new act was passed in 1913 establishing the state Board of Water Engineers with administrative control of water resources. Provisions of the law of 1913 were substantially carried forward in an act of 1917 and the revised laws of 1925. Decisions of the appellate courts with regard to the Board's functions in the determination of water rights, control of water appropriation, revocation of permits, organization of water improvement districts, and the rate-making power indicate that many of the powers of the Board are in a confused state, although a friendlier attitude on the part of the courts is noticeable.—*F. M. Stewart.*

7660. M[ARTENS], C[HARLES] A. Statutory injunctions in legal actions under the Iowa code. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (5) Mar. 1929: 565-567.—The Iowa code provides for injunctions in law actions to prevent repetitions of the injuries complained of and for which damages are sought. The granting of injunctions by law courts is discretionary, just as in the courts of equity. The provision is not much used. Its relief has been denied in one case where the code commissioners intended it to be used. It has not been used at all in some classes of cases where its extended employment was expected. The provision should be more widely adopted and used.—*Albert Langluttig.*

7661. SCHWEPPE, ALFRED J. Possible methods of relieving the supreme court of the state of Washington. *Washington Law Rev.* 4(1) Feb. 1929: 1-14.—The creation of additional departments of the supreme court or the increase of the number of judges in the present departments could be done by ordinary legislation but would provide for a greater number of judges on this court than on any other American court. The creation of court commissioners as in Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota might be provided for, but its validity depends on the appointment by the supreme court of its own commissioners. The effect has been to place commissioners and their opinions on a parity with the judges except in the matter of final vote. An intermediate appellate court—the plan most widely employed to relieve congestion—has usually required constitutional provision; discretionary review may still be permitted to the highest court. Raising the jurisdictional amount would require constitutional amendment but changing the method of review without raising the jurisdictional amount might be done by legislation. However, since the legislature has given the supreme court power to make rules for practice and procedure in appeals, the supreme court might destroy appeals in all or certain classes of civil cases and substitute a discretionary form of review. The last method is suggested.—*E. Cole.*

7662. THIEL, RICHARD B. An analysis of the nature and frequency of supreme court cases in school law for the calendar year of 1927. *Jour. Educ. Research.* 19 (3) Mar. 1929: 177-182.—This study was based upon the school law cases reported by the National Reporter System for the year 1927. The author found 231 cases in which 398 distinct points of school law were involved. There was a greater frequency of school law cases in the western and southern states. Of the 398 points of school law passed upon, 159, or 40%, related to territorial organization and administration of school districts. These were largely confined to the sparsely settled states of the south and west. Of the points 43% were concerned with matters of fiscal administration. The controversies affecting teachers and pupils, including conduct and discipline, were only about 13% of the total number of cases. Most of these related to appointment and dismissal of teachers, payment of tuition, and matters pertaining to pupil transportation. The author suggests the need of further research in matters of educational organization and control, and greater efficiency in fiscal administration.—*F. E. Horack.*

7663. UNSIGNED. Judicial councils in Massachusetts and Connecticut report. *Amer. Bar. Assn. Jour.* 15 (2) Feb. 1929: 76-79.—The Massachusetts Judicial Council would plan for the relief of congestion in the Superior Court due to motor vehicle accidents through an amendment of the compulsory insurance law, a more effective use of the judicial personnel, and increased entry fees in the Superior Court. The Council believes that such controversies should be settled by the courts, without resort to Commissions, until the courts have exhausted every resource of their own. The Connecticut Council is studying judicial systems. Lawyers of the state and newspaper editors made many helpful suggestions. The recommendations suggest changes in existing practice and procedure, in many instances, of wide public appeal.—*Agnes Thornton.*

7664. UNSIGNED. Municipal corporations—methods of detaching outlying districts. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27 (5) Mar. 1929: 567-570.—Detachment of territory from a municipal corporation can only be accomplished by authority of statute. Statutes generally provide for proceedings involving a special election to some board or council, or a petition to a court. If the legislature sufficiently outlines the standards to be applied and the policy to be followed, this power

may be delegated to a board or council. Statutory provisions governing this procedure vary a great deal from state to state, but those of Minnesota are typical. Illinois has held that the courts may not be utilized in detachment proceedings, but other states take a contrary position, and delegation of this function to the courts is usually allowed. The requirements for standards to be followed are not as strictly enforced when the function is delegated to a court as when it is delegated to a board or council. Provisions for appeal from the determination of boards, councils, and courts are not uniform from state to state.—*Oliver P. Field.*

7665. UNSIGNED. System and uniformity in assessment methods as legal requirements. *Amer. City.* 40 (3) Mar. 1929: 106-107.—A bill making compulsory the adoption of scientific assessment methods in the valuation of property for taxation has been prepared for submission to the Pennsylvania legislature. The text of the bill is given in full.—*Harvey Walker.*

7666. WATERMAN, J. S. The creation of corporate shares in return for promissory notes. *Texas Law Rev.* 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 215-244.—Twenty states have constitutional provisions and three other states have statutes providing that "no corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void." The purpose of the provision was to prevent "watered stock" and thereby protect creditors, other shareholders, and the purchasing public. As the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas said in a decision rendered on Apr. 8, 1916, (*Republic Trust Co. v. Taylor*, 184 S.W. 772, 776) "the public policy sought to be promoted was the protection of the citizens of the state against the issue and sale of stock in private corporations, save for money paid, labor done, or property actually received . . . and to protect creditors and prevent irresponsible persons from creating corporations of unlimited capital stock without assets of substantial value, and to insure to corporate investors the right which they have to assume that the corporation's actual capital, in money or money's worth, is equal to the capital stock which it purports to have." It is a fairly common practice, and one that meets with general approval among honest men, for business corporations to sell shares of stock on the installment plan or subject to the call of the board of directors. Often it seems more expedient from both a legal and a business point of view for a corporation to take in exchange for the shares created a negotiable promissory note, which is readily marketable. Such a transaction, where the note equals the par value of the shares and there is every intention on the part of the purchaser to pay for the stock, is unquestionably legal in all states of the Union, unless made illegal by the provision above set forth. In fact, some twenty of the states with such constitutional or statutory provisions regard such transactions as legal, treating such a note as "property," or enforcing the contract on other grounds. But three of the states, "Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas,—and perhaps Alabama—have held that since an unsecured promissory note is not 'property actually received,' the creation of shares in exchange for it is an 'unlawful' act, and the note is, therefore, not enforceable by the corporation."—*Robert E. Stone.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6939, 7490, 7550, 7579, 7610, 7612, 7664, 7718, 7725, 7727)

GERMANY

7667. ELSAS, FRITZ. Die Entwicklung der kommunalen Finanzen seit dem Kriegsende. [The

development of German municipal finances since the end of the War.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 61(2) 1929: 389-418.—Since monetary stabilization in Germany, the dominant problem is finance equalization between the Reich, states, and local authorities. Comparing 1913-14 and 1925-26, the Reich's revenues from taxes and profits of public undertakings have increased 121.2%; the states' revenues, 113.9%; and the local revenues, 113%. A large part of these increases is due to charges growing out of the War and include heavy state and local expenditures for relief of persons injured by the War, for unemployment, housing, etc. Public pay rolls have likewise increased but this is less true of the cities than of the Reich and states. Municipal expenditures for welfare activities in 1925-26 were almost four times as great as in 1913-1914. Extensive savings in this direction depend upon an improvement in the general economic situation but even without this, much could be done to avoid duplication of effort and expense. Here, as in other fields, federal and state welfare legislation has brought too much uniformity and standardization in disregard of local conditions and local self-government. The municipalities have spent large sums to meet the grave shortage but still greater expenditures are needed. School costs no longer rank first in the municipal budget but in education and also in police the division of jurisdiction between the states and local authorities is unsatisfactory. Viewing all branches of administration, at least 80% of all municipal expenditures is made mandatory by federal or state law. The increase in local burdens and expenditures has not been matched by a proportionate increase in income from taxation. Municipal tax revenues for 1925 increased only 75% over those for 1913, while the tax revenues of the states and Reich have increased 159% and 244% respectively. The rigid control of municipal tax sources by the Reich has compelled the local authorities to strive for profits from the operation of municipal undertakings and to seek domestic and foreign loans. Municipal self-responsibility should be restored so that municipalities may have real discretion in their essential activities, expenditures, and revenues.—R. H. Wells.

7668. FINKE. Dekonzentration der grossstädtischen Verwaltung. [The decentralization of government in large cities (with special reference to Germany).] *StädteTag.* 23(3) Mar. 25, 1929: 335-340.—R. H. Wells.

7669. GOERDELER. Ausbildung und Fortbildung der Kommunalbeamten des mittleren Dienstes. [The training of municipal officials of the intermediate ranks (in Germany).] *StädteTag.* 23(3) Mar. 25, 1929: 305-314.—R. H. Wells.

7670. MULERT, OSKAR. Wirtschaftliche Betätigung der Gemeinden. [The economic activity of municipalities.] *StädteTag.* 23(3) Mar. 25, 1929: 249-258.—The economic activity of municipalities varies greatly in different nations because the legal competence of municipalities and the extent of central control vary, and because the ideas of collective action differ. In Anglo-Saxon countries, as a rule, only those enterprises are municipalized which have lost their economic significance, while in the central European lands, municipal economy is a far reaching part of the entire economic life. In deciding between public versus private activity, the decision in each case should be made empirically and should be in favor of that form which best combines productivity and the general public interest. The most important ways of administering municipal enterprises are direct administration, autonomous administration, administration by a company municipally owned but chartered under private law, and administration as a mixed economic undertaking. For the larger enterprises, the second

and third forms are valuable because of their independence in matters of organization and finance. For very big undertakings covering a wide area, the fourth form has proved desirable since it may draw upon private capital without sacrificing the necessary public control. Municipal enterprises should not be conducted primarily for revenue purposes, but where the tax system is unfavorable to the municipalities, as in Germany, such revenues are of great importance to the local budgets. In the last analysis, municipal undertakings must seek social ends and must serve the community in its broadest aspects.—R. H. Wells.

7671. MÜLLER, KARL. Der Bedarf an Auslands-geld für die Wohnungsbaufinanzierung. [The need of foreign capital for the financing of housing projects (in Germany).] *StädteTag.* 23(3) Mar. 25, 1929: 314-324.—R. H. Wells.

MIDDLE EAST

7672. METHA, N. D. Local self-government in the Bombay Presidency. *Public Administration.* 4(4) Oct. 1928: 370-387.—The City of Bombay Municipalities Act III of 1888 was amended by Act VI of 1922 and I of 1925; the Bombay District Municipalities Act III of 1901 by the Bombay City Municipalities Act of 1925; and the new Local Boards Act VI of 1923 coupled with the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923, will now be in full operation. Although local government in the Bombay Presidency is on a more democratic basis, it still has drawbacks: (1) the service consists of a limited cadre and is confined to one local authority, the finances not permitting expansion or rise with experience; (2) there is no fixity of tenure; (3) there is no uniform system of pension fund; (4) the gratuity rules not being uniform, a servant of one local authority loses gratuity if transferred to another. In 1918, the government promised subsidy to municipalities from provincial revenue towards pay of their chief executive officers, but this concession was cancelled in 1923. Naturally a municipality will not obtain the loan of services of efficient government officers with no subvention from the government towards pay or towards leave and pension contributions. In policy and actual administration, the local authority should have direct but general control and the government indirect control over the chief executive officer. The executive officers in pre-reform days were trained through experience in the services. Measures should be taken for training recruits now to secure expert administration.—E. Cole.

SWEDEN

7673. STEIN, ERWIN (ed.) Gemeindewirtschaft und Gemeindepolitik in Schweden. [Municipal administration and municipal politics in Sweden.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(6) Mar. 25, 1929: 289-370.—The entire number of this periodical is devoted to Swedish municipal government. It contains twelve articles together with maps and illustrations.—R. H. Wells.

UNITED STATES

7674. FESLER, MAYO. Five years of city manager government in Cleveland. *Natl. Municipal Rev. Supplement.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 203-220.—An estimate of Cleveland's experience under the city manager plan of government by the executive board of the Citizens' League of Cleveland.—Harvey Walker.

7675. FORD, GEORGE B. The airport and the city plan. *Amer. City.* 40(3) Mar. 1929: 129-130.—In air travel we have a chance to see how formless our cities have become. The German government has architects and city planners study the appearance of

cities and towns from the air. The city gateway of tomorrow is the airport. Every municipality should immediately prohibit all roof advertising. Adequate highway approaches should be provided. The port should be to the windward of the city.—*Harvey Walker.*

7676. HINES, WILLIAM M. Our American mayors: XVI. James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco. *Nail. Municipal Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 163-167.—*Harvey Walker.*

7677. NAU, ROBERT H. No parking—a year and more of it. *Amer. City.* 40(3) Mar. 1929: 85-88.—A survey in Chicago showed that curb parking contributed a negligible amount of business and created great obstruction and such parking was prohibited in the central business district of the city on Jan. 10, 1928. Prior to this left hand turns were prohibited and automatic traffic control signals installed. Midblock turns and horsedrawn vehicles should now be eliminated. An investigation just completed by the Association of Commerce shows that under the parking prohibition more vehicles and more persons entered the business district than before. The running time of street cars had been improved 15 to 25%. Traffic speed was increased 15 to 55%. Accidents decreased 13.9%. The cost of enforcing the new regulation is materially less. The running time and efficiency of police and fire department emergency vehicles had been improved. Street cleaning service has been expedited and improved.—*Harvey Walker.*

7678. ROSEWATER, VICTOR. Municipal government and the newspaper. *Nail. Municipal Rev.* 18(3) Mar. 1929: 158-163.—From the newspaper viewpoint, the reporting of municipal affairs is not a special problem, but merely a part of the day's run of copy. The practical test applied to every item is that of reader interest. The process of editorial selection is akin to a continuously working experiment station. It is not easy to reconcile what the "intelligent citizen" wants the newspaper to print for his own instruction and what he wants it to print for the outside world to read. Municipal reporting is usually done by a specially assigned member of the staff. The newspaper can serve as a municipal reference bureau to those cities which are not large enough to support such an organization.—*Harvey Walker.*

7679. UNSIGNED. Model subdivision regulations. *Amer. City.* 40(3) Mar. 1929: 155-156.—A report of a special committee of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials and the New York State, City and Village Engineers' Association.—*Harvey Walker.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entry 7740)

BELGIUM

7680. HEMPTINNE, J. de. La politique économique et sociale du Congo belge. [The economic and social policy of the Belgian Congo. *Congo.* 2(4) Nov. 1928: 579-587.—The Belgian Congo, like any newly-opened region, has been seriously handicapped by the lack of capital with which to develop its resources. The native problem, too, has been a difficult one. Leopold sought to exploit the Free State through granting concessions on the crown domains to syndicates, but his well-meant efforts resulted in disaster due to lack of close supervision of corporation agents. After colonial status was established, considerable amounts of foreign capital found profitable placement in the Congo valley, and American investments have become notable. But the Belgian government realizes the peril involved in this and has sought, first, to make the opening of the colony more of a national enter-

prise and, secondly to increasingly rest its position upon the black inhabitants themselves since, in the final analysis, the Congo's prosperity is bound up with their happiness and well-being.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7681. BARLOW, MONTAGUE. Developments in East and Central Africa. *National Rev.* (553) Mar. 1929: 49-63.—The Hilton-Young Commission Report on affairs in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, advocates the reservation in perpetuity of desirable tracts for the natives and the settlement of Europeans of selected types in distinct, carefully chosen regions with favorable climatic conditions. Instruction along industrial and agricultural lines should be afforded the blacks. The crown colony form of government is held to be unsuited because of the remoteness of the three regions. Responsible government, on the other hand, would not be successful because the whites, dominating it, would inevitably discriminate against the Hindus and the natives, further accentuating the already acute racial problem. A solution is found in the recommendation to name a High Commissioner wholly unlike any appointed in the past. This official would act primarily in an advisory capacity, in consultation with the three existing governors, and would effect the adoption of a common native policy, lay the foundation for a possible union of the three colonies, and act as arbiter in disputes between the proposed separate native and white immigrant communities. The High Commissioner would not, however, be a permanent official, but would rather ultimately give way to a Governor General who would rank over the three local ones, with full executive powers and control over the local legislatures. In Uganda and Tanganyika such control could be made effective in the Legislative Councils by means of the official majority in each, but difficulties would arise in the case of Kenya where the unofficial group controls the body.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

7682. FABRE, GABRIEL. Une enquête sur la propagande coloniale anglaise. [An inquiry into English colonial propaganda.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale des Colonies.* 22(240) Jan. 1929: 18-35.—In 1926, at the suggestion of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Imperial Marketing Board was created to carry on scientific researches in colonial flora and fauna, economic investigations, and a publicity campaign in connection with the British empire abroad. These missions are fulfilled through appropriations of money to existing organizations on colonial culture, such as the Imperial Institute and Kew Gardens. The propaganda for colonial products is intended not so much to favor the sale of various kinds of merchandise as to create a nationalistic spirit. The Board performs this work through posted placards, articles in the press, expositions, and free motion pictures shown at the Imperial Institute treating every economic aspect of the colonies and conferences.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7683. OLIVER. The British trust in Africa. *Contemporary Rev.* 135(759) Mar. 1929: 273-281.—In 1923 the Duke of Devonshire, in the Kenya White Paper, made the pronouncement that the British Government accepted the doctrine of trusteeship for nations set forth in the Covenant of the League of Nations for its tropical African dependencies. This policy was fundamentally modified in July, 1927, by the declaration of Mr. Amery, the new Secretary for the Dominions, that "His Majesty's Government desire to associate more closely in this high and honorable task those who, as colonists or residents, have identified their interests with the prosperity of the country." The now famous Hilton-Young Commission was named to make recommendations on the basis of his revision of the Duke's statement. Its report dem-

onstrates that the Amery proposal is as impractical and as impossible of realization as it is idealistic—that exclusive responsibility for trusteeship must remain permanently with the imperial Government and that it can neither be delegated to nor shared with the whites resident in British Central and East Africa. Those regions will never be heavily peopled by Europeans and the few such residents must not be given great voice in affairs, as they will inevitably use power thus acquired against the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Rogatz.*

7684. UNSIGNED. The Ceylon report. *Round Table.* (74) Mar. 1929: 295-324.—The Donoughmore Commission, appointed Aug. 6, 1927, to inquire into the government of Ceylon, completed its report June, 26, 1928. A salient feature, and one which has an important bearing on the same problem in India, is its condemnation of the device of communal elective representation for the protection of minorities, which tends to the perpetuation of schisms and hinders the attainment of real self-government. The Commission recommends a unicameral Council of State to include 65 elective members, 3 permanent officials and, if desired, 12 nominees of the Governor, 3 to represent the European community; also the reconstitution of existing departments into 10 groups, 3 under the permanent officials mentioned and 7 under standing committees of the legislature. Although reminiscent of the London County Council system, the Clerk, the vital feature of the latter, is lacking; it is questionable, too, whether the municipal type is adapted to a national area. The project dissipates responsibility, confuses policy-determination and administration, lacks in educative value to the community, and is apt to promote factional intrigue. The principles of the parliamentary system would have met the needs more adequately.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

7685. WENZ, HEINRICH. Englands indisches Problem. [England's Indian problem.] *Neueren Sprachen.* 36(8) Dec. 1928: 583-598.—*Mildred B. Palmer.*

ITALY

7686. CICCHITTI, ARNALDO. Se la concessione italiana di Tien Tsin sia un possedimento coloniale. [Is the Italian concession of Tientsin a colonial possession?] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e della Pub. Admin. in Italia.* 21(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 141-157.—The Italian concession in Tientsin granted by the treaty of June 7, 1902, is a colonial possession. Complete control is given Italy in perpetuity over immovable property. She is to exercise full jurisdiction "in the way established in concessions held by other nations." But since these concessions differ so much among themselves, little significance can be attached to this limitation. The Italian concession must not be confused with earlier ones since specific reservation of Chinese sovereignty was made in the latter but omitted in the case of Tientsin. If Italy were to withdraw from the territory, it would not revert to China but become territory *res nullius*. Therefore decisions of national courts to the effect that concessions in China do not form part of the national territory of the state to which they were granted do not apply to this case. The treaty which Italy signed in 1928 with China recognizing the right to suppress extraterritoriality abrogates the terms of the old Italian treaty of 1866 but does not change the status of the Tientsin concession.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7687. MANFRONI, C. La rinascita delle colonie. [The rebirth of the colonies.] *Educ. Fascista.* 7(7) Mar. 1929: 172-177.—Through military and civil reforms the Fascist government has brought new life to Italy's colonies, particularly to Libia which was in

a state bordering upon complete ruin in 1922.—*H. M. Cory.*

THE NETHERLANDS

7688. STOPPELAAR, J. W. de. De organisatie van het bestuursapparaat op Java en Madoera. [The organization of the governmental machinery in Java and Madoera.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13(1) Feb. 1929: 78-81.—Under the present system the Assistant-Resident, new style, is with few minor exceptions, without any certain authority. It is his duty, without offending the Regent, to obtain all information needed by the Resident in his work of supervising the activities of the native officials without allowing the native officials to become aware of it. This arrangement is impossible, for the European as well as for the native administrative personnel. The official of the general administrative service below the rank of Resident must choose between two evils; either he must hold strictly to his position of sympathetic observer (which the ablest and best officials will hardly be able to do for twenty years), or he will assume an active role and infringe upon the province of the Regent. The official of the native administration on the other hand feels himself under the constant surveillance of the Assistant-Resident. This makes for conflicts and irresponsibility. A change in policy is an urgent need. Betterment can come only through an acceptance of the full consequences of the liberation and administrative reform, and an honest fulfillment of the promises made. To this end a reorganization is suggested, under which the Assistant-Resident actually becomes an Assistant to the Resident. Administrative advisors should be attached to the Regent.—*Amry Vandenberg.*

UNITED STATES

7689. DELGADO, JOSE. A study of concurrent resolution No. 5 of the sixth Philippine legislature. *Philippine Law Jour.* 8(6) Dec. 1928: 220-256.—After a survey of the methods of constitution making in the American states and in some European countries, and of the kinds of restrictions placed upon colonies which have become autonomous during the past few decades, the conclusion is reached that concurrent resolution No. 5 adopted by the Philippine legislature Nov. 29, 1922, asking Congress for authority to call a constitutional convention, was unnecessary. The convention might be called without the consent of Congress by a resolution with the Governor-General's signature. Furthermore, a constitution might be drawn up, so that it will be clear to the United States just what status is demanded by the Philippines.—*E. Cole.*

7690. RAMOLETE, MODESTO R. The necessity of establishing a court of claims in the Philippines. *Philippine Law Jour.* 8(7) Jan. 1929: 263-280.—The Court of Claims of the United States is a special court having the express, limited jurisdiction conferred by Congress. A decision cannot be reviewed in the Executive Department from which it came or in Congress, but an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court; Congress makes an appropriation in each session for settlement of the claims. The Spanish Contencioso-Administrativo court, extended to the Philippines in November, 1888, settled private claims against the government regarding the lease and sale of public lands. After the American government and laws were implanted in the Islands, the procedure of bringing claims involved petitions to the Philippine legislature for authority to sue the government through the administrative department, but if the sum was not appropriated by the legislature the claim could not be satisfied. A change came with Act 3083 (Mar. 16, 1923) of the Philippine Legislature, which required the plaintiff

to present his claim to the Insular Auditor and after two months to the Court of First Instance. The decision is transmitted to the Governor-General who calls upon the Legislature to make appropriation. Although this present system assures immediate action, it becomes cumbersome, and leads to confusion of powers by grant-

ing the legislature's prerogative to the Insular Auditor. Since the Philippine legislature has plenary powers to legislate on all matters not specifically prohibited by Congress, and since the legislature has already established both regular and special courts, it should set up a court of claims.—*E. Cole.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6816, 6821, 7592, 7619, 7625, 7634, 7641, 7647, 7673, 7676, 7748, 7751)

FAR EAST

7691. ASIATICUS. The "big four" and the Kuomintang puppets. *Labour Monthly*. 10(12) Dec. 1928: 759-765.—Although the Kuomintang collapsed as a revolutionary people's party long ago, it serves as a screen for the factions opposing the imperialists. The Conference of the Kuomintang Executive Committee showed that the Nanking government stressed the unification of China and the revision of unequal treaties. The Kwangsi group believes the former purpose an accomplished fact and the latter impractical now; Feng Yu-Hsiant believes the civil war must continue until the Chang-Tso-Lin clique is broken; Chang Kai-Shek favors incorporating Manchuria in the "Nationalist" sphere of power by agreement with Japan. Yen Shih-San of Peking stands against Feng and with Chang Kai-Shek, while attempting to ally himself with Chang Hsu-Liang. With these rivalries in the government, no definite decision could be taken at the Conference. The Canton leadership was not represented because it demanded abolition of military power, reestablishment of authority of the party, and return to Sun Yat Sen's workers' and peasants' policy. Chang Kai-Shek's promise to consider the Right's proposal to prohibit the youth organizations of the Kuomintang and abolish the provincial committees, prevented absence of some executive delegations. But the decisions imply concessions to the Left. A commission was established to draw up a provisional constitution for China; the army should be reduced, so that the total military expenditures should not exceed 50% of its receipts; military training must be controlled by the Government Military Committee directed by one of Feng's adherents. The conference ended in a fiasco. Soon the Nanking government cancelled concessions to Feng's group, and made Chang Kai-Shek president of the administrative department. With preparations for another civil war the new revolutionary uprising along class lines is also approaching.—*E. Cole.*

GERMANY

7692. FRIEDLAENDER, OTTO. Die ideologische Front der nationalen Opposition. [The ideological front of the national opposition.] *Sozialistische Monatsch.* 68(1) Mar. 1929: 207-212.—In the last few years there has crystallized in German Right circles a tendency for unification and common leadership. It appears to be a difficult task, however, since the various factions frequently refuse to give up their independent action. The so-called Young German League reaches over into the middle parties with a decisive leaning toward the German Peoples' party. A group of young Neo-romantics hesitated between the extreme right and the extreme left and are opposed to parliamentary groups. Eventually they joined a semi-military organization and also the so-called "Heinrich von Gleichen" group, which is led by industrial and agricultural magnates. Other groups are those of the Catho-

lic Romantics and the National Socialists, which are anti-Semitic factions. Some of these are opposed to the commercialization of Germany, and are inclined toward Fascism. There are a number of military leagues, ranging from the "Stahlhelm" to the "Vikings". Some of them are legal, others illegal organizations. All fall short of having a unified national ideology, and will probably remain class organizations.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7693. GREENWOOD, ARTHUR. The foundations of labour politics. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (747) Mar. 1929: 310-319.—Trade Unions are responsible for the birth of the Labour party in Great Britain. When they called it into being, they renounced the belief that economic revolution could be brought about only by violent means. The author explains the meaning of its revolutionary aims and discusses the question as to whether the English Labour party is a "class party." In the opinion of workers cooperative and collective principles are essential to the satisfaction of the physical, intellectual, and spiritual needs of the people. Socialism for workers "is the ethics of the poor."—*S. P. Turin.*

IRISH FREE STATE

7694. A. E. Twenty-five years of Irish nationality. *Foreign Affairs*. (N. Y.) 7(2) Jan. 1929: 204-220.—The past quarter century in Ireland has been one of revolution to which scholars and economists as well as politicians and fighters contributed. For over a century Ireland was under alien domination, her culture and language crushed out. The people retained political nationalism. The revolution took place largely because of the re-emergence of cultural and spiritual nationality. The process began toward the close of the last century. Irish literary men declared their spiritual independence and developed a consciousness of unity. Cooperative movements among the farmers united them. Labor began to formulate ideals of cooperation. Political insurrection came. The Irish nation, reincarnated as twins, will be brought together by tolerance, and the application of the federal principle. Irish statesmen have been courageous and unselfish. The danger to the state results from the lack of educational background and the crudity and folk-state of mind of the people. Organic unity, political, cultural, and economic organization are evolving.—*C. W. Smith, Jr.*

ITALY

7695. HART, H. B. LIDDELL. The new Romulus and the new Rome. *Atlantic Monthly*. Jul. 1928: 108-119.—Whether in towns or on remote farms, the pictures of Il Duce throughout Italy attest to a deep faith in Mussolini and his program. A prodigious worker, with charge of Foreign, Home, War, Marine, Air, and Corporations Ministries, he nevertheless finds time for recreation in violin playing. He occupies a vast office at the Chigi Palace, and receives visitors cordially. Although evidencing no distaste for the term "Dictator," he believes in a supreme self-dedication to

improve and advance his country. The Voluntary National Militia represents a combination of forces of the revolution into a régime of good order. In concentrating upon the youth in military service Fascism will produce a race of superlative physique. Mussolini believes in government by experts and has local government in the hands of prefects. In economics, the capitalist system is recognized on condition that it serve the national interest, that employers and employed are to be welded together in guilds under a joint syndic, with compulsory arbitration in case of disagreement. These organizations form the Corporative Chamber where producers have the suffrage. The work of industrial welfare has been taken over by the state. Discipline is the keynote of Fascist Italy. Among the liabilities of Italy may be counted the impractical women, the "emasculating" of the press, and the exaggeration of that self-confidence which in moderate form is an asset. Fascism and the mind of Mussolini are essentially non static, representing not merely an effort toward a new political system, but a new way of life.—E. Cole.

RUSSIA

7696. SPAINI, A. Termidor Bolshevik. [The Bolshevik Thermidor.] *Gerarchia*. 8(7) Jul. 1928: 549-557.—Bolshevism is undergoing a profound transformation. None of the makers of the revolution is now in the Government. Trotzki, who aimed at "bolshevizing the villages," is eliminated with his partisans. The opposition thought that only intran-sigency would save the revolution. Stalin was not of the same opinion and after 10 years of revolutionary existence organized, in a relatively pacific way, a Thermidor. Trotzki and his assistants were simply banished. Theoretically Stalin's policy means the liquidation of Bolshevism. Practically, however, Stalin's common sense policy was the one possible way of preventing a revolutionary failure. The Russian people is about to assume a new form which ultimately will crush the "Bolshevik armature." The mass of eighty million peasants will be victorious. They are economically strong, they are coming into the cities to do business and tomorrow will be active in politics. Stalin favors this movement. Bolshevism has changed its attitude toward foreign relations. It started with a desire to revolutionize the world; having failed in the oriental countries, the Bolsheviks took the way of Geneva, where they are participating in the work of various committees of the League of Nations.—O. Eisenberg.

UNITED STATES

7697. PATERSON, ISABEL. Murphy. *Amer. Mercury*. 14(55) Jul. 1928: 347-354.—Charles Francis Murphy, whose funeral on April 28, 1924, was probably the most impressive since Grant's, was a peculiarly American type—the political boss. Born in the Gas House district, of Irish immigrant parentage, he became street car conductor, saloon-keeper, Commissioner of Docks, and Boss of Tammany Hall. Murphy, unlike his predecessors, exerted his efforts to reform some phases of New York politics, and to pass welfare legislation. In politics he temporized, did not dictate, but won his ends. Among the men of Murphy's making are Robert F. Wagner, James Foley, Mayor Walker. With greater opportunities than Croker for accumulation of wealth, Murphy made only \$1,500,000 during his life time.—E. Cole.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entries 7493, 7627, 7638)

FAR EAST

7698. UNSIGNED. Communism in Malaya. *Straits Budget, Singapore*. Nov. 22, 1928.—The first signs of Communist activity appeared in Malaya in February, 1926, when it became known that delegates had been sent to Singapore at the summons of seven special envoys at that port representing the Kuomintang in China. This meeting was raided by the police and four of the seven envoys were arrested. However, the movement had been started among the immigrant Hailams who developed a highly organized system on the usual Russian lines, with cells, branches, and committees. This Malayan Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee was absorbed at the end of 1927 in a newly organized peasant and labor movement. By the end of 1927 this committee had flooded the country with a series of extremely inflammatory Communist periodicals and leaflets. The policy of the party is to dominate all Chinese public meetings, and direct them to its own ends, in order to educate the masses to overpower the government and establish a rule by soviets. At present the movement is confined to the immigrant Chinese, but the intention is to spread it to other races if possible.—W. G. Shellabear.

GREAT BRITAIN

7699. BANKS, R. MITCHELL. The shifting sands of socialism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 145-157; (747) Mar. 1929: 299-309.—The chief characteristics of modern socialism are "false foundations, unjustified claims, disputed and contradictory formulae." The socialists are "a party of rebellion," for whom class war is still the gospel and who are out for loot. They "can control nothing, can never rule, can never make laws, and can never do equity."—S. P. Turin.

7700. CAMPBELL, J. R. The tenth Congress and after. *Communist Rev.* 1(3) Mar. 1929: 153-163.—The author describes the tactics of the Communist party in Great Britain during the general election and explains why the attitude of the party towards the Labour party is different from that of Lenin, who insisted in 1918 on supporting the Labour party and pushing it into power. The present moment is not a time "when the revolutionary tide rises" and the Communist party must, therefore, bring forward "slogans and demands that correspond to the everyday needs of the toilers." The slogan, for instance, demanding the workers' control of industry which is applicable only to the revolutionary situation, must not be used during the present election. The Communist party must capture the trade unions.—S. P. Turin.

RUSSIA

7701. ERWARTON, G. Stalin, the man of mystery. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (747) Mar. 1929: 395-401.—Stalin has neither presence nor personality. He conveys the impression of drab dullness, of stolid plebeianism, reads very little and knows no foreign languages. Lenin's principle of packing the Communist party with "voting cattle" has made Stalin dictator of Russia. Stalin utilizes the party machine for his own selfish and ambitious ends. He is not likely to use his influence to lead the country back to real democratic freedom. The position of the Communist party in Russia is almost analogous to that of an invading force occupying conquered territory.—S. P. Turin.

UNITED STATES

7702. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. A white south, or black? *North Amer. Rev.* 227 (3) Mar. 1929: 277-281.—The Caucasian element divided on Presidential issues in the last election and the thirst for office and the ardor of conflict will cause politicians to attempt to secure the vote of unregistered Negroes. If the whites continue to divide the Negroes will sooner or later hold the balance of power in the ten solid confederate states. If the divided white men in the southern states do not angle for Negro votes then northerners, easterners, and westerners will be flooding the south with money. The remedy for the situation is to have a modified form of one party rule, having a one party system as far as state affairs are concerned and allowing the voters to have freedom of choice of presidential candidates. Such a plan would do more than cut out the Negro vote. It would draw attention to the south. Both parties would seek the white vote in those states. Northern orators and campaign funds would pour into southern primaries. Neither party would dare to talk of reducing the congressional representation of those states.—*E. B. Logan.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

CUBA

7703. PONTE DOMINGUEZ, FRANCISCO J. Derecho al sufragio político de la mujer cubana. [The right of the Cuban woman to suffrage.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 23 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 756-771; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 858-866.—Since women are not essentially inferior to men in intelligence, since their place is no longer exclusively in the home, since they are as prepared for suffrage as women have been when given it in other countries which have later felt their good influence in matters of drugs, liquor, prostitution, and like evils, there is no reason why women in Cuba should any longer be refused the vote.—*Helen M. Cory.*

GREAT BRITAIN

7704. STEWART, J. HENDERSON. Scottish nationalism. *Contemporary Rev.* 135 (758) Feb. 1929:

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 7552, 7565, 7607, 7650, 7652, 7665, 7667, 7670)

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 7601-7603, 7606, 7616, 7628, 7631, 7633, 7637, 7642, 7648, 7649, 7653, 7660, 7661, 7663, 7723, 7730, 7864)

PRINCIPLES

7706. BLAIR, PAXTON. The doctrine of *forum non conveniens* in Anglo-American law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-34.—Although the discretion involved in applying or refusing to apply *forum non conveniens* in objecting to jurisdiction, is subject to review in an appellate court, this doctrine might well be applied to relieve congestion of the court calendars. Limitations upon the doctrine—negatively expressed in Supreme Court interpretations—are generally found in the "privileges and immunities" and the "full faith and credit" clauses of the Constitution. Unconscious application of this doctrine has been made

208-215.—By last November the present Scottish nationalist movement, although it had got under way only in June, 1928, had forced itself into prominence. Its chief *raison d'être* is opposition to the Local Government Bill which will center local government in Scotland in the hands of the county councils and the councils of the four larger towns. The new party expects to put up some thirty candidates at the approaching elections, but presumably the net results of this action will be merely to detract from the voting strength of the Labour Party.—*J. Q. Dealey, Jr.*

NORWAY

7705. ARNHOLM, CARL JACOB. *Valgordningen.* [The electoral system.] *Samtiden.* 40 (3) 1929: 151-165. (4) 1929: 260-278.—The Norwegian constitution of 1814 provided for a limited franchise, indirect election, and a division of representation in the Storthing from urban and country districts at a ratio of 1:2. Since the 1814 franchise has been made universal and the method of election changed. A law of 1905 created one member districts with direct elections; but a law of 1919 re-introduced the larger districts, each electing from three to eight representatives to the Storthing, on the basis of proportional representation. However, the increase in the number of political parties has made it difficult to secure a representation proportional to voting strength in the elections, and the present law allots too many members to the smaller towns. The author analyzes the various defects of the existing system and suggests as remedies: (1) abolition of the existing separation of urban and country representation and the union of the smaller towns with the surrounding country; (2) larger electoral districts; (3) some scheme that will facilitate the choice of group candidates where the parties are too numerous; and (4) repeal of the constitutional requirement that members of the Storthing, except former ministers of state, must be residents of the districts which they represent. He is not in favor of increasing the number of representatives, at present 150, and the Danish system of election with one member districts and several representatives-at-large, elected by proportional representation, is unsuitable for Norwegian conditions.—*Paul Knaplund.*

by American courts in their refusal to take jurisdiction in cases involving foreign mining law, real estate law, or the supervision of internal affairs of a foreign corporation. Conscious application has occurred when witnesses were unavailable, when the case was unfair to the state's own citizens, when there was inextricable union of right and remedy in the foreign law creating the cause of action, and under other conditions more or less unclassifiable. The denial of jurisdiction on the ground of *forum non conveniens* is found most frequently in litigation in which foreign corporations are defendants. It is unfortunate that it is not universally applied in such cases.—*E. Cole.*

7707. HIRSCHBERG, RUDOLF. The proximate cause in the legal doctrine of the United States and Germany. *Southern California Law Rev.* 2 (3) Feb. 1929: 207-235.—"Proximate cause" is the usual name for the situation on which the liability of a wrong-doer or a criminal is predicated. The older rule—called the "but-for" rule or the "natural cause" rule—often works great hardships. In the United States two newer doctrines have been advanced to limit it, the one involving an objective relation between the act and its consequences, the other depending on the expectation of

the actor and relieving him of responsibility for unforeseeable consequences. The proponents of these views are Beale, McLaughlin, and Smith. All are open to serious objections. In Germany, §823 of the B.G.B. defined tort responsibility in terms of an intended act and its consequences. These consequences were formerly determined by objective criteria. A subjective element was introduced when responsibility was made to depend upon the foresight of a normal man (Ruemelin) or an ideal man (Träger). The theory advanced by Bingham and Bohlen will assist in solving the problem. The cases should be classified not as instances of causation, but as situations in which the court and the legislature for practical reasons find it necessary to impose liability on persons who do certain acts. The basis for this imposition is the conception of wrongful acting added to the idea of danger.—*Max Radin.*

7708. McCORMICK, CHARLES T. The presumption of unlawful purpose from proof of possession of liquor: is possession for home consumption an affirmative defense? *North Carolina Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1928: 41-47.—Although North Carolina and some other states apply to criminal defenses the principle that the defendant must satisfy the jury of the truth of his defense and that disproof of the defense is not part of the state's case, yet many authorities hold that under the prohibition laws which limit the state's case to "possession" and thus place upon the state the burden of convincing the jury beyond reasonable doubt upon the issue, the "affirmative defense" is very unlike that in a civil action. It would appear that the court's instruction to the jury in *State v. Dowell* placing burden of proof upon the defendant is correct.—*E. Cole.*

7709. PRZYBYLOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Der Einfluss veränderter Umstände auf die Schuldverhältnisse in der polnischen Rechtsprechung und Literatur. [The influence of altered circumstances upon debt relations in Polish jurisdiction and literature.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 159-193.—Monetary depreciation and the economic changes entailed by it, forced the Polish courts to be guided in their decisions not by the letter of the law, but by the needs of the emergency. In their attempt to apply justice rather than classic law, the different chambers of the Polish Supreme Court followed the course of French, Austrian, and German precedent. There are discernable two distinct tendencies of justification for their departure from the beaten path. Thus some of the chambers abandoned the time honored rule of *pacta sunt servanda* in favor of an interpretation of contractual monetary relations based upon the concepts of good faith, honorable dealing, and justice; others preferred the idea of good morals. Taking the notions of good faith, honorable dealing, and justice as their guiding motive, the first and fifth chambers followed the example of Articles 157 and 242 of the German Civil Code and Article 1134, Section 3 of the Code Napoléon. On the other hand, the third chamber has chosen to motivate its decisions on the ground that a strict observation of the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* under the changed conditions would constitute an action *contra bonos mores*, in the interpretation of Article 879 of the Austrian Civil Code. There follows an array of decisions to illustrate the statement of fact, a review of the literature on the subject, and finally three legislative drafts aiming at the adaptation of the new principles to Polish conditions and their adoption as general rules of Polish statutory law.—*Johannes Matern.*

PROCEDURE

7710. BARCUS, GEO. W. Appellate court procedure. *Texas Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1928: 107-113.—This address by a Judge of the Waco County Court of Civil Appeals outlines proposals for rather drastic changes needed in the machinery for the administration of justice in the state of Texas. There are proposals for the simplification of the law relative to the preparation and filing of statements of fact; for a modification of the rule requiring a trial judge to file his findings of fact and conclusions of law within ten days; for the simplification of the procedure relative to perfecting the appeal, and preparing and filing the record in the appellate court; relating to after judgments in courts of civil appeals; for a lessening of the burden of the Supreme Court in the consideration of writs of error, by referring such applications to the Commission on Appeals, created by the legislature as an adjunct of the Supreme Court; with regard to the immediate hearing of appeals by the Supreme Court; and with regard to the duties of clerks of court.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

7711. JUNCKERSTORFF, KURT. Principal characteristics of legal policy in the recent European drafts of criminal laws: a comparative study. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77 (4) Feb. 1929: 498-503.—As far as is possible under our present form of legislation, a means is to be provided for the realization of the ideal of justice for the defendant in criminal proceedings. The European laws now recognize the preventive aspect of criminal administration as well as the punitive phase. In this connection, the German, Czechoslovak, and Swiss drafts provide for (1) elaboration upon the various formulated rules, (2) broadening of judicial discretion, and (3) the establishment of institutions adapted to the individuality of the defendant. One defect is apparent: the failure to separate criminal jurisdiction proper from police jurisdiction.—*Joseph Pois.*

7712. PAYNE, PHILIP M. The abolition of writs of error in the federal courts. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15 (4) Feb. 1929: 305-320.—In 1921 the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform of the American Bar Association recommended that writs of error be abolished in the federal courts and that relief be obtained by appeal. It was further recommended that review on appeal should be obtained merely by serving notice of appeal, as is the practice in many state courts. The matter was before Congress from Oct. 20, 1921, when a bill embodying this recommendation was introduced into the Senate, until Jan. 31, 1928, when a law providing for the nominal, but not the actual, abolition of the writ of error was passed. The only result of the seven years of effort by Congress to simplify procedure in the matter of the writ of error seems to consist in a mere change of terminology. A writ of error is now called an appeal, but otherwise the practice and procedure remain unchanged.—*Ben A. Arneson.*

7713. SAWYER, H. H. Women as jurors. *Amer. Mercury.* 15 (58) Oct. 1928: 139-144.—Jury service, generally held to be a duty imposed, not a privilege of citizenship, has been extended to women in twenty states and two territories. Although some state courts have declared all disabilities of women to be removed by the 19th Amendment, legislation is required in most states to permit women to serve on juries. The general opinion of lawyers, judges, and litigants favors women as jurors, for they have made independent judgments regardless of "sympathy" and have ability to compromise. Their influence has been felt in making a more intelligent citizenry.—*E. Cole.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7754, 7865)

7714. ENGELBRECHT, H. C. The Arab and the camel. *World Tomorrow*. 12(2) Feb. 1929: 58-60.—A study of the college and university catalogs shows that military training is steadily advancing in the schools as an academic subject. Through the means of academic credit, astonishingly high in places, the emphasis and the space allotted in catalogs, and severe punishments for willful absence extending as far as expulsion, the military departments are firmly established. Their influence may be seen in the curriculum through a course entitled "The Military History and Policy of the United States," which is rather crude preparedness propaganda, and through the increasing number of military courses in the history departments. School libraries are being stacked with military publications. In many minor ways military training is influencing the schools to accept a military philosophy. Thus the military camel is snugly lodged under the academic tent.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

7715. POULET, P. Les dernières lois militaires. [The last military laws.] *Rev. Belge*. 4(3) Nov. 1, 1928: 193-204.—Since the War, Germany is no longer in a position to build large armaments, a fact which the latest project of military law in Belgium has recognized. Under this law only 44,000 young men will serve and the term has been reduced to 8 months for half of them and to 12 or 14 months for the rest. The latter will furnish the backbone of the army in case of a surprise attack and are paid as compensation for their longer term. Instruction is to be given in the language the soldier uses, instead of in both French and Flemish, which usually resulted in the exclusive use of French.—*Helen M. Cory*.

7716. THOMPSON, HERBERT M. National granaries: a step to international disarmament. *Contemporary Rev.* 135(758) Feb. 1929: 232-236.—The Great War revealed the limitations of even Great Britain's naval strength as a safeguard against the menace of starvation. A proposal for a national granary is here presented, revised in the light of experience since 1914, which contemplates provision for the storage of enough wheat to meet the nation's needs for one year, the original purchase to be distributed over a number of years and the whole stock to be renewed each ten years through purchases of new wheat each month and sales of a corresponding amount longest in the warehouses. The original capital of £110,000,000 would be raised by a government loan. The annual cost is estimated at £10,000,000, a small amount when compared with the expenditures for defense of say £115,000,000. Should the experiment prove successful it should be extended to cover other foodstuffs and for a period longer than one year.—*Paul S. Peirce*.

7717. UNSIGNED. For fewer and safer grade crossings. *Amer. City* 40(3) Mar. 1929: 104-105.—E. W. James of the United States Bureau of Public Roads outlined a scientific approach to the problem of grade crossing elimination at the 1929 annual meeting of the American Road Builders' Association. This program includes: (1) a definite classification of crossings based on the relative value to the travelling public of their elimination; (2) a definite annual program by each state and each railroad for the elimination of certain grade crossings of highest classification; (3) restriction of the authority to create new grade crossings; (4) a definite progressive program in each state for installing safety warning devices of a rigidly standardized type or types; (5) the readjustment of the share of the cost of elimination and of the installation

of safety devices between the railroads and the public.
—*Harvey Walker*.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 5827, 6741, 7615, 7656, 7825)

7718. DIBBERN. Erziehungs- und Schulfragen. [Educational and school questions.] *Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 18(19) Oct. 10, 1928: 1805-1812.—*R. H. Wells*.

7719. OSERSKY, J. Organisation und Stand der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit in der Ukraine. [Organization and status of scientific work in the Ukraine.] *Ost-Europa*. 4 Jan. 1929: 219-235.—This is a survey by the president of the Ukrainian Central Scientific Administration at Kharkov of the progress of scientific studies in the Ukraine since the November Revolution, together with a repertoire of existing scientific bodies in the Ukraine and their organization. Ukrainian cultural development under the Czars was systematically impeded and restricted to researches of a philological, historical, literary, and ethnographic character. Under the Soviet régime these lines of inquiry receive official governmental support, are organized into a single co-operative endeavor, form an essential part of political, economic, and cultural reconstruction and have attained the possibility of unrestricted development. To buttress governmental activity since the inception of the New Economic Policy, systematic organization of scientific activities has been attempted through research foundations in the higher schools, under state subsidy, and scientific research institutes aiding and aided by various branches of the government. There are also museums, observatories, libraries, and research stations, headed by the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the center of reference for and from all scientific bodies, unifying, correlating, and systematizing research, while socializing the interpretation of scientific endeavor.—*M. W. Graham*.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 7432, 7822)

7720. ICHOK, G. Revue de la législation d'hygiène. [Review of hygiene legislation.] *Rev. d'Hygiène et Médecine Préventive*. 51(2) Feb. 1929: 123-134.—This is a detailed account, with some historical treatment, of the provisions and operation of French social insurance law as it relates to sickness, maternity, invalidity, and unemployment. The second part of the article is devoted to a description of the Geneva law for the treatment and internment of alcoholics.—*Norman E. Himes*.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 7233, 7234, 7246, 7256, 7260, 7338, 7398, 7623, 7634, 7655, 7659, 7666, 7675, 7677, 7768, 7769)

7721. CZAJKOWSKI, ELJAZZ. The Polish aircraft law. *Rev. Polish Law & Econ.* 1(4) 1929: 377-387.—The Paris Convention of 1919, which Poland joined in 1922, left to each state the regulation of communications and transportation of food within its borders, in the interest of public order. The Italian law of 1923 and the French bill of 1924 were precedents for the Polish aircraft law of Mar. 14, 1928, drafted by lawyers and technicians, passed by the Minister of Communications, and the Judicial Council of the Ministry

of Justice, and made public in a presidential decree. Its 15 chapters containing 84 articles are comprehensive and reconcile the interests of the state and of those people who come into contact with air transportation with the necessity for supporting and encouraging this new activity. The state is sovereign over the airplane within its frontiers; owners are entitled only to damages from the use of the air above their property; foreign craft have freedom of passage with permission from the Polish authorities. All craft must be registered. Regulations for public order and safety, for carrying persons and goods, for granting permits, for establishing private undertakings, and for managing state aircraft facilities are made by the Minister of Communications with the assistance of the Ministers of War, Interior, Trade and Industry, Finance, and Justice. All registered aircraft must belong to persons of Polish nationality. Passport and customs regulations are provided for. Refusal to carry the luggage of passengers can be made only on stipulated grounds; lists of travellers must be available at the places where machines are registered. Legal acts on airplanes during flight are considered as performed at the place of registration within Poland. Polish law deals more thoroughly than others with the liability of the owners, and penal provisions are rigorous.—*E. Cole.*

7722. GEORGE, JOHN J. Motor carrier regulation in Missouri. *Univ. of Missouri Bar Bull.* Dec. 21, 1928.—The author reviews the necessity actuating the passage of the statute of 1927, the scope of regulation prescribed therein, the process of instituting the service, grounds on which certificates have been granted and denied, the relation between the proposed and existing service, character, term, suspension and revocation of the certificate, service and the charges therefor, taxation, the relation between state and local control, and the problem of regulating interstate carriers. Chief emphasis is placed upon the application of the provisions through administrative rulings and court decisions. Some comparisons with regulation in other states is included.—*John J. George.*

7723. ROGERS, EDWARD S. Protection of industrial property. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(5) Mar. 1929: 491-498.—The author, as Vice Chairman of the Commission for the Protection of Industrial Property, prepared for the benefit of foreign colleagues a brief explanation of the way in which the common law protects business in the United States against various forms of commercial depravity. Unfair competition or unfair trading is redressed in the United States not by statute but on common law principles and usually in the courts of equity. Trade mark rights under the Continental system depend upon registration and unfair competition is a statutory wrong. After presenting the historical background of the different points of view, the author suggests that "some recognition be given in the domestic law of the countries of the world, where a different theory of the origin of trade mark rights prevails, to the common law conception that a trade mark is any mark which by association with them has come to distinguish the goods of one trader from those of another." He enumerates practices which ought to be forbidden by the domestic law of all countries.—*Everett S. Brown.*

7724. SHELBY, GERTRUDE M. Politics in the farm-loan system. *New Republic.* 58(743) Feb. 27, 1929: 39-42.—It is charged that political favoritism and expediency have been prevalent in the administration of the federal farm loan system. The operation of these banks requires some two thousand persons, yet none of them are under civil service. The remedy lies in taking the system out of politics. Two methods are suggested: first, that the government buy out the farmers who own the federal land banks, or, second, that the control and management of their own land banks be returned to the stockholders.—*J. I. Falconer.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 7550, 7580, 7613, 7670)

7725. HERRMAN, WALTER J. The San Francisco condemnation cases: a review of the evidence in the Great Western Power Company proceeding. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 5(1) Feb. 1929: 8-18.—The city of San Francisco is attempting to condemn property of public utility companies which are privately owned. More than four years have elapsed since the city first filed a petition with the public utilities commission. During this time many witnesses have testified and extended hearings have been held. The evidence presented by the representatives of the companies, the representatives of the city, and the commission's engineers shows that the claims of the companies and the city are still wide apart, both as to the theory of determining value and the value itself. In one case the company asked for an amount of not less than \$30,000,000 while the city estimated the value at \$9,306,537.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

7726. McCAMIE, JAY T. Some phases of the problem of motor carrier regulation. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 35(2) Feb. 1929: 152-160.—In order to decide questions of motor carrier regulation the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has had to effect a change of front on the principle of competition in the public utility field. Attention is centered upon the protection of state investment in the highway; guarding the certificated carrier against competition from the un-certified carrier; and regulation of competition between rail lines on the one hand and motor carriers on the other. Leading West Virginia cases and some federal decisions are presented. Stress is laid on the necessity for federal regulation of interstate motor transportation.—*John J. George.*

7727. UNSIGNED. Suggested standards for street lighting practice. *Amer. City.* 40(3) Mar. 1929: 157-158.—No progressive city should be spending less than \$2 per capita annually for street lighting. Tables are given showing desirable standards for streets of different types as to lumens of lamps per lineal foot of street, lamps per standard, arrangement of standards, feet of street per standard, height of upright unit, and height of pendant unit. Reference is made to standards formulated by other illumination engineers.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 7670, 7671, 7679)

7728. MERRETT, WILLIAM JAMES. Highway administration. *Public Administration.* 4(4) Oct. 1928: 388-401.—Highway acts in Britain began with that of 1555 requiring "Statute Duty" for keeping highways in repair. By the Turnpike Act of 1663, trunk roads were placed under the control of turnpike trusts who were empowered to erect toll gates. The Durham City Paving Act of 1790 levied a tax on all users of roads, on the horsepower basis. A select committee report to Parliament in 1835 recommending improvement was not heeded until 1862. Highway repair was affected by the Public Health Act of 1875 and by the Highways and Locomotives Act of 1878, under which "turnpikes" were abolished and the responsibility for all main roads transferred to the county council. The Local Government Act of 1894 abolished the highway boards and highway parishes which had been set up and placed highways other than main roads in the hands of the rural district councils. A Road Board was constituted under the Road Improvements Fund Act of 1909, and the Ministry of Transport under the Act of 1919. The Act of 1920 laid a tax on mechanically propelled

vehicles. The Road Improvements Act and the Public Health Act of 1925 conferred many additional powers such as planting of trees and grass, prevention of obstruction at corners, and prescription of building lines upon the highway authorities. The advent of the heavy motor car and the high cost of materials have

presented problems of economy. Future administration must be centralized, effecting closer cooperation between railway, road, and waterway transport systems. The county councils should supervise town planning schemes for the sake of the width and extent of highways.—*E. Cole.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 7555, 7604, 7760, 7766, 7772, 7778, 7781)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

7729. CHASTEL, R. *L'evoluzione del regime dei fiumi internazionali europei.* [Evolution of the status of international European rivers.] *L'Europa Orientale.* 8(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 347-370.—From ancient times to the present big rivers crossing several states have been the object of juridical consideration because of their importance for national and international traffic. In Roman law the stream was public property supervised by the state. Under the feudal system of the Middle Ages this liberty of communication was abolished; sovereigns imposed heavy taxes on fluvial navigation to increase their revenues. The movement for free navigation revived in the 17th century but was practically realized only in the decree of the French Convention of 1792 declaring rivers to be common property of the bordering states. The Congress of Vienna marked a further development of this question, and states bordering big rivers were bound by a minimum of international obligations. Subsequent treaties and finally the Treaty of Versailles regulated the whole matter in detail and created adequate international bodies to safeguard the rights of navigation on the international rivers in Europe.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7730. DEÁK, FRANCIS. Conflict of laws: recent development concerning marriage. *Michigan Law Rev.* 27(4) Feb. 1929: 389-415.—With the development of communication the intercourse between nations living under different legal systems has shown considerable growth. A significant consequence has been the increased number of international marriages. This survey of the conflict of laws concerning marriage since 1916 is limited to the questions of determining what law governs the creation of the marriage relationship, the recognition and protection to be given it and the incidents arising therefrom under the law of states other than that in which the relationship was created. A review of the more important cases in common law shows that the validity of a marriage is governed by the *lex loci contractus*, with the exceptions of marriages which are contrary to Christian conceptions or which the law-making authority has declared contrary to public policy. Conflict of laws in the United States arises chiefly from the fact that the different states of the Union have adopted different principles in imposing limitations and prohibitions on marriage, the important classes of limitations being on the ground of blood relationship and the prohibition of remarriage within a certain time after the divorce. Two possible improvements would be the harmonizing of the different limitations and prohibitions and the adoption of a uniform marriage law evasion act. In civil law the status of the person is determined by nationality, but the territorial principle is applied in some cases. Curious problems are presented in Russia where the domicile and nationality principles are combined. Concerning the validity of a marriage the civil law distinguishes between essential requirements, such as capacity, and forms of marriage. The law of nationality governs the essentials, the principle of *locus regit actum* applies to forms. The difficulties of distinguishing between substance and form are rampant in cases of religious marriages. The solution of

problems of conflict of laws is especially difficult in some of the states created or enlarged by the peace treaties of 1919-1921. A rapid survey shows that in this field of law social interests have superseded individual interests. This tendency is particularly evident in common law countries and will perhaps be the chief moving force in reconciling the common law principle of domicile with the civil law principle of nationality.—*Francis Deák.*

7731. DE GRUYTHER, LESLIE. Mixed marriages. *Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(1) Feb. 1929: 34-41.—Most marriages coming up for determination in courts are Christian marriages, i.e., the voluntary union of one man to one woman for the term of their natural lives. To marriages between an English woman and a Hindu or Mohammedan man different considerations apply, as Hindu and Mohammedan laws allow polygamy. Concerning validity, it can be assumed that a marriage valid where performed is valid everywhere. A marriage between a Hindu or Mohammedan and an English woman before a Registrar would be recognized as valid in India. But the question remains whether a Hindu or Mohammedan can, by the law to which he is subject, marry an English woman. In Hindu conception marriage is not a civil contract but a sacrament. Hindu law does not recognize as valid a marriage between a Hindu man and an English woman; and such a marriage, wherever celebrated, would be held in India, which is the country of the domicile of the man, to be wholly invalid. In Mohammedan law, marriage is a civil contract, and a Mohammedan can validly marry an English woman. With respect to dissolution, it should be noted that matrimonial status is governed by the law of the domicile of the parties, in this case the law of India. Hindu law does not know of divorce; by Mohammedan law the husband can divorce his wife at will without recourse to courts. No provision is made for a wife divorcing her husband, but for sufficient cause she may live apart and receive an adequate allowance. In Hindu law, a marriage such as discussed, being wholly void, neither the wife, nor the children could have any rights of inheritance. In case of a Mohammedan husband, his estate would be distributed according to the complicated system of Mohammedan law. If such cases arise in England, they should be decided by the law of India. What relief, if any, can be granted under the Matrimonial Causes Act to an English wife against her Indian husband? Although in one case judicial separation was granted, it is believed that she can obtain neither divorce nor judicial separation in England. Marriage, although a contract, is an institution, and the incidents attached to it must be determined by the law of the matrimonial domicile. All problems and difficulties connected with such mixed marriages should be settled by legislation.—*Francis Deák.*

7732. HOUGHTON, N. D. The validity of the acts of unrecognized de facto governments in the courts of non-recognizing states. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(3) Feb. 1929: 216-241.—Repeatedly the Supreme Court has held that the acts of the Confederate government in aid or support of the war were invalid. However, those acts necessary to peace and good order among the

citizens, such as sanctioning and protecting marriage, inheritance, transfer of property, and providing remedies for injuries were valid. The higher courts of the United States have not found it necessary thus far to pass upon the validity of Soviet decrees. The executive has adopted a policy of discouraging recognition of Soviet law by the courts for the obvious reason that such judicial recognition would render less effective the executive policy. The attitude of the Department of State and of the courts has been the same toward unrecognized governments in Mexico. During the period prior to recognition of the Soviet régime by Great Britain and France, their courts followed substantially the same practice as the courts of the United States. The German courts inquired only what the law actually was in Russia. When that was ascertained, the law was applied, providing the law was not contrary to international law or to German law or injurious to public order.—Charles E. Hill.

7733. PUENTE, JULIUS I. Consular protection of the estates of deceased nationals. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23(7) Mar. 1929: 635-642.—This article constitutes a slight variation in treatment of the subject by the author in his book entitled *The Foreign Consul, His Juridical Status in the United States*, Washington, 1926, pp. 83-89.—Charles E. Hill.

PROCEDURE

7734. LUSTIG, ALESSANDRO. La guerra con gas e il diritto dei popoli. [Gas warfare and the rights of civilians.] *Educ. Fascista.* 6(8) Aug. 1928: 479-490.—The recent disastrous phosgene explosions in Hamburg have reopened discussions as to the efficacy of Articles 171-172 of the Treaty of Versailles limiting the manufacture of poisonous gas in Germany. Although the use of gas was advised by Sextus Julius Frontinus, Leonardo da Vinci and others throughout the ages, there has always been a strong tendency to deprecate it. In the Hague Peace Conferences, the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868, the Brussels Conference of 1874, the Washington Conference and at last by the League of Nations in 1925, all chemical warfare, and in general the use of arms causing unnecessary suffering, were condemned. Military experts agree in sparing civilians, but consider it folly to hope to avoid chemical warfare. All explosives when first introduced were regarded as inhuman. Moreover, there are efficient means of defense even against the effects of gas. Who was the first to use gas in the last War? Apparently Germany on Apr. 22, 1915, at Ypres, when an entire French division was wiped out. Governments will do well not to trust too much in treaties and to prepare in time for an efficacious defense of the civilian population in case of a sudden outbreak of war.—Henry Furst.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7569, 7992)

7735. HANTOS, ELEMER. La rationalisation de l'économie mondiale. [The rationalization of world economy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-1(2) Feb. 1929: 287-304.—Since the War the Powers fear exhaustion of basic raw materials and adjust their policies to that fear. A picture of resources drawn for the World Economic Conference should alleviate that fear and demonstrate that it is not the niggardliness of nature but man's foolish insistence upon defective adaptation which causes scarcity and trouble. States must reach an economic understanding. Forerunners of such a development may be seen in the various international conventions concerning matters of communication, transportation, customs practice, etc., as well as in the growing number of international cartels. Both these developments point in the same direction: namely, toward rational organization on a world-wide basis of the economic processes for the purpose of rendering more effective human labor and of reducing the violence of economic disturbances. The exploitation and production of basic raw materials must be placed under a single control which will assure the rational adjustment of production to consumption. The League of Nations is interested in this task and is making a beginning with its investigations of the sugar and coal industries of the world. A world petroleum conference may be next and after that an effort must be made to bring the farmers of the world into a single cooperative organization. The modern discount policy of great banks is a good example of what international coordination can accomplish. The League of Nations is essentially a political instrument. The International Labor Bureau stresses social problems. There ought to be an economic organization of equal calibre, but the time is not yet ripe. Therefore, the League has placed beside the Economic Committee a new Economic Consultative Committee, which constitutes a permanent economic conference in miniature. It is regrettable that important international problems as yet fall outside the reach of the League and that important developments such as the Locarno Pact, the Pact of Paris, and the international cooperation of

banks of issue were accomplished without the League.—E. W. Zimmermann.

7736. HUDDLESTON, SISLEY. Minorities in Europe. *New Statesman.* 32(830) Mar. 23, 1929: 753-754.—The diplomats at the Peace Conference should have refused to include alien populations in the states they created or they should have placed no obstacles to their assimilation by those states. Their presence in certain states of an alien population has resulted in the oppression of the minorities and the encouragement of irredentism. Since the feelings of both sides are too strong now to permit a decisive change the League in administering the Treaties should be careful not to neglect oppressed minorities and, on the other hand, not to encourage them to cherish their grievances. The League must fulfill its functions without becoming an instrument of political propaganda.—Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.

7737. MACARTNEY, C. A. The European minorities. *Contemporary Rev.* 135(759) Mar. 1929: 350-355.—The intention of the Minorities Treaties to remove the question of the protection of nationalities from politics has not been carried out. The Council of the League showed signs at first of taking its duty seriously but protests of states led to the modification of procedure to the detriment of the system. In only two states do conditions meet the expectations of those who framed the Treaties. There is need for a ventilation of the whole question of minorities' protection so that necessary reforms may be made. At present it is not feasible to amend the Treaties. Therefore, the only thing to do is to improve the procedure by taking precautions to destroy political influence. The petitions received from Minorities should be examined by a body of men like the Mandates Commission, not by Government delegates sent to the Council. Petitioners should be allowed to appear before the League. The Committee examining the petitions should draft a report to the Council when cases are serious enough to justify the consideration of the Council who alone can enforce the guarantee. Legal questions should be referred to the

Permanent Court without any delay. Such changes would impose considerable work on both the Committee and the Court for a few years, but definite principles could be worked out to be applied in the future.—*Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.*

7738. MAGNUSSON, LEIFUR. Canada and the I. L. O. *Amer. Federationist*. 36(2) Feb. 1929: 196-200.—Canada is considered as a spokesman of western industrialism and western agriculture in the affairs of the International Labor Organization. Her delegates in the I. L. O. have represented wide interests and have high qualifications. She has attended every one of the 11 sessions of the International Labor Conference and has a permanent member upon the Governing Body of the I. L. O. Her representatives have played an important role, particularly in dealing with problems of agriculture and migration. Of 27 labor treaties drafted by the Conference, Canadian delegates have been in favor of 20. As a federal state Canada has ratified the treaties peculiar to national labor such as those dealing with maritime questions. Questions outside the scope of national authority are referred to the provinces. The chief problem has been the one of overcoming this dualism of interests on the part of the national and provincial governments respectively.—*L. Magnusson.*

7739. MORO, HENRI. Les problèmes de l'économie internationale. [The problems of international economics. The work and task of the Economic Section of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 21-1(2) Feb. 1929: 257-280.—The Geneva Economic Conference was an event of first magnitude, showing the close relationship between economics and politics. The Economic section of the League of Nations functioning through an executive branch, the Economic Committee, and a consulting branch, the Consulting Committee, is designed to carry on the work of the Conference. It has done and is doing good work along the lines of simplification of customs practices, establishment of a uniform customs nomenclature, standardization of the most-favored-nation clause, international agreements for the reduction of duties on cement, iron, pulp wood, wood-pulp, and fruits, and for the regulation of duties on bones and hides. It is working out uniform laws governing the use of drafts and checks and agitating for the abolition of export and import prohibitions. It is tackling the difficult problem of international cartels and is engaged in comprehensive investigations of the sugar and coal industries. To fulfill its task the Economic Section must look toward the realization of five basic principles: (1) National interests must not stand in the way of the exploitation of resources which are needed by the world at large. (2) The population problem of the world must be solved so as to remove the menace to world peace which springs from excessive pressure against the means of sustenance. (3) Net costs, especially labor costs, must be equalized throughout the world. (4) A world monetary system must be worked out. (5) World commerce must be regulated in the interest of world efficiency. The solution lies in interdependence and international cooperation or in the relief of overpopulated sections through migration.—*E. W. Zimmerman.*

7740. THOMAS, ALBERT B. Conférence au Kuntskring, à Batavia, le 21 Janvier, 1929. [Lecture to the Kuntskring at Batavia, January 21, 1929.] *Koloniale Studien*. 13(1) Feb. 1929: 1-14.—With respect to the Dutch East Indies I find myself in the presence of a new complication. Juridically, the Indies are a dependency and are regulated by Article 421 of the Versailles Treaty. The Netherlands in its sovereign capacity ratifies such conventions as it thinks good. It

then also states, by virtue of Article 421, in what measure and to what extent and under what conditions the conventions it ratifies are applicable to the Indies. This article has caused us difficulties with respect to all dependencies. Certain agencies have not enjoyed the development in the Indies which they deserve. Three labor inspectors are not adequate for so large a territory. You have only a bureau and not a department of labor. Certain conventions ratified by the Netherlands do not yet find an echo here, although in comparison with certain colonies of other sovereign states the Dutch East Indies have made an honorable effort in social legislation. Accident compensation is an elementary reform which I hope will soon be adopted here. There are burning questions which interest you more than the metropolitan country, such as forced labor and the penal sanction in contract labor. These run counter not only to the basic principles of our organization, to Article 427 of the Treaty, but to all modern ideas of labor. The International Labor Office can only condemn the penal sanction. In making a preliminary study of this problem the International Labor Office will not neglect economic interests in its preoccupation with social justice. The Netherlands as the sovereign state is represented in our Conference, but we hope that when questions concerning the Indies come before it, the Dutch Government will name at least some of its representatives from the East Indies.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch.*

7741. WEHBERG, HANS. Die wirtschaftlichen Sanktionen des Völkerbundes. [The economic sanctions of the League of Nations.] *Gesellschaft*. 6(1) Jan. 1929: 19-29.—The hardships of an economic boycott are usually borne by those least responsible for the making of war. In many instances the state penalized suffers less than the states called upon to enforce the boycott. In fact, a rigid enforcement of the boycott might go far in destroying one of the greatest agencies of world peace, commercial and economic interdependence. Might it not also be so applied as to destroy the industries of the offending state that enter most into competition with similar industries of the states enforcing the boycott? It is rather doubtful whether the World War could have been prevented by the enforcement of the sanctions of Article 16 of the League of Nations or whether cooperation in enforcement would have been possible. Perhaps the proposal of Busch, a native of Switzerland, appearing in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* at the time of the World War, would be a more acceptable solution. His suggestion was that various states should be required to deposit a certain amount of gold in a neutral country as a guarantee against war, the deposit of the country adjudged guilty of making war to be subject to confiscation.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

7742. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The mandates system and public opinion. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(4) Mar. 1929: 369-406.—Various groups in the world are classified with reference to their relation to the mandates system and the opinion of each is ascertained by sampling. Statements of typical individuals, resolutions of organizations, and publications are cited. Learned and humanitarian groups throughout the world are found to be favorable to the system, while the most vigorous criticism has come from within the expropriated powers, from imperialist groups within the mandatories, and from radical agitators. The average man and the native of mandated areas value the system but slightly. The organs of the League of Nations have manifested continuing faith in it and the attitude of the mandatory governments has been formally correct.—*Quincy Wright.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 6817, 7078, 7591, 7626, 7630, 7632, 7634, 7639, 7646, 7656, 7658, 7698, 7721, 7732)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

7743. AMOS, MAURICE SHELDON. England and Egypt. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (625) Mar. 1929: 306-316.—It is believed that a very definite evolution took place between 1882 and 1914 in the character and capacities of the Egyptian people and that great moral as well as material progress was made by them. The whole secret does not lie in the influence of the English upon the Egyptians, but in the general European influence, particularly that of the French, which greatly helped to change Egyptian civilization and to transplant there the body of western ideas. A real nationalism evolved in this period, the landmarks of which may be seen in (1) the appointment by Lord Cromer of the famous Zaghlul Pasha as a Minister in 1907; (2) the rejection by the Egyptian General Assembly in 1910 of a proposal to revise the Suez Canal concession; and (3) the Kitchener revision of the constitution in 1913. The changes wrought by the establishment of the British Protectorate have been exaggerated. When the War was over, to have refused to go back to the normal régime of letting the Egyptians run their government would have meant disaster; the commendable courage of General Allenby and of David Lloyd George in giving Egypt independence and abolishing the protectorate and martial law by the Declaration of 1922 receives far less credit than its due. The writer was formerly Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.—*Luther H. Evans*.

7744. BALUGDGITSCH, ZIVO JIN. Der alte und der neue Drang nach Osten. [The old and the new "Drang nach osten."] *Nord u. Süd*. 51 (11) Nov. 1928: 1012-1016.—Before the World War the German "Drang nach osten" was alleged to be intended to join Hamburg with Persia, through Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. Instant and persistent opposition was encountered, although the entire project was but the natural manifestation of a healthy people. It succeeded French, English, and Italian movements with similar aims, but it was considered more dangerous because of Germany's military and political system. Another factor was the fear that Germany and Austria together sought to gain power in the Balkans. Before the War, Serbia had many literary and economic ties with Germany but the German diplomats preferred Austrian friendship to Serbian, whereupon Serbia became hostile and suspicious. Since the War, the "Drang nach osten" has increased rather than diminished, due to Germany's increased population and to the burden of reparation payments, but the element of suspicion is missing. There is, of course, opposition on the part of "young industries" which seek to repel all invaders, but a strong sympathy has been created between Germany and Yugoslavia. It is suggested that there may lie a future opening to the Aegean Sea. Compensating to a large degree for the economic strength and human material lost by Germany during the War, this rapprochement is doubly welcome.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

7745. BLEYER, JACOB. Das Verhältnis zwischen Ungartum und Deutschtum. [The relation between Hungarianism and Germanism.] *Deutsche Rundschau*. Mar. 1929: 190-199.—Hungary has always looked to the German West to prevent absorption by the peoples of the East. In every historical crisis, Germany and Hungary have been ready to compromise their differences in order that they might offer united resistance to eastern aggression. The anomalous position of Hungary since the World War has made such a policy more necessary and more desirable than ever. The bond of friendship aroused by the World War, the pacifist and

anti-imperialistic policy of Germany, and the loyalty of the German minorities toward the country of their adoption, have all helped to allay any suspicion in the minds of the Hungarians.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

7746. BÖHMER, RUDOLPH. Kolonialpolitik oder Proletarisierung. [Colonial politics or proletarianism.] *Deutsche Rundschau*. 54 (4) Jan. 1929: 65-68.—A colonial policy alone can save Germany from becoming a proletarian state. Germany's loss of interest in foreign investments and the income from international services has prevented the maintenance of an economic balance since the World War. The rapid industrialization of modern states operates against the restoration of a favorable balance between imports and exports, and only a policy of colonization, not exploitation, in the sparsely settled or unoccupied regions of Africa will enable Germany to escape economic ruin. To provide for as many German settlers as possible in the former German colonies in Africa, the German government should encourage industrial as well as agricultural pursuits in these areas. Contrary to current opinion, these seemingly undesirable regions can be adapted to German colonization.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

7747. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. A New Latin-American policy. *Forum*. Feb. 1929: 113-118.—The visit of President-elect Hoover to Latin America made possible a new and better understanding and events since President Coolidge's hospitable reception at Havana indicate rather clearly that the United States must reorient her Latin-American policy by matching words with deeds. All the states of America should agree in common not to lease or sell any territory to a non-American state for naval or air bases or a canal. The United States should abandon her present policy of *de jure* recognition in favor of one of *de facto* recognition. She should urge the establishment or arbitral machinery for the adjustment of all claims of aliens based on alleged injuries to property. Finally, a Hoover Doctrine should be enunciated to the effect that in any future exercise by the United States of international police power in this hemisphere, she shall first consult with representatives of the other leading American states.—*Charles A. Timm*.

7748. CLEINOW, GEORG. Russland in Zentralasien. [Russia in Central Asia.] *Europäische Gespräche*. 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 60-80.—Bolshevist imperialism has replaced Tsarist in the struggle for control over Central Asia. In the years 1917-1923 the Bolsheviks succeeded in recovering Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, lost during the War, and now have much closer relations with Afghanistan than the Tsars had. The main objects of Bolshevik policy at the moment are to grow cotton and develop manufactures there; the greatest obstacles to their policy are scarcity of water in the northern part and of foodstuffs in the southern, as well as the persistence of Mohammedan customs. Their methods resemble the Tsarist in that they play off families and clans against each other and develop their schemes through the agency of railroads and railway employees. But they have new tactics in the stimulation of nationalist and liberal parties which are ultimately ousted in favor of communistic groups directed from Moscow. The slogan "World Revolution" has replaced old imperialistic pretexts, but both are threatening to British control over India. At present it seems as if the Bolsheviks were interested only in closer economic relations with Afghanistan.—*M. H. Cochran*.

7749. COMYN-PLATT, THOMAS. Afghanistan and the Soviet. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (625) Mar. 1929: 297-305.—By deeds of commercial advantage as well as by words of communist propaganda, the Bol-

shevists are insidiously at work among the Afghans. The ultimate aim of the Soviet is to bring India into the Bolshevik fold, and it is thought that this object can better be accomplished by working from a friendly Afghanistan. The British must develop trade with Afghanistan, if not by rail then by motor transport. The development of the rich agricultural region of Seistan on the Persian frontier by irrigation from the Helmund River, would also befriend Afghanistan. Great effort should be made, even at some financial loss, to check the increasingly threatening Bolshevik menace.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7750. CRISCUOLO, LUIGI. Il diritto alla vita del Montenegro. [Montenegro's right to life.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Letteratura*. 5 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1929: 177-199.—In spite of Allied promises of independence during and following the War, Montenegro was annexed by Serbia after a Serbian-conducted election in which more than half of the Montenegrin voters did not participate by reason of their exile, imprisonment, etc. The present discontent in Montenegro may lead to a new European conflict. (Criscuolo, a Montenegrin, was the founder of the Committee for Montenegrin Independence.)—*M. Daugherty.*

7751. DEVOGHEL, ÉDOUARD. La question romaine. [The Roman question.] *Rev. Générale*. 62 (2) Feb. 1929: 180-201; (3) Mar. 1929: 299-326.—Not until the World War were any steps taken towards a rapprochement between the Italian government and the Vatican which had been estranged since the seizure of Rome in 1870 and the refusal of the Pope to accept the law of Papal guarantees. By 1919 priests were taking part in the annual celebration of the capture of Rome and the Pope gave his consent to the participation of the people in party politics. In 1921 France sent a representative to the Vatican, the first in 17 years, and the Italian press, even that of the Left, heralded his entry with great approbation and urged a like reconciliation between Italy and the Pope. The next year Pius XI on his election to the Papacy blessed the people of Rome, the first incident of its kind since 1870. Soon after the establishment of the Fascist government, the minister of justice appointed a commission including three prelates to study the reform of ecclesiastic legislation. In 1926 at the celebration of the anniversary of St. Francis, the cardinal legate and the representative of Mussolini were guests at the same reception; this was also the date of the official mandate from Mussolini to Barone to open negotiations with the Pope. Thus a feeling of friendliness and desire for reconciliation was gradually built up, though temporarily checked by the suppression of the Boy Scouts, a Catholic institution, in favor of the Fascist organization for youth. The apparent suddenness of the final agreement was only the last step in a long series, all tending to reunite the Italian government and the Papacy.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7752. ESSÉN, RUTGER. Svensk utrikespolitik. [Swedish foreign policy.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 19 (3) 1929: 205-218.—Sweden cannot be said to have had an active foreign policy during the hundred years from 1814 to 1914. Her predominantly agrarian interest was hardly affected by the world-wide competitive strife of the latter half of the 19th century. Her modern economic development does not begin until 1900. With some apprehension she watched Russia turn her eyes from the defeat of 1904-5 to look westward. She watched the succession of European crises: 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913. She felt the feverish atmosphere. But her foreign policy was composed of two principles: neutrality and defense. That the policy of strong defense was of importance is now indicated by a wealth of evidence, as, for example, in Winston Churchill's *World Crisis*. When the Entente hesitated whether to seek direct connection between Russia and the western powers via Scandinavia or via the Dardanelles, a

high Russian estimate of Swedish military strength contributed greatly to the decision in favor of the latter route. However, the 1918-19 settlement alters both the objectives and the methods of Swedish foreign policy. Legally the principle of neutrality was surrendered in joining the League of Nations; factually Scandinavian neutrality in a new European conflict would be unthinkable, for three reasons: (1) the European peace organized by the League of Nations imposes a duty; (2) Sweden's economic interests abroad have, since the War, achieved an extraordinary expansion; (3) Sweden has become the central Baltic state whose necessity it is to cultivate friendly relations with the other Baltic states, particularly Finland and Poland. The policy toward Russia should remain peaceful, yet it should be realized that in the event of a conflict between Russia and Europe, which is by no means impossible, neutrality can hardly be considered.—*Walter Sandelius.*

7753. FAY, BERNARD. The course of French-American friendship. *Yale Rev.* 18 (3) Mar. 1929: 437-455.—The masses in France and the United States have never understood each other. The historic friendship of the two countries was founded on a legend: an affectionate misunderstanding left by French soldiers in America 1776-83, the common theories of democracy and progress behind the political development of France and America and so on. The World War aroused misunderstandings despite surface demonstrations of affection. Yet there is no real sore spot but the debt question, which is a striking example of the inability of democracies to settle a practical question. Rather than rely too much on formal pacts and superficial expressions of good will the spread of their respective cultures and their growing commercial relations should be emphasized. The French and the Americans differ over the details of life, but in a crisis their reactions are essentially the same.—*W. R. Sharp.*

7754. GIAMBERDINO, OSCAR di. La politica marittima degli Stati Uniti d'America. [The maritime policy of the United States.] *Nuova Antologia*. 63 (1362) Dec. 16, 1928: 495-505.—The development of the United States navy began because of the growing menace of Japan. A good defense was established on the American seaboard and naval bases had been started in the Pacific when unfortunately at the Washington Conference the United States surrendered these latter advantages in exchange for disarmament promises from Japan. The World War was another stimulus to the American navy and put the United States in competition with England with whom she has as yet come to no agreement. In case of a struggle England would be at a disadvantage in defending her outlying possessions of Canada and Australia. Japan holds the balance of power and will probably use it to remove both of the other great naval powers from positions of influence in the Pacific.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7755. GOLDSCHMIDT, ALFONS. Pan-Amerika. *Neue Rundschau*. 2 Feb. 1929: 248-261.—North American machine economy is not different, except in age and details, from that of Europe. So-called "socialized capitalism" in the United States is producing results, such as classes, unemployment, and agrarian troubles, that are similar to the aftermath of the industrialization of Europe. Suffering and discontent have appeared at the same time as has the imperialistic period of her industry. Capital and industry of the United States are now pressing hard upon Latin America, pushing that region into the third of three standardizing periods of its development, the first period being the old-Indian, the second, the Spanish, and the third, the North American. The United States is now, with superior capital, energy, science, and material force, setting the standards of Latin America and,

in effect, securing a position that will dominate the future of that region. Bitter opposition and discontent there make no impression upon her. The irresistible pressure of her economy simply disregards countervailing forces and brings under her control all that is worth possessing, whether it be oil, copper, banking systems, or canal routes. The only hope for Latin America lies in the Indians of the uplands. As these Indians once built a brilliant civilization, so may they again. They are strong, able, and homogeneous. And all the signs, whether in Mexico, or in Central America, or in Peru, point to an Indian movement not only against the North American machine but also against the inequalities of the old régime in their own states, the régime with which are allied the Catholic Church and much of North American imperialism.—Charles A. Timm.

7756. HEADLAM-MORLEY, KENNETH. *Le problème de la Sarre.* [The problem of the Saar.] *La Paix.* 4(1) Feb. 1929: 32-42.—Although the inhabitants of the Saar are not entirely satisfied with their situation, much of the post-war antagonism to French influence has ceased since the reestablishment of friendly relations between Germany and France. The people are still loyal to Germany, nevertheless, and exhibit German flags on every possible occasion. The economic situation is good, the coal, iron, and steel industries comparing favorably to those of the rest of Europe, but it is a little difficult at times to secure credit because of the uncertainty of the political future of the district. The country is a geographic and economic unit, and it is to be hoped that in the future it will not be divided.—Helen M. Cory.

7757. KERR, PHILIP. *The freedom of the seas.* *Nation* (London). 54(25) Mar. 23, 1929: 871-872.—Great Britain should accept "parity" in spirit as well as in letter.—Laverne Burchfield.

7758. LYAUTHEY, PIERRE. *Notre diplomatie économique.* [Our economic diplomacy.] *Rev. de Paris.* 36(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 372-391.—The new economic treaties, of which the Franco-German accord of 1927 is one of the most important, promise a reduction of international friction; and the same result may be expected from the work of the International Economic Conference at Geneva, which has prepared a systematic nomenclature in economics to be adopted by all European countries. The diplomatic skill of the French has enabled them to play an active part in this task of organizing a legal basis for international economy.—Geoffrey Bruun.

7759. MADARIAGA, SALVADOR de. *Spain and America.* *Forum.* 81(3) Mar. 1929: 129-136.—Spain's friendship for the United States is undermined by suspicion. She is concerned lest the Spanish nations planted on American soil shall not be allowed to develop their own spiritual character. The United States has annexed the word "America." She has reduced all the Latin American states to the status of protectorates through a gradual economic and financial conquest. Through the mechanism of loans, financial advisers, and trade, the United States is bringing about the disintegration of Spanish America. The refusal of the United States to ratify the Covenant of the League proves that in international morality the United States is on a lower plane than are the European states. The United States is imperialistic, economic, selfish, and efficient. Spain is neither critical nor antagonistic: Spain is sorrowful.—I. L. Pollock.

7760. MICHELES, VERA A. *The United States and Russia.* *Foreign Policy Assn. Inform. Service.* 4(25) Feb. 20, 1929: 477-492; (26) Mar. 6, 1929: 493-512.—Propaganda, repudiation of debts, and confiscation of the property of foreigners constitute the principal objections of the European powers and the United States to the Soviet government. After ineffective

collective attempts to negotiate with Russia at Genoa and The Hague in 1922, the European powers made separate agreements with Russia extending recognition. In some cases they expressly reserved their rights with regard to debts and nationalized property. The United States, unlike European countries, refused recognition. Nevertheless, the United States has not objected to American commerce with Russia, and exports to that country have been considerable. The United States has objected to the floating of loans to Russia but not to the extension of long term credits incident to trade. Because of non-recognition the Soviet government is not permitted to sue in American courts. Neither is it subjected to suit as a defendant. Acts and decrees of the Soviet government are held to be of no effect in American courts except as justice and public policy may require.—B. H. Williams.

7761. NANI, UMBERTO. *Grandezza e decadenza della Piccola Intesa.* [Rise and fall of the Little Entente.] *Educ. Fascista.* 6(8) Aug. 1928: 449-465.—It is worth inquiring why every bi-yearly meeting of the Little Entente coincides with a crisis in Eastern Europe. Originally encouraged by France to prevent the *Anschluss* of Austria, to exert an anti-German and anti-Italian influence, and as a nucleus of a new Danubian power, it reached its greatest development between 1922 and 1924. Then divergences of policy and mutual distrust arose. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, both Slav nations, objected to Rumania's anti-Russian policy, whereas the latter combatted both the anti-Italian policy of the one and the anti-German policy of the other. Each decided to change its tactics. In 1924 Pašich signed a treaty of friendship with Mussolini, and in 1926-7 Averescu did the same, to obtain Italy's recognition of her rights in Bessarabia. After Locarno and Thoiry, Masaryk admitted two Germans to the Svehla cabinet. The Little Entente had lost its *raison d'être*; this formlessness was demonstrated at the meeting of Jakimovo on May 15, 1927. Hungary made her *entrée* into world politics with a treaty of friendship with Italy, and France showed her cards with the Franco-Yugoslav treaty of Nov. 11, 1927. In January, 1928, a public discussion broke out between Beneš and Titulescu as to the aims of the Little Entente, revealing an irremediable rift. The increasing sympathy of England, the United States and Italy for Hungary's desire to modify her frontiers galvanized the Little Entente into action. Beneš tried at last to form at least an economic Danubian unit and ended by committing the compromising blunder of amputating the communiqué of the Rador agency. This is the story of the Little Entente, a lasting document of Italy's activity towards cementing peace and of France's blundering anti-Italian and anti-German policies.—Henry Furst.

7762. PAGE, KIRBY, and FISKE, BRADLEY A. *Should America disarm?* A debate. *Forum.* 81(2) Feb. 1929: 70-77.—Kirby Page contends that armed preparedness is less effective and more dangerous than another kind of preparedness. War arises through suspicions, fears, and enmities generated by nationalism. A "preparedness program" to meet war must therefore include: (1) the removal of suspicion, fear, and hatred of other nations through education—a Department of Peace in the government carrying on enormous activities would cost but one-sixth of the present outlay for army and navy; (2) the use of the existing international machinery for peace; (3) the outlawry and renunciation of war; (4) the abandonment of the use of armed force in other countries; (5) disarmament. Militarists distrust this program and oppose it, but it has far more promise of bringing security and justice than armed preparedness. To this Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske replies that respect for history makes armament necessary. The progress

of civilization has always been accompanied by war. Desire for peace is old, but universal peace is a mere dream. The causes of war are too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be abolished. Therefore a nation must maintain an armament proportional to the amount of wealth which it guards.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

7763. POUYDRAGUIN, JEAN de. *L'Allemagne en 1928: II. La politique extérieure: Vers l'aménagement des traités de paix.* [Germany in 1928: II. Foreign policy: Tempering the peace treaties.] *Correspondant.* 100(1594) Feb. 15, 1929: 481-509.—Germany is following undeviatingly a course in foreign policy which slowly but surely is leading to the tempering of the peace treaties in her favor. The outstanding problems of German foreign policy are the solution of the reparations question, revision of the Dawes Plan, evacuation of the Rhineland, reincorporation of the Saar, general disarmament and union with Austria. The solution of the reparations question, involving the revision of the Dawes Plan, will be dependent upon the attitude of the United States toward its European debtors; evacuation of the Rhineland, the keystone of the whole security problem should be used as leverage for obtaining the best possible arrangements between France and Germany, not excluding the possibility of a political alliance. To forestall Austro-German union, France should work diligently for a Danubian confederation.—*M. W. Graham.*

7764. REIFSNIDER, C. S. *The newer America and Japan.* *Bull. of the Pan-Pacific Union.* (109) Mar. 1929: 10-12.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

7765. REMNANT, ERNEST. *The mission to Russia.* *English Rev.* 48(3) Mar. 1929: 269-275.—The mission organized in March, 1929, pursuant to a resolution adopted unanimously by a meeting of manufacturers at the Savoy Hotel on Feb. 5, had as its purpose the investigation of conditions in Russia and the working out of programs upon which safe investments could be made and trade resumed. Trade with Russia is the only way out of the grave unemployment situation in England; Russia is now willing to come to a debt settlement and to meet her future obligations. The doctrine of imminent collapse of the Bolshevik Government has no facts to support it.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7766. UNSIGNED. *The British Commonwealth, freedom and the seas.* *Round Table.* (74) Mar. 1929: 229-254.—The next Imperial Conference will be called upon to face three sets of problems. (1) International: the principle for the attainment of world peace must be the same as that which prevails within the British Commonwealth, a combination of the ideas and methods of the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris, which implies both renunciation of war as an instrument of policy and willingness to discharge the police function. The problem of the freedom of the seas is now largely changed; the United States and Great Britain are being driven to realize that attempts to regulate naval war are futile, that the ultimate question is how sea power is to be used for police purposes. The United States can hardly regard enforcement of neutral rights, regardless of the merits of the dispute, as worthy of the most powerful of nations. (2) Internal: the main problem of imperial organization is now the extension of responsible government to those regions still without it. The establishment of free cities of the Commonwealth, e.g., Hong Kong and Singapore, is suggested. The corollary of responsible government is the right to influence directly the manner in which imperial power is exerted from London. (3) Economic: these comprise trade relations and the abolition of poverty. *Pax Britannica* has produced an increment of 100,000,000 in the population of India which can be met only by economic development. The convocation

of a well-prepared economic conference coincident to the Imperial Conference is urged.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

7767. WICKER, CYRUS FRENCH. *The new peace in the Caribbean.* *Century.* Feb. 1929: 418-427.—The United States is definitely desirous of peace; yet her record is one of wars fought to gain things she considered more important than peace. The fact that her territorial expansion has been so largely at the expense of Latin American countries has served to create in them a feeling of suspicion and fear. The Caribbean Sea, often compared with the Mediterranean, differs in many respects from the latter, which has through the centuries been the seat of rivalry and warfare among European states. A similar situation has been avoided in the Caribbean by the simple fact that the United States, a great power armed sufficiently for the purpose, has taken most of the strategic points. Thus have international rivalries and conflicts been excluded. It is unfortunate that in thus securing the peace of the Caribbean, due consideration has not been paid to the feelings, sentiments, and rights of the small Latin American republics. Peace, however, is more important than the means used to secure it, and the present task of the United States is to win the good-will of the Latin peoples living in and about the Caribbean.—*Charles A. Timm.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

7768. ANDRÉADÈS, A. M. 'Η μεταπολεμική Δημόσια Οικονομία τῶν κυριωτέρων Κρατῶν τῆς Εὐρώπης. [Post-war public finance of the chief European Powers.] *Μητριαία Οικονομική καὶ Κοινωνικὴ Επιθεώρησις τῆς Ἑλλάδος.* 6 Jan. 31, 1929:36-43.—The Professor of Political Economy in the National University of Greece deals in this section with the burning question of Bulgarian reparations which specially interests Greece. Article 122 of the Treaty of Neuilly gave to the Reparations Commission the right of diminishing the sum payable by Bulgaria, of which Greece was to receive about 13% payable in 32 annuities. As regards the Greek financial situation, its improvement depends upon (1) economies, especially the reduction of the number of officials; (2) transference of the state railways, telephones, and telegraphs to private companies; (3) increase of the revenues by a closer supervision of the direct taxes; and (4) diminution of party passions.—*William Miller.*

7769. BASTID, PAUL. *La récente réforme douanière et les rapports de la loi du décret et du traité.* (Part II.) [The recent tariff reform and the relations between the law of decree and of treaty.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(407) Oct. 10, 1928: 49-78.—Under the old tariff system established in France in 1892, the two tariffs, the maximum and the minimum, were determined by the Chambers. The maximum was applied generally and the minimum only to those countries which by conventions gave the same reduction to French products. As no intermediary rates could be used in the negotiations of the government, the law of the minimum had to be submitted to the legislature for revision whenever a foreign country refused to agree exactly to its terms. A law of 1919 provided for intermediary rates but still left general control to the Chambers. The long series of negotiations between France and Germany which followed the expiration of the economic clauses of the Treaty of Versailles revealed the necessity for a complete revision of the French minimum tariff. While this revision was being settled, the French Government requested and was granted the power to temporarily put in force a treaty with Germany establishing tariff rates and providing that these rates could not be changed unless the gross price changes 20% from that of July, 1927. In this way the

whole economic system was changed by a treaty and the power of the legislature to freely change the minimum tariff was withdrawn. While it has been established in French jurisprudence that a law is equal to a treaty and that a treaty can be abrogated by a later law the Chambers have always regarded treaties as inviolable and consequently are bound to honor them in practice if not in theory.—Helen M. Cory.

7770. KLAUER. *Der gewerbliche Rechtsschutz im deutsch-russischen Wirtschaftsprotokoll vom 21. Dezember 1928.* [Legal protection of trade according to the German-Russian Economic Protocol of December 21, 1928.] *Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht.* 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 228-232.—This article deals with the legal protection of patents and trade marks under the provisions of the German-Russian Convention of Oct. 12, 1925, and the supplementary Protocol of Dec. 21, 1928. By Article 3 of the Convention of 1925 the claimants of German pre-War patents and trade marks were given the opportunity until September, 1926, to renew their claims before the Patents Committee in Leningrad. However, this Committee rejected many of these claims on the ground that in the interval between the pre-War and present renewed registration of claims the wares in question had been produced by the Chemical-Medical Industry Trust in Moscow and that thus the trade marks were in actual use in the U.S.S.R. Among the more than 50 claims thus rejected were those for Odol, Pixavon, Leukoplast, Veronal, Lysol, Asperin, Antipyrin, Pyramidon, and Salvarsan. The German protest against such rejection was based upon general international usage, upon Article 4 of the revised Agreement of Paris of Nov. 6, 1925 (R.G.B. 1928 II, 175), and finally upon Article 3, Section 2, of the Convention of 1925, which stipulates that even persons who in the interval have registered German pre-War trade marks must give way to German renewal of claim for the same trade marks. Under the terms of the Protocol of 1928 the U.S.S.R. has promised a sympathetic reexamination of the German claims within three months. Article 5 of the Convention of 1925 deals with the restitution of the pre-War patents. Difficulties arose over the fact that the pre-War claims were registered in the name of the inventor while the renewed claims were made by the manufacturing firm. Here again the Protocol of 1928 promises a sympathetic reexamination of the rejected claims within a limited time. Article 6 of the Convention of 1925 covers the general question of priority of all German patents, trade marks, and samples. In the consideration of such priority the U.S.S.R. has taken the position that priority was forfeited by errors of form such as involuntary misstatements as to time, locality, or name of claimant. By the Protocol of 1928 it is conceded that such errors may be corrected within the period of three months. The same Protocol contains provisions for the mutual protection of inventions, samples, and trademarks shown at exhibitions and for negotiations during the first half of 1929 toward an agreement concerning the mutual protection of authorship in the fields of literature and art.—Johannes Mattern.

7771. UNSIGNED. Papers relating to the work of the international joint commission. Ottawa. 1929: pp. 174.—This collation of eight articles or addresses, many of which have been out of print, on the work of the Canadian-American Joint Commission forms an invaluable monograph. Its usefulness is enhanced by an annotated list of official documents published by the Commission, an excellent map, and a section describing the boundary questions indicated on the map. Further bibliographical references are contained in a footnote (p. 71) to an article by Professor Robert A. MacKay, reprinted from the *American Journal of International Law*, 1928. The articles in the book

survey in detail the history, the organization, and the work of the Joint Commission.—Kenneth P. Kirkwood.

7772. UNSIGNED. Senator Borah and the freedom of the seas. *Round Table.* (74) Mar. 1929: 280-294.—The significance of Borah's utterances lies in his ability to sense and mould public opinion. His contention is, briefly, that whereas heretofore there has been a dictatorship of the seas the United States is now too strong to allow Great Britain longer to determine its rights; the alternatives are amicable agreement regarding the law of the sea, or naval competition; hence the cruiser bill implies either too much or too little. Americans seemingly expect another war, in which Great Britain would be a belligerent and the United States neutral. Their main grievance as neutrals in the late War was the sudden and bewildering succession of Orders-in-Council; hence something would be gained if an agreement were reached, to keep a list of contraband after hostilities had opened. The main difficulty arises from the conflict between the sea-law which a nation would desire as a neutral and as a belligerent. It is urged that the problem may be simplified by emphasis on the distinction between public (police) and private war, between aggression and defense, between treaty-breaking and treaty-enforcing; in this connection Dr. Shotwell's suggestion of a new multilateral treaty renouncing neutrality as an instrument of national policy is significant. The other alternative, a naval race with Great Britain, is a long process of weaning the American people from their sense of security.—A. Gordon Dewey.

7773. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. The evacuation of the Rhineland. *Foreign Policy Assn. Information Service.* 5 (1) Mar. 1920: 1-16.—This problem took on new interest by an agreement between the Allies and Germany at Geneva in September, 1928, to appoint a "committee of verification and conciliation" to study ways and means of hastening the evacuation of the Rhineland. The orientation of the problem has changed by the entry of Germany into the League and the withdrawal of the Inter-Allied Control Commission on German disarmament in January, 1927. In the current debate on the question, Germany considers that it is absurd to interpret the Treaty of Versailles in such manner as to expect her to suffer foreign occupation of her soil until the entire reparations debt is paid; full recognition of her obligations and reasonable progress in fulfilling them are sufficient. On the other hand, the French, with their Continental allies, consider a continuation of occupation as a pledge of future reparations payments; nor can there be any full compliance of Germany until she accepts a definitive settlement. Officially, Great Britain shares this view, though as a matter of policy Sir Austen Chamberlain would welcome evacuation. Fortunately, a conciliatory spirit is growing on both sides of the Rhine,—a spirit witnessed by the unanimous vote of the French Socialist delegation at the Brussels Socialist International (August, 1928) for immediate and unconditional evacuation.—W. R. Sharp.

WORLD POLITICS

7774. BEARD, CHARLES A. Prospects for peace. *Harpers Mag.* 158 (945) Feb. 1929: 320-330.—Various changes in the European situation may reasonably give rise to hopes for peace in the future. The decline of the agricultural aristocracy has weakened a militaristic element which was largely responsible for the World War. National capitalism, which was also blameworthy, is being replaced by international capitalism which will be more inclined toward peace. With the passing of industrial control to bankers, the formation under their influence of international cartels, the diffusion of ownership of industries through investment trusts, and

the stabilization of governments and currencies through international loans it becomes difficult for any government to identify the capital of its nationals for purposes of protection. Other forces making for peace are the threat of Bolshevism, and the League of Nations.—*B. H. Williams.*

7775. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. *Militärische oder wirtschaftliche Sicherheit?* [Military or economic security?] *Pan-Europa*. 5 (3) Mar. 1929: 5-11.—The old politico-military alliances and peace pacts are passé. Had France and Germany had an economic arrangement for exchange of goods, etc., in 1914 the World War would have been impossible. Nothing ever came of the pre-War disarmament plans because the economic factor was not taken into account and because every state was suspicious of every other state. The wars of the present time are economic wars and they must be dealt with by statesmen who are farsighted and will appreciate the significance of factory and mine. Thus real security is more economic than politico-military.—*T. V. Kalijarvi.*

7776. DAVIS, NORMAN H. *Peace and world trade*. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 107-115.—With the increasing economic interdependence of nations, the welfare of all peoples depends upon continuous production and uninterrupted peaceful exchange of goods and services. Healthy economic life is so intimately related to healthy political conditions as to make peace essential to world trade and inseparable from it. The World Economic Conference of 1927 recognized this interrelation, and recommended certain political measures, particularly efforts toward peace and disarmament, as essential to a solution of many economic ailments. The Pact of Paris marks a distinct forward step. The handling of international problems by diplomatic notes and political speeches is being superseded by the method of conference and conciliation. Bringing controversies into the open removes the sources of friction before they get beyond control and lead to war. While the United States should not become involved in questions that do not concern her, in holding aloof there is the risk of leaving entirely to others the solution of problems vitally affecting her. The advantages from peaceful and profitable intercourse with all nations far outweigh any possible benefits from a blind and purely selfish nationalism. An enlightened public opinion is necessary as a basis for a constructive foreign policy.—*Henry Chalmers.*

7777. GEROULD, JAMES THAYER. *Freedom of the seas the crux of disarmament. An American view*. *Current Hist.* 29 (5) Feb. 1929: 727-732.—If naval disarmament is ever to be accomplished, if neutral rights are to have any meaning, it must come through an international agreement framed in the sense of the second of Wilson's fourteen points. This is the more true as the use of the submarine and airship will make the limitation of cruisers quite ineffective in putting a stop to the destruction of commerce. The author accepts the proposal made in the recent Survey of American Foreign Policy to the effect that England and the United States should agree not to interfere with neutral non-combatant commerce at sea in case of a private war and that they will not insist on the traditional rights of neutral trade in case of a public war. Such an agreement would obviate the danger of conflict between the United States and members of the League in case of League action against another Power. The Kellogg Pact paves the way for such an agreement.—*W. L. Langer.*

7778. OLIVETTI, A. OLIVIERO. *A proposito del patto Kellogg*. [À propos of the Kellogg pact.] *Educ. Fascista*. 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 466-478.—There have always been pacifists and war-parties. The only lasting world-peace was the *pax romana*, and in spite of the

Roman hegemony even that was interrupted by the Civil Wars and the Jewish War, until finally the barbarians strengthened by the very inactivity imposed on them by Rome, overwhelmed the empire. Since then there has been no end of peace-talk, down to the latest mercantile pacifism of the Kellogg Pact—theme eternal as class-warfare. At certain stages of civilization war was a necessity; while gradually becoming less frequent it has grown more wholesale. The desire for peace is no less ancient. International law founded by Grotius did much to hinder wars. Kant's famous treatise is amazingly modern and exhaustive. Meanwhile capitalism, though it created new motives for peace, also started new causes for war. The last war was the product of super-capitalism with its trusts and huge markets. The Kellogg pact is not America's first step towards disarmament; it is also an attempt to belittle the League of Nations and a new sign of America's hegemonic attitude. Hitherto her disarmament proposals have been childish and after a natural refusal have invariably been followed by increased armaments on her part. The Kellogg Pact seems to have a more positive basis, but overlooks the prime factors, the spiritual causes of conflicts, which can only be removed by slow development. American interference in Nicaragua, her attempts to monopolize China, her selfishness in the question of war-debts, are not likely to create the spirit of peace. The Anglo-French treaty and the increased French army budget are other signs of instability, as well as the increased American army and navy budget. America badly fills the role of peacemaker. The peace will have to be a *pax romana* or not at all.—*Henry Furst.*

7779. PLANTAGENET, ÉDOUARD. *L'Italie, le Saint-Siège et la paix*. [Italy, the Holy See, and peace.] *La Paix*. 4 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-8.—By signing the concordat with Mussolini, the Papacy declares war on peace, democracy, and the freedom of conscience. The terms of the treaty give to the Pope the right to use his moral and spiritual authority in the settlement in international disputes; he has taken another step in the direction of the much-coveted position of member of the League of Nations.—*Helen M. Cory.*

7780. RAEMISCH, ERICH. *Die wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen Pan-Europas*. [The economic foundation of Pan-Europe.] *Pan-Europa*. 5 (3) Mar. 1929: 12-19.—Only a union among the European states with a definite trade and tariff understanding will bring Europe back on her feet again. England will not be included because she has made herself a world state. The object of the Pan-European economic program is not to set Europe off against the world, but to make her realize herself. This is then a tremendous problem in foreign trade.—*T. V. Kalijarvi.*

7781. STEED, WICKHAM. *Freedom of the seas the crux of disarmament. A British point of view*. *Current Hist.* 29 (5) Feb. 1929: 721-727.—At the bottom of the Anglo-American naval rivalry and the problem of naval disarmament lies the conflict between the American demand for freedom of the seas for neutral shipping and the British insistence on the right of blockade. President Wilson hoped to get around this difficulty by the League Covenant, which would leave no neutrals in case of war. The refusal of the United States to join the League has revived the problem in an acute form, but the Kellogg pact, which, in a sense, is a treaty between the United States and the League, reopens the possibility of agreement on such a formula as this: absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. The new situation established by the Kellogg pact should open the way for progressive limitation of armaments.—*W. L. Langer.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7583, 7797, 7803, 7807, 7848, 7869)

7782. GIDE, CHARLES. *Les divers aspects de la solidarité.* [The various phases of association.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives.* 8(29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1-24.—Forms of association range from complete servitude, symbolized by the galley-slave's chain, to complete freedom, typified by the cooperative emblem of the clasped hands. The scale runs from the organic cellular associations in the depths of the sea to the League of Nations. The author passes in review organic associations; those created by environmental conditions, such as scarcity of water; military and religious associations; associations, such as the economic order, arising from needs; those imposed by custom or law; and finally voluntary association such as professional societies and cooperatives. Associations have evolved by the two processes of assimilation and differentiation and these two forms of development are found to be necessary and complementary.—*W. J. Couper.*

7783. POLITZER, C. *Les fondements de la psychologie. Psychologie mythologique et psychologie scientifique.* [The groundwork of psychology. Mythological and scientific psychology.] *Rev. Psychol. Concète.* 1(1) Feb. 1929: 9-64.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7784. STOLTENBERG, HANS LORENZ. "Kultursozioziologie"—Eine Auseinandersetzung mit Alfred Webers Lehre. [Cultural sociology—an analysis of Alfred Weber's theory.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 21(4) Jul. 1928: 563-575.—Schleiermacher's outline of a system of ethics is an attempt to combine the spirit of two periods: rationalism and romanticism. For him the fundamental activity of the individual consists in organizing and symbolizing. The result of general organization (rationalism) is political activity, that of general symbolization is scientific, academic activity. The result of particular organization (romanticism) is social activity, while that of particular symbolization is aesthetic, religious, ecclesiastical activity. Forty years later Richard Rothe modified these ideas under the influence of the Hegelian theory of evolution in his *The Logical Ethics*. Tönnies shows the influence of Schleiermacher but stresses group-forms. This was the situation 100 years after Schleiermacher when Alfred Weber wrote his *Principles of Cultural Sociology*. He differentiates sharply between civilization and culture, and he segregates the group as the substance of real sociology. Historically, the group developed through three stages. The forces involved he calls the social process, the civilization process, and cultural activity. Inasmuch as these three forces are mutually interdependent he arrives at the idea of cultural sociology. Stoltenberg cannot agree with Weber in all respects. He thinks that cultural sociology, insofar as it is not merely cultural sociography or cultural history, will not become clear until it gets rid of the idea that culture and society are to be treated as one and until it considers each separately. For the science of group culture should deal with the influence of the group upon culture, while the science of cultural groups must treat of the influence of culture upon the group.—*Hugo C. M. Wendell.*

7785. TOWNSEND, H. G. A persistent motive for social organization. *Jour. Philos.* 26(6) Mar. 1929: 141-150.—The 18th century treated society as

an artifact, made up of social atoms. The 19th century confused the origin and nature of particular forms of social organization with the origin and nature of society as such. A parallel psychological atomism questioned the unity of the person himself, who was reduced to a number of instincts, motives or desires. The vital unity of neither society, nor of the individual can be revealed by enumeration of such psychological motives. The unity of society is an hypothesis, just as is any unity. Assuming such unity, what is it that abides in all human life and history through all change of form? It is a metaphysical motive, more or less present in conscious persons, but more fully revealed in acts and in institutions than in overt desire. It is a search for unity. This motive is manifested in all organization. The individualism of traditional America exploited the integration of the single human organism. The individual alone was real. Dewey expounds a new social realism which says that the fragmentary character of individual life is due to an act of abstraction from the social context. From this new social realism comes the logical proposal that intelligence be used in the production of social goods. Institutions, education, and science are not instruments for individual benefit but are, in their own right, a part of human life.—*E. C. Hughes.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

7786. FEDERN, PAUL. Narcissism in the structure of the ego. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-analysis.* 9(4) Oct. 1928: 401-419.—*H. R. Hosea.*

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 7797, 7908)

7787. GUIDETTI, ITALO. Il pessimismo e' una malattia? [Is pessimism a disease?] *Riv. di Psicol.* 25 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 51-87.—Pessimism is in part philosophy and in part a state of mind. The pessimist is a superior and not a retarded individual. One is not born a pessimist, but one may be born with certain impulses, with certain aspirations which may lead to pessimism, according to the environment. Pessimism is the product of a superior intelligence, of an intelligence that reacts to conditions offered by experience, that distinguishes, classifies, weighs, values, abstracts—it is an autonomous activity of thought.—*Giovanni Schiavo.*

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

7788. STAPEL, WILLIAM. Die heimliche Sittlichkeit unserer Zeit. [Individual morality in modern times.] *Deutsches Volkstum.* 10(1) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—*H. R. Hosea.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 4593, 6739, 6760, 7906)

7789. DAYTON, NEIL A. Height, weight and intelligence relationships in 3553 retarded school

children. *New Engl. Jour. Medic.* 199 (19) Nov. 8, 1928: 934-938.—This Massachusetts study shows that, in the sample analyzed, degree of physical deficiency was closely associated with degree of mental deficiency. These retarded school children (72% feeble-minded) were slightly under average in weight compared with the general child population. In stature there was less significant variation. There was greater variability in both height and weight than in the general child population. Those above average in height and weight are relatively more numerous in the higher intelligence groups, and less so in the lower. More retarded children are under average in weight than over average. These variations must be studied further to determine whether or not they precede, follow, or merely accompany mental deficiency. Goddard attributed the fact that "borderline" and "dull" cases were taller and heavier than normal children of the same age to good institution diet and to freedom from stress and strain. But the sample here studied is made up of school children over a third of whom came from poor environments and without institutional protection.—*Norman E. Himes.*

7790. GROVES, ERNEST R. Adolescent strain and social pressure. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 343-350.—Modern psycho-analytic writers have created the idea of a human nature inherently faulty, which causes, because of the impulses it originates, problems of maladjustment—the inevitable collision of individual and society. Thus it would follow that the social pressure is relative to the complexity of social experience, which explains the interest of psychoanalytic students in primitive experience, hoping therefrom to gain greater insight for dealing with the problems of their patients. Valuable as such comparisons between relatively simple and very complex social experiences are, they offer no hope for the reduction of adolescent conflict among modern youth. Progress rather must be built upon a recognition of the social values of present day culture and cannot borrow one element out of the total configuration of primitive ways of living. Modern adolescent conflict is a composite involving at least four major interests demanding adjustment: physical sex, the effort to find a life partner, the breaking of home ties, and a new concern regarding future vocation. These are complicated by a considerable emotional disturbance which has a body origin, as well as by the social stress which results from the effort to win group approval. Modern adolescent strain can be reduced, not by attempting to imitate the conditions of primitive peoples, but by working out a saner group attitude, a lessening of unintelligent coercion, and a more reasonable educational training for life. In this procedure sex must have special attention.—*James H. S. Bossard.*

7791. KUENZEL, MYRA W. A selected bibliography on the superior child. *Training School Bull.* 25 (6) Oct. 1928: 93-96.—*P. Pigors.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 6902, 7496, 7635,
7738, 7739, 7809)

7792. CADOUX, GASTON. Rapport sur le projet d'organisation internationale de la statistique du tourisme. [Report on the project for an international organization on tourist statistics.] *Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 23 (2) 1928: 502-505.—*Norman E. Himes.*

7793. LESTSCHINSKY, JAKOB. Die jüdische

Wanderung, ihre Ursachen und ihre Regelung. [Jewish emigration, its causes and its regulation.] *Arch. f. Wanderungswesen.* 1 (3) Oct. 1928: 127-135; (4) Jan. 1929: 168-172; 2 (1) Apr. 1929: 20-25.—At the beginning of the 19th century most of the Jews were concentrated in Eastern Europe, in White Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Galicia, countries long subject to the rule of agrarian and feudal Poland, where town life had been almost wholly absent. The Jews served mainly as the middle men between the city and the country and between the peasants and the landholding classes. With the development of money economy in the 19th century and the increase in domestic and foreign commerce, there developed a Jewish bourgeois class that made up about 15 or 20% of the Jewish population. In Russia they engaged in banking and in railroad building, in Poland they were active in the textile industry, in Galicia in the petroleum wells and salt mines, in Lithuania in the lumber and leather industries and in the Ukraine in the sugar and metal business. Hundreds of thousands of Jews moved into the larger cities. The more fortunate became great merchants, bankers, and experts. The great mass became artisans. The social structure of the population changed radically, and as a result of this economic transformation and displacement there was likewise a great emigration overseas and to Western Europe. The Czarist policy of persecution and repression that commenced in 1881 provided an additional factor in causing great masses of Jews to emigrate. The post-war period with its new series of pogroms, with the definite anti-urban financial and fiscal policy of the newly created Eastern states that hit the Jews more particularly, and the general economic ruin caused by revolution, civil war, and inflation were again instrumental in forcing thousands of Jews to emigrate. A study of the statistics of this emigration yields the following conclusions: (1) that the great bulk of the Jewish emigrants are not traders but workingmen and artisans; (2) that two-thirds of the Jewish emigrants belong to the productive classes; and (3) that no less than half the Jewish emigrants are skilled workers. The most important agencies directing this movement of population are the Jewish Colonization Association, the oldest organization of its kind, and the Hias, founded in 1898 in the U. S. In 1927 all the various agencies formed the Emigdirect and formulated a common program to take care of the emigrants in the countries they are leaving, to take care of them as transients, and to aid them in the lands wherein they settle.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

7794. WHITNEY, LEON F. Immigration from another angle. *Eugenics.* 2 (3) Mar. 1929: 11-16.—Congress enacted the greatest eugenics measure of modern times when it passed the Immigration Act of 1924. Abandoning the old viewpoint of mere numbers, or that men represented a certain amount of productive labor, Congress looked upon immigration as a question of seed-stocks—as an investment in family stocks. The excluded races have many wonderful traits, but they differ from us sufficiently to cause constant friction. Race blending does not make for a stable type. There is much to be said in favor of keeping the races pure.—*R. E. Baber.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 5908, 6232, 6652, 7680,
7681, 7688, 7858, 7862)

7795. MEAD, MARGARET. Americanization in Samoa. *Amer. Mercury.* 16 (63) Mar. 1929: 264-270.—The writer, who is assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History and the author of *Coming of Age in Samoa*, regrets the effect of the white man's civilization upon the native culture in the

Pacific. The natives are giving up their cultural materials, their customs and language and are becoming cultureless men without ambition, drunken, inelegantly clad, without pride, often send their children to schools, where they grow up in another tradition. The race is vanishing through intermarriage with other races as well as through drink, drugs and unfamiliar diseases. The American administration of Samoa dating from 1899 is under the Navy. It is autocratic, but also tolerant and moderate. The natives are protected from exploitation by the white traders. Sanitation and Christianity are being introduced by American nurses, marines and missionaries, especially of the Methodist and Congregationalist churches. As the Americanization method is slow moving and not forceful, so the Samoans are more flexible and more responsive. In this way some of the valuable native heritages are preserved, while in other islands of the Pacific they are quickly dying out.—*Jacob Horak.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 6901, 6910, 7872)

7796. STEGMAN, HELMUTH. Lebensform baltischer Volksgemeinschaft. [Life in Baltic communities.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60(1) 1929: 6-14.—*H. R. Hosea.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 6816, 6889, 6901, 7185, 7214, 7481, 7496, 7591, 7658, 7681, 7694, 7702, 7736, 7737, 7742, 7755, 7793-95, 7802, 7813, 7828, 7860, 7862)

7797. FARIS, ELLSWORTH. Racial attitudes and sentiments. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9(4) Mar. 1929: 479-490.—Race prejudice, paradoxically, is a phenomenon not essentially connected with race. What men call races when they manifest racial antipathy is a naive and non-technical classification. Race prejudice is contingent upon a certain type of group consciousness which may or may not have defense in scientific classification, but is, nevertheless, active and has in each case a beginning. There is no race prejudice prior to group consciousness and new and unfamiliar people are more apt to be interesting and intriguing than to excite either fear or disgust. Reaction is never to an individual but to an out-group over against which the in-group is contrasted. Group prejudices may thus have all the features of race prejudice when the element of race is absent. The term race may frequently give a pseudo-biological defense to the emotional attitude. There is a distinction between prejudice and a condition where accommodation exists, the essential difference being stability and absence of tension. Race prejudice is always emotional, a sentiment, the object of which is never a perceptual experience but a subjective image of a class of persons. It is not rational, always localized in space, a collective phenomenon. Certain attitudes are emotionally toned and non-rational while others have a real defense which is identical with the expressed reasons. Where differences combine in a single group, prejudice is strengthened and prolonged. Arguments bear the same relation to race prejudice that theology bears to religion. Attitudes disappear as they are born in an emotional experience. The cure is similar to the cause.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

7798. KEESING, F. M. The Maoris of New Zealand. An experiment in racial adaptation. *Pacific Affairs.* Oct. 1928: 1-5.—The Maori race has again attained a population of 60,000, its size in 1856, although 30 years ago it seemed clear that it would soon be extinct. This amazing fact may be due to improvements in child hygiene, but is probably due also to a replacement on the part of the younger generation of the "inferiority complex" of their parents by a proud race-consciousness resulting in a new vitality.—*Eliot G. Mears.*

7799. THURMAN, HOWARD. Peace tactics and a racial minority. *World Tomorrow.* 11(12) Dec. 1928: 505-507.—A minority group faces on one hand the danger of imitation of the least desirable traits of the dominant group, and on the other, that of despair due to the overwhelming expression of domination. A philosophy of pacifism for Negroes and whites involves for one, the development of a technique of relaxation of the will to control and dominate, the other a relaxation of the will to hate those who would control and crush them.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 6902, 7217, 7404, 7426, 7518, 7635, 7766, 7793, 7798, 7882, 7883, 7885)

7800. BARRETT, FLORENCE E. The falling birth rate: Indications from statistics. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3532 Sep. 15, 1928: 485-488.—Between the decennium 1871-80 and 1910 there was a reduction of 33% in the crude birth rate of England and Wales, 25% in the standardized married birth rate, and 46% in the standardized illegitimate birth rate. Changes in the fertility of various social classes are compared. Some factor or factors in the different strata affect the fertility rate apart from voluntary interference. Stevenson's figures show a close relation between "masculinity" (the proportion of male to female births) and wholesale prices in the period 1876-1919. Women are protected from excessive child-bearing by a "natural law," for "ill health in either sex is marked by lack of desire for sex indulgence. . . . Nature thus provides a kind of natural eugenic law [which] . . . protects the race by allowing pregnancy to occur only when both parents are in full health." Some consider "obedience" to this law too ideal. While this is "true at the moment" it must be remembered that "the ideal coincides with the health of the race." ". . . under the present unsatisfactory conditions of large numbers of people, Nature's law does not obtain [i.e., work], and the health of many poor women is being destroyed by overwork and over-child-bearing." In cases where the recurrence of pregnancy is a matter of life and death to the mother (severe heart and kidney disease and puerperal insanity) sterilization is desirable. If young couples would only realize how small were the chances of immediate conception [tables], "many would begin married life naturally, unhampered by artificial contrivances." To remedy the medical profession's ignorance of contraception, the subject should be taught to medical students. "The birth rate of the artisan class is falling most rapidly, but closely comparable is the fall in the upper and middle classes. The birth rate is actually rising among miners and unskilled labourers. . . ." (A contributor corrects in a letter on p. 634 certain erroneous statements of fact.) —*Norman Himes.*

7801. CHADDOCK, ROBERT E., WINSLOW, EMMA A., and BOUDO, CAROLYN A. Vital statistics and the measurement of health progress Fargo, North Dakota. *Commonwealth Fund Child Health Demonstration Comm.*, Reprint #10. 1929: pp. 45. See also entry 4634.—H. R. Hosea.

7802. CLARKE, PERCY L., Jr. Yellow peril or white. *World Tomorrow*. 11 (9) Sep. 1928: 362-365.—The population of China is not nearly so great as is commonly thought and is perhaps not increasing at all. The white population of the U. S. on the other hand multiplied 23 times in 128 years and Europe four times in the same period. There might have been a yellow peril 175 years ago when the Chinese outnumbered the whites by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Today the reverse is true. It is the potential increase in the white race which is the real world menace today, a peril of white against white. There are more and earlier marriages, and a smaller death rate to more than counterbalance the small decline in birth rate. The real population problem rests upon the question of raw materials for industry. Competition for control of raw material, the pressure exerted upon the supply, or possible supply will be the deciding factor in limiting population long before serious pressure from scant food supply will be felt. Our natural resources are being rapidly exhausted or becoming more difficult to get. Growing of substitutes for fuel is out of the question. Political intrigues for oil and other reserves or raw material are making branches of the white race increasingly bitter toward one another. The real peril of the white race is the white race. The author concludes that to maintain present civilization there must be a virtually stationary population through a low birth rate. The so-called backward peoples cannot expand in numbers without adopting this type of civilization with its higher living standard, which, in turn demands for survival a low birth rate. They are therefore no menace.—Charles S. Johnson.

7803. CREW, F. A. E. The falling birth rate: The biological aspect. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3532 Sep. 15, 1928: 477-479.—This is an exposition of Pearl's theory of population modified by the observation that "it is not safe to transfer, by simple inference, conclusions derived from the study of less complex forms to the case of man; it has to be shown that that which holds for one form holds also for another." Even then the causes operating may be different. Biological inquiry can usefully devote more attention to groups, less to individuals in species. "It is possible that in the past the inherently longer-lived contributed disproportionately to the population, since others were wiped out more quickly, and therefore had but few offspring, and that under modern conditions the latter live longer and transmit to their progeny this lowered fecundity. This would be a reasonable explanation of a lowered birth rate if it could be shown that there exists a high correlation between longevity and high reproductive rate." England is now "relatively overcrowded." "There is a fundamental law by which the growth of a population is regulated by its own density." Crew accepts Pitt-Rivers' theory that economic and social discouragement may cause the birth rate to decline and "even destroy a people." Nevertheless, the declining birth rate gives the biologist no concern because he knows that when a new growth cycle is reached the rate will start upward again. The decline has been due to: (1) a lack of democratized material prosperity; (2) the incidence of sterile marriages (but even this cannot account for the fact that the number of children per mutually fertile couple has fallen); (3) social advance promotes more varied means of self-expression and self-indulgence; (4) birth control, while a factor, is not the chief cause (it is doubtful if it has affected at all the growth cycle, i.e., the crude birth rate). Since the

fall has been gradual and general it must be (5) "the expression of some biological factors," i.e., of density. It must be shown that contraceptive practices are effective before it can be argued that they are responsible for the declining birth rate. "It would have been well for humanity had it [birth control] been the only responsible agent, used intelligently by a people who knew what they did, and why they did it." It has at least the merit of not being imposed upon a people.—Norman E. Himes.

7804. DOWNES, JEAN. The accuracy of the recorded birth statistics in urban and rural areas. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24 (165) Mar. 1929: 15-27.—Accurate comparison of birth rates as between urban and rural areas is impossible unless births are allocated to the place of residence of the parents. The usual practice of allocating to the place of birth results in spurious increases in urban birth rates and an erroneous reduction in rural birth rates. In the Cattaraugus County Studies of the Milbank Memorial Fund, a careful check of birth certificates with correction for residence resulted in a reduction of 23% in the urban birth rate for 1927 and an increase of 19% in the rural birth rate. This correction completely reverses the secular trends as between the urban and rural areas of the county. The crude birth rates in urban areas have remained practically constant for twelve years, while they have declined in rural areas. The corrected rates show a decline in the cities with little change in the country districts. The rapid increase in the hospitalization of rural maternity cases is shown by the steady increase in non-resident births in the cities of Cattaraugus County from 22 in 1916 to 194 in 1927.—G. B. L. Arner.

7805. DUNLOP, BINNIE. The falling birth rate. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3533 Sep. 22, 1928: 547.—Pearl's theory of population by which population follows a logistic curve is the old Malthusian theory in a new garb. When food is abundant the death rate falls and population increases. The statement that the British birth rate is falling because we are at the end of a growth cycle explains nothing and suggests that the birth rate fell at the end of previous cycles for which there is no evidence. If density is a controlling factor, it is surprising that the high birth rate of China and India continues, and that fertility in the slums is highest. The crude birth rate and the population growth cycle are not identical. It cannot be doubted that the fall in the birth rate after 1876 has been associated with the spread of contraceptive practices. Though birth control has affected the crude birth rate, it has not appreciably affected the growth cycle because the death rate also fell.—Norman Himes.

7806. MARSHALL, T. H. The population problem during the Industrial Revolution. *Econ. Jour., Econ. Hist. Ser.* #4. Jan. 1929: 429-456.—Many independent investigators have attacked the problem of the population of England during the Industrial Revolution. Most of them go back to Malthus with varying conclusions on this correctness of statement and opinion. Marshall holds that the essence of the Malthusian position is that population was increasing at an undesirably rapid rate, and that the birth rate could and should be checked since it was stimulated by the Poor Laws and the demand for child labor. The best modern estimates of births and deaths are consistent with this position but only a comparative study of local figures could prove or disprove it. From his own analysis Marshall holds that the Malthusians were right in regarding the birth-rate as the key to the situation. His conclusions are briefly as follows. Despite the spectacular fall of the death rate, which began about 1780, the decline in infant mortality, and a succession of acute economic crises, the crude birth rate during the whole period from 1750 to 1830 was remarkably high. More-

over, if the birth rate is reckoned in proportion to the number of women of child-bearing age, its "buoyancy" is even more remarkable. It rose steeply until 1791 and maintained its high level until 1821. To explain the rapid increase of population the forces that kept up the birth rate must be sought, as well as those that brought down the death rate. The marriage rate fell in the beginning of the 19th century and was lower in 1821 than it had been in 1801, suggesting an increase in fertility or illegitimacy, probably both. An increase in fertility may have resulted from a lowering of the average age of marriage. The crude death rate declined until about 1811 and then rose steadily until the late thirties. This rise is the more serious because the age distribution of the population had become more favorable to a low death rate. The increased death rate was most marked among infants and in the big towns. Somewhere between 1820 and 1830, coinciding with the imposition of restrictions on child labor and the development of the apprenticeship system, there began a definite decline of the birth and marriage rates. This converging of the birth and death rates, with its consequent check on the rate of population growth, seems to have been the result of economic pressure; the wonder is that the birthrate did not begin to fall earlier. The economic pressure was itself the result of the rapidity of population growth. Urban concentration produced a higher death rate, but declining infant mortality increased the proportion of children to be supported in relation to the number of births. (In his analysis Marshall suggests the use of a figure representing "net birth rate"—children living at the end of six months or a year, as more significant than the "gross birth rate.") Another factor in the increased economic pressure was the greater number of young adults seeking employment and increasing competition in an already over-stocked labor market, making it economically impossible for many to marry and support families. In the course of his study the writer discusses the methods and conclusions of other students of the population problem during the Industrial Revolution. Those chiefly referred to are Griffith, Buer, Yule, Brownlee, Barbara Hammond, Rubin and J. S. Blackmore and F. C. Mellonie.—*A. Rive.*

7807. ROBERTS, W. J. The falling birthrate: The economic aspect. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3532 Sep. 15, 1928: 479-483.—Recent inquiry by economists and sociologists into the theory of population is much more critical and tentative than the persuasive and readable argument to be found in Mill's *Political Economy*. No simple or definite theory any longer holds the field. The decline in the old theory of population is related causally to the development of birth control. The 1870's were not the critical period for the natural increase of population which some have supposed. In some labor and socialist circles the propagation of birth control doctrines is decried on the ground that it will reduce the "fighting" (voting and industrial) force of labor. The author does not find Malthus' reasoning "cogent or impressive." "The obstacles to the growth of population, and the causes of misery and restricted livelihood in the mass of the people, are not those suggested in the 'law of population' as lying in the niggardliness with which Nature responds to human labor. . . ." England's troubles are due, not to economic causes, but to causes which may be distinguished as "political, that is, to habits and institutions whose origin and purpose is mastery and privilege and monopoly." England is not overcrowded.—*Norman Himes.*

7808. BOCK, JOHN. The problem of sterility. *New Engl. Jour. Medic.* 199 (2) Jul. 12, 1928: 79-85.—This is essentially a discussion of the physiology of conception together with an elucidation of the difficulties which interfere with it. Kisch believes that the

incidence is 12%, defining sterility as a marriage which is involuntarily not fertile after three years of normal relationship. Reynolds and Macomber believe that we have as yet no exact knowledge of the frequency of sterility in human marriages but state that there is a general consensus of opinion that 10% is approximately correct. Dublin states that at the present time about one marriage in six is either sterile or does not lead to live issue (almost 17%).—*Norman Himes.*

7809. SHIMOJO, YASMARO. Résumé statistique du mouvement de la population de l'Empire du Japon. [Statistical résumé of the movement of population in the Japanese Empire.] *Bureau de Stat. Général au Cabinet Impérial, Tokio.* 1929: pp. 145.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7810. THOMPSON, W. S., and WHELPTON, P. K. Counting tomorrow's customers. *Nation's Business.* 17 (2) Feb. 1929: 41-42; 154-5.—What difference would it make in business policies and plans if an error of 55 millions occurred in the estimates of population for U. S. in the year 2,000 A.D.? This question is answered by the directors of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems on the strength of their recent research in methods and results of population estimates. The Foundation estimates that by 2,000 A.D. the U. S. will have a population of but 185,600,000 instead of the figure 240,000,000 sponsored by an automobile concern and by an economist in recently published statements. The difference is due to differences in the methods of estimate, such as the projected birth rate curve and the projected change in the relative proportions of urban and rural populations. Slower population growth will fundamentally affect transportation problems, intensify competition, increase the need for efficiency in production, advertising, distribution, lead to changed business organization, even challenging the *raison d'être* of monopoly as a policy, and change the character and location of markets and of consumer demand, a slower rate of population growth will create new values in life, and business will have to learn to adjust itself to these values.—*E. T. Weeks.*

7811. UNSIGNED. Estadística anual de la República de Chile: Beneficencia, medicina e higiene año 1927. [Annual statistics of Chile: charity, medical statistics & hygiene.] *Dirección General de Estadística.* 2 1929: pp. 71.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7812. WOODBURY, ROBERT M. A survey of research in the field of population. *Social Science Research Council.* Aug. 1928: (typewritten).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entry 7894)

7813. LAUGHLIN, HARRY H. A definite eugenic use for the census. *Eugenics.* 2 (3) Mar. 1929: 8-10.—The greatest possibility of the federal census is not realized from the eugenic point of view because the facts collected do not trace, in the white population, the movement in composition according to European racial descent by particular nations, such as German, North Italian, etc. If the schedules were revised, beginning with the 1930 census, it would be possible, within a few years, to work out a satisfactory and reliable record of growth of the several European elements in the American blood. Thus a genealogical record of the whole population would be maintained.—*R. E. Baber.*

7814. LITTLE, C. C., STONE, HANNAH M., McCLOREY, JOHN A., and SANGER, MARGARET. The reproduction rate of genius: will birth control diminish it? *Eugenics.* 2 (3) Mar. 1929: 22-24.—*R. E. Baber.*

7815. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. Superstitions of pregnancy. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129(2) Jan. 16, 1929: 96-98.—There is no support for the idea that maternal impressions affect adversely the unborn child. Many all too current superstitions are exploded. The author shows that even some trained nurses and physicians hold superstitious theories of the effects of maternal impressions.—*Norman E. Himes*.

7816. MAZER, CHARLES and HOFFMAN, JACOB. Female sterility: An analysis of five hundred cases from the department of gynecology of the Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129(2) Jan. 16, 1929: 90-94.—Female sterility is, in the authors' experience, more difficult of cure than most human ailments. The large percentage of cures reported by some authors is due to the inclusion in their statistics of cases so recently married that pregnancy would have, in most instances, resulted anyway. One in seven American unions is barren. The male is directly responsible in 25% of the cases; indirectly for most of the infections that result in female sterility. "The great bulk of sterile women owe their condition to gonorrhreal cervicitis and salpingitis, although lacerations of the cervix with subsequent infection play no unimportant role. Endocrine dysfunction was the cause in a little less than 20% of the cases. Uterine fibroids, malpositions of the uterus, and ovarian cysts were responsible agents in but few instances. In $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases reported no cause could be found. Of these, $\frac{1}{2}$ bore one or more viable children without any definite treatment.—*Norman E. Himes*.

7817. PATERSON, DONALD G., and WILLIAMSON, EDMUND G. Raymond Pearl and the doctrine that "like produces like." *Amer. Naturalist*. 63(686) May-Jun. 1929: 265-273.—In his attack on eugenics in the *American Mercury* for November 1927, Pearl concluded from a study of 588 eminent persons that their fathers represented "a fair cross-section of men in general," or "an average lot of human beings." When, however, these fathers are classified by Barr's scale, it is found that the fathers of 69% of the philosophers, 42% of the poets and 62% of the scientists showed marked intellectual superiority; they ranked above 93% of a random sample of the American population. Likewise on the basis of Taussig's hierarchy of occupations about 70% of the fathers belonged to the upper two classes, and none to the lowest. Moreover, comparison of these results with the studies of Galton, Ellis, Cattell, and Cox shows that they are strictly comparable. They are also similar to the results of Terman's study of the fathers of gifted children. Pearl "succeeded in giving a most misleading impression."—*F. H. Hankins*.

7818. STEIN, IRVING F. Investigation of the sterile couple. *Illinois Medic. Jour.* 54(5) Nov. 1928: 359-364.—Failure to reproduce should be laid to the couple, rather than to either partner, until the actual cause is found. From 10 to 15% of marriages are said to be sterile. The author believes that in 30 to 50% of these cases the male is responsible. The technique for diagnosis is treated in detail. (Case reports.)—*Norman E. Himes*.

7819. UNSIGNED. Sterilisation of the feeble-minded. *Lancet*. 216(5505) Mar. 2, 1929: 456-457.—This consists mainly in the *Lancet's* comment on R. L. Dickinson's notable paper published in the *Jour. Amer. Medic. Assn.* on February 2nd. This was a report of 5820 California sterilizations, 2705 of the 3232 men being insane and 527 feeble-minded. "Dr. Dickinson's paper is of interest not only because it publishes records of the largest series of sterilising operations that have ever been done, but because it shows that the Californians have found no difficulty in putting into practice their political opinion about procreation by the mentally afflicted." Although Eng-

lish institutions for the feeble-minded are crowded and the limits to boarding out are being reached, "public opinion in this country has so far refused to give serious consideration to the rights and wrongs of sterilisation." The Eugenics Society's memoranda may do much to awaken interest in the problem. Much ill-informed opposition to sterilization is based upon the erroneous belief that it involves unsexing.—*Norman E. Himes*.

7820. UNSIGNED. Sterility in women. *Lancet*. 216(5507) Mar. 16, 1929: 568.—Comment on Henry Smitz's survey of the literature of this subject (118 papers). It was in 1914 that W. H. Carey first practiced salpingography. Little progress followed until I. C. Rubin introduced his insufflation test in 1920. Latterly the use of opaque substances (Forsdike introduced lipiodol in 1925) has assisted diagnosis. Smitz finds, that in 371 cases of salpingography reported by 13 authors, pregnancy occurred in 8.4%. Much advance is looked for in the next few years since the "haphazard methods" in vogue a few years ago "are rapidly being replaced by scientific investigation and rational treatment." There is a need for accurate statistical reports on the clinical details of cases as well as for a record of subsequent pregnancies.—*Norman E. Himes*.

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 7800, 7878, 7879, 7891)

7821. BABINGTON, SUREN H. Human sexual sterilization. *California Western Medicine*. 29(6) Dec. 1928: 369-373.—The author has attempted to show in this paper: "(1) that sexual sterilization is one of the most valuable means, not only for improving the quality of the human race and protecting its welfare, but also for curtailing the number of unhappy unfortunates being born into the world who so often become a burden to society. (2) That the removal of sexual organs in male and female, or the destruction of sex endocrines by other methods, is undesirable, with some few exceptions, since by such methods the individual is deprived of sexual desire, and of the pursuit of marital life, his or her physical characteristics being altered to that extent. (3) That simple surgical methods, such as vasectomy and salpingotomy are superior to these methods in cases which have no pathologic conditions necessitating extensive surgery or other methods of sterilization, such as x-ray or radium; and (4) that the technique described in detail and illustrated with diagrams for both male and female sterilization has certain distinct advantages, as stated."—*Norman E. Himes*.

7822. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Eugenics in legislatures and courts. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15(3) Mar. 1929: 165-169.—The Virginia statute, permitting the sterilization of certain inmates of institutions, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, opens the way for other legislatures to pass similar statutes. The northwest has a little different administrative plan from that of Virginia; Alberta (Canada), following the California plan, does not compel asexualization, but may keep such inmates confined if they refuse to submit to the operation. Other states have different methods, and their plans are briefly discussed. Lawmakers have discovered, however, that it is difficult to establish a legal standard by which to judge individual cases. It seems most practical to limit sterilization to the inmates of institutions. Virginia's law, allowing the board of the institution to be the administrative tribunal, and then permitting judicial review is the normal procedure. It is not likely that the power will be abused, nor that it will be applied to others than those capable of transmitting a serious mental defect.—*Agnes Thornton*.

7823. HIMES, NORMAN E. A critical review of James F. Cooper's "Technic of Contraception." *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129 (5) Mar. 6, 1929: 291-294.—Until recently the American physician who would be informed on contraception has had to turn to inaccessible foreign materials, since instruction has, with two exceptions, been neglected by our medical schools. Cooper's work will fill the hiatus until the manual of the Committee on Maternal Health is finished. Cooper's work will not become a standard medical text because of (1) hasty composition, (2) lapses from scientific method, (3) and occasional propagandist treatment. The work contains little or nothing original, but the ignorance of the majority of American physicians is so abysmal on this subject that it should be a revelation to them. Therein lies the work's peculiar service. The influence of Stoops and Haire is evident. Secondary sources are chiefly employed. It is refreshing, however, to find a treatise on the subject which does not reiterate dogmatically statements for which there is no clinical evidence, which treatment, for example, made the special contraception number of the *Practitioner* (London) hardly less than notorious in its lapse from scientific methodology. Cooper's work, like Stoops', makes excessive claims to exhaustive treatment. A comparison with Stoops' manual is made. One may doubt whether all the conclusions are "solidly based on the proved results of clinical experimentation." Sufficient data are not shown, for example, to permit the conclusion that the New York clinic, as claimed by Cooper, is reaching the lowest economic and intellectual-level groups. The New York clinic undoubtedly reaches a higher group than the British clinics, Cooper's claims notwithstanding. The statistical treatment is criticized especially as related to the wage incomes of patients and the degree of success claimed for various methods. The urgency of keeping certain variables constant before we can place confidence in our statistics is urged.—*Norman E. Himes.*

7824. HORDER, THOMAS. The falling birth rate: The medical aspect. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3532 Sep. 15, 1928: 483-485.—While population problems and contraception may be of interest to the biologist and the economist, this is much less true of the physician. The question of over-population or under-population lies largely outside the doctor's sphere. Even fertility and sterility "lie beyond the ken of the physiologist, let alone the doctor." The quality of a population necessarily falls with the decline in its quantity. The difficulty of securing a more equitable distribution of births in the various social classes in a country appears to depend for its solution upon the differential use of family limitation. Up until now the medical profession, "whether deliberately or slothfully," has not concerned itself with pregnancy control except in its therapeutic aspects. Such aloofness has been justified by the obvious lack of data upon which to found a sound judgment. However, the invention of contraceptive methods and the judgment of their success or failure are matters that concern the doctor. He also wants to know whether, and if so to what extent, the use of contraceptives is a factor in the etiology of local or general disease. Even where therapeutically indicated for controlling pregnancy, the methods now available are "lamentably defective."—*Norman Himes.*

7825. KNOPF, S. ADOLPHUS. Birth control laws, their unwise, injustice and inhumanity. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129 (4) Feb. 20, 1929: 229-234.—This is a summary of American legislation and an urgent plea for the modification of restrictive legislation. In New York contraceptive advice may be given in cases of illness in which pregnancy would endanger the mother's life but if the husband is a drunkard, an epileptic, insane or feeble-minded she may not secure advice. If she is poor and can care for no more children, advice

must likewise be refused. Many are thus driven to abortion. The State Board of Charities is unwise in refusing a license to a properly guided medical clinic. "... the Federal laws regarding this matter show an unwise and incomprehension of the situation unique in the history of public policy and public welfare." Inspection of aliens precludes the admission from abroad of many undesirable classes, while our legislation promotes their birth here. The laws have anti-social, un-economic and dysgenic effects so obvious that none save the ignorant can deny them. Birth control leads neither to promiscuity nor to sterility. [A list (gathered by the Committee on Maternal Health) of contraceptive centers, hospital and non-hospital, is appended.]—*Norman Himes.*

7826. PETERSON, REUBEN. The social and medical aspects of sterilization. *Medic. Jour. & Rec.* 129 (1) Jan. 2, 1929: 12-16.—This paper deals essentially with the medical indications for sterilization. It is also a report on 150 sterilizations performed in the last 26 years in the University of Michigan Hospital—cases selected from some 35,000 patients seen during this period. The cases are classified under the following five groups: (1) feeble-mindedness; (2) organic diseases of the lungs, heart and kidneys; (3) debility resulting from many pregnancies in comparatively few years; (4) serious lesions of the genitourinary tract repaired by operation but likely to recur at subsequent labors; (5) miscellaneous indications. The author believes that the necessity of sterilization in cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis is exaggerated. There are 3 cases in this group, 5 in the uncompensated heart disease group, 8 having toxemias of pregnancy and nephritis, 26 showing marked debility from too frequent pregnancies, 84 in the fourth class, and a few in the miscellaneous group. Sterilization is indicated where there is uncompensated heart disease, toxemias of pregnancy and nephritis. The author is accustomed to sterilize after the second Caesarean operation, if requested. This paper is a plea "for the careful consideration by conscientious medical men of the facts in every case before deciding for or against sterilization." The physician should protect himself by signed, witnessed statement. Since the Michigan sterilization law has been declared constitutional the procedure may be expected to increase in frequency. Birth control measures are "uncertain and harmful... unscientific and ineffective." (The author has been professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the University of Michigan since 1901.)—*Norman Himes.*

7827. WILLIAMS, J. WHITRIDGE. Indications for therapeutic sterilization in obstetrics: When is advice concerning the prevention of conception justifiable? *Jour. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 91 (17) Oct. 27, 1928: 1237-1242.—In 1920 the author reported 44 cases of sterilization. The present paper is a report of 74 additional operations making a total of 118 sterilizations performed on 33,000 women admitted to the obstetric service of John Hopkins Hospital up to July 1, 1928—one in 282 admissions or one-third of one per cent. There is considerable discussion here of the methods followed and some treatment of an historical nature. Forty-eight were performed to avoid an endless repetition of Caesarean sections and 28 were done on cases with chronic nephritis. This latter indication is becoming increasingly clear and important. If these operations seem radical it should be remembered that they extend over a period of 30 years. "I have no hesitation in stating that not a few patients who were not so treated would be alive today had we been more radical." Several operations were performed on cases having serious heart disease or tuberculosis. A group of miscellaneous indications are also discussed. The fifteen cases with mental indications were as follows: feeble-mindedness, 4; dementia praecox, 4; epilepsy, 3;

psychosis, 2; chorea and repeated puerperal insanity, 1; postencephalic depression, 1. The dangers of sterilization are slight but the record of success is not perfect. The author also discusses the medical indications for contraception. There are only two relatively reliable contraceptive means. The most that we can expect from birth control will be a reduction in the size of families in the upper walk of life, and little if any change among the ignorant and unintelligent. Medical men should not hesitate to give contraceptive advice where it is medically indicated. This includes patients with nephritis, serious heart disease, tuberculosis; where a patient is declining in health as a result of pregnancies at too close intervals, as well as certain neurotic and maladjusted women whose entire life is disturbed by the constant dread of pregnancy. This list of indications might be extended. "In my experience, contraceptive advice will usually accomplish its purpose among the so-called intelligent classes, but it is almost useless among the ignorant, feeble-minded, and brutal, and it is in the latter particularly that we must go still further and effect sterility by operative means when necessary." Continence is no solution and only leads to blasted marriages. Contraception is much to be preferred to therapeutic abortion or induced premature labor. Our state and national laws should be amended.

—Norman E. Himes.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 7888, 7899)

7828. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. The Negro community, a cultural phenomenon. *Soc. Forces*. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 415-420.—The Negro population is one of the cultural groupings giving form and organization to our cities. There is segregation and a concentration similar to other immigrant groups but no actual ghettos as with the Jews in the Middle Ages. Of 499 Chicago census tracts one or more Negroes lived in 364 of them, but 90% were concentrated in the Black Belt. Migrations to the city have expanded the old areas greatly and disturbingly but in the scheme of city growth this population was most logical in the areas vacated as a result of the changing character of the neighborhood. A relatively self-sufficient community has been created. Six major types of organizations exist within this group: (1) economic organizations, including business enterprises and labor groups; (2) organizations for social intercourse which are the lodges and social clubs; (3) religious organizations, divided into the denominational, the independent and the "store-front" churches; (4) the professional organizations in their respective associations which maintain group standards; (5) social and civic organizations; and (6) political organizations. Among this population many stages of culture exist contemporaneously, and this sometimes develops into class competition within the group. The character of areas as revealed in studies of Negro families varies in spatial distribution and in such features as home ownership, education, family disorganization and illegitimacy, with a higher level of social efficiency where there is family tradition and a history of home ownership.—Charles S. Johnson.

7829. MAROL, L. Movimenti della popolazione romana nell'interno della citta. [Movements of the Roman population within the city.] *Capitolium*. 1928: 376.—A study, including statistical data, of the changes in population of different districts and quarters of Rome since 1871 up to the recent years. The development of the districts on the outskirts is described, with reference to new immigration and the decrease of population of the central districts.—*Gior. degli Econ.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 7214, 7261, 7481, 7853, 7856)

7830. MACDONALD, LOIS. Mountaineers in mill villages. *Mountain Life & Work*. 4(4) Jan. 1929: 3-7.—This is the story of the migration of the Southern mountaineers to work in the cotton mills of the Piedmont Section. When the demand for cotton increased with the invention of the cotton gin, plantations were enlarged and small farmers were pushed into the poorer lands in the low country while others were forced into the hills. They had to take up corn, tobacco, and potato cultivation. Now there is a reverse movement. The inhabitants live in typical company towns. Labor turnover is high and hours are long with much regimentation compared with the old life. The greatest compensation for this is the cash, certain wage, even though "this wage is one of the lowest paid in any major industry in the United States." All or most of the members of the family frequently have to work, so that a family can secure a living. On the whole, the mountain worker has bettered his economic condition but there are social drawbacks: (1) little or no home ownership; (2) the restlessness characteristic of the villages typified by the frequent family moving; (3) the paternalistic attitude on the part of employers; (4) children grow up in a restricted environment and are likely to enter mill work only—sometimes good schools are available; often not; (5) there is great danger of child exploitation.—Norman Himes.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entry 7797)

CROWDS, MOBS AND AUDIENCES

(See also Entries 6690, 7875)

7831. BOND, HORACE M. What lies behind lynching. *Nation*. 128 (3325) Mar. 27, 1929: 370-371.—H. R. Hosea.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION AND THE PRESS

7832. FUCHS, H. Le Bureau de renseignements des bibliothèques allemandes. [The bureau of information of German libraries.] *Rev. des Bibliothèques*. 38 (10-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 422-437.—H. R. Hosea.

7833. GRUNER, VIKTOR. Die Kulturaufgabe der baltischen Presse. [The cultural function of the Baltic press.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 60(1) 1929: 15-25.—H. R. Hosea.

7834. LAFFON-MONTELS, MARCEL. La radio-diffusion, problème politique. [Broadcasting as a political problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928: 448-461.—H. R. Hosea.

7835. SPRIGGE, SQUIRE. Medical journalism and scientific progress. *Long Island Medical Jour.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 9-15.—The editor of the *Lancet*, in reviewing the history of medical literature, observes that "from prehistoric times medicine has made progress when clinical records were used as a source of knowledge . . . ; when clinical records ceased, medical progress ceased. When the results of research, during the Renaissance, were promulgated, medicine again progressed." But the art of printing, as expressed in medical journalism, did not at first play the part anticipated. "Harvey's work took more years than

Lister's took weeks to reach the minds of colleagues." During the last 100 years the progress of medicine may be attributed in part to the development of medical literature, which began 4,000 years ago. This is a sketch of what has happened since, especially in England.—*Norman E. Himes.*

7836. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. *Vandervelde en la Argentina: sus conferencias.* [Vandervelde in Argentina: his addresses.] *Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino.* 16 (75-76) Sep.-Oct., 1928: 209-288.—Vandervelde was invited to Argentina by *El Museo Social* to give a series of popular addresses in Buenos Aires and other cities.—*L. L. Bernard.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7171, 7662, 7718, 7719, 7836, 7862, 7901, 7924)

7837. ABEL, JAMES F., and BOND, NORMAN J. Illiteracy in the several countries of the world. *U. S. Bureau Educ. Bull.* #4. 1929: pp. vi + 68.—The main purpose of this bulletin is to show in brief form such official statistics as are available on illiteracy in the various countries of the world, to indicate where those data may be found, and to give a general estimate of world-wide illiteracy. Incidentally, it is necessary to show the high percentage of the world's population for which statistics on illiteracy are not gathered; to indicate the unreliability of many of the popularly quoted statistics; and to voice the need for common criteria in determining what illiteracy is and the age groups to which they should apply, in order that the data may be more comparable and a truer picture of the status of illiteracy may be possible. Illiteracy statistics form one of the several indices used in the science of demography to measure roughly the degree of a people's culture. Such data indicate the effectiveness of the school system, the national attitude toward the education of women, indigenous peoples, minority groups; and are of use in the formulation of policies of government. They are in a definite sense an indication of a country's financial and economic status. For the world as a whole, illiteracy statistics are often based upon unreliable sources, such as army enlistments, marriage certificates, etc. Between countries, the term "illiteracy" may not represent common levels of knowledge because of differences in age and specific abilities to which the expression is made to apply. Figures contained in national censuses are the most desirable, but are not to be had for about half of the world's population, and even here, data gathered under like criteria for the same age groups are reported in many different forms according to the judgment of the director in charge. It is with considerable difficulty and effort that data for different countries can be made comparable. The censuses taken around the year 1920 are the latest, best, and most nearly correct that are obtainable. The area of least illiteracy in the world is that part of Europe along the shores of the Baltic and North Seas, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland. The United States is the only country with more than 100,000,000 population with an illiteracy rate of less than 10%, including all racial and national elements within the continental borders. Certain small areas like the Canal Zone, Norfolk Island, and Samoa which are strategic military and trading points and are subordinate to other powers are populated by literate peoples almost entirely. Japan is the only oriental nation that has deliberately reduced illiteracy to a Western level. The illiteracy rate in Europe increases as one goes toward the south and the east. The shifting of national boundaries is partly responsible for the rapidity with which the illiteracy rate fluctuates in some political divisions of Europe. With the exception of the Union

of the Soviet Republics, the nations with illiteracy rates of 50% or over are in or near the torrid zone; those with rates between 10 and 50% are for the most part small in population, and are largely outlying parts of other nations. Adequate data are not available for 733, 500,000 people in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania. Political sentiment is now largely opposed to reserving education for the males of the governing classes, and movements are now on foot which will tend to reduce illiteracy, even in the most backward countries. (Many tables and maps are given.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

7838. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. Education for the twentieth century. *Soc. Sci.* 4 (2) Feb.-Apr. 1929: 183-186.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7839. BURROW, CLARA. The special school as an Americanization factor in the community. *Training School Bull.* 25 (8) Dec. 1928: 113-119; (9) Jan. 1929: 134-140.—By means of the practical results obtained the author shows that the Newark Special Schools for defective children have enabled them to make successful adjustments in the community.—*P. Pigors.*

7840. CORNELL, ETHEL L., and ROSS, ELEANORE. Principles underlying special class organization in New York State. *Training School Bull.* 25 (6) Oct. 1928: 81-89.—"Special classes are to be regarded not as an adjunct to the institutional care of the feeble-minded but as an integral part of the educational system, to care for children whose ability is inadequate to the demands of the regular curriculum." The aim is social adjustment.—*P. Pigors.*

7841. EVANS, HENRY R. Educational boards and foundations, 1926-1928. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #9. 1929: pp. 12.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7842. HERTZ. Zur Entwicklung der Fürsorgeerziehung. [Toward the development of education under (legal) guardianship.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33 (15) Aug. 1, 1928: 1051-1055. Perhaps 80% of the children educated in charitable and corrective institutions lead orderly lives as adults.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

7843. KLEIN, ARTHUR J. Higher education. Biennial survey. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #11. 1929: pp. 42.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7844. MILLER, MYRTLE E. and MILLER, GLADYS B. An Opportunity Cottage. *Training School Bull.* 25 (5) Sep. 1928: 65-72.—The Special School in St. Joseph, Missouri started in a cottage as a "home project." Most of the work was done by the children themselves.—*P. Pigors.*

7845. PHILLIPS, FRANK M. Accredited secondary schools in the United States. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #26. 1928: pp. v + 144.—The fact that almost 50% of all high school graduates enter college makes necessary the publication of a list of accredited high schools. The present list, similar to earlier ones, gives the high schools by states which are accredited by state universities or offices, and also in separate lists those accredited by regional authorities.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

7846. PHILLIPS, FRANK M. Per capita costs in teacher-training institutions, 1927-28. *U. S. Bureau of Educ., Stat. Circular* #11. Jan 1929: pp. 6.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7847. READY, MARIE M. Physical education in city public schools. *U. S. Bureau Educ., Physical Educ. Series* #10. 1929: pp. 99.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7848. SCHULZE-SOELDE, WALTHER. Über die moderne Kulturpädagogik. [Modern cultural education.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 5 (2) 1929: 216-220.—Scientific *Kulturpädagogik* is represented in Germany by Eduard Spranger, (Berlin), Theodor Litt, (Leipzig), and Hermann Nohl, (Göttingen). Spranger takes the new humanist point of view in so far as it seeks an harmonious agreement with Hegel, Schleiermacher, and Wilh. von Humboldt. He would assign equal weight to the interrelationship

between persons and culture, while Litt lays chief emphasis upon *Kultur*. It is heldt hat man is educated through cultural values which are relative, and conditioned by a given epoch and a given people, though a certain timelessness characterizes the contents of these values. The problem of education is to lead human beings from a passive into an active relationship with culture, and to effect a union with that absolute spirit which reaches out over all culture. An actively creative and independent personality is the endpoint of education.—*Marius Hansome*.

7849. SECHEHAYE, MARG. Schulbahn- und Berufsberatung in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Training methods and vocational guidance in the United States.] *Arbeit u. Beruf*. 8(1) Jan. 10, 1929: 11-15; (2) Jan. 24, 1929; 36-37 (3) Feb. 10, 1929: 61-64.—In this article Miss Sechehaye, of the Institute Jean Jacques Rousseau at Geneva gives an account of the organization and activities of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance of Harvard University; of child guidance in Providence, R.I.; of the professional service for youth, and the Vocational Bureau for Maladjusted Girls in New York City. The author expresses a very favorable opinion on the American institutions visited by her.—*H. Fehlinger*.

7850. THOMSEN, ERIC H. Adult education in Denmark. *World Tomorrow*. 11(12) Dec. 1928: 516-517.—Nikolai Frederik Severin Grundtvig, who lived a century ago, became convinced that neither the organized church nor academic religion could help the Danish farmer. He founded the new movement of education for life embodied in the folk high schools. In time the leaders welded together the awakened desire for knowledge and the imparting of facts. Later the folk high schools were adapted by Johan Borup to the needs of city laborers. These leaders who consecrated their lives to living an ideal may have a lesson for America.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

7851. UNSIGNED. Illiteracy in Japan. *Japan Chron.* 1 (419) Mar. 14, 1929: 302-303.—*H. R. Hosea*.

7852. UNSIGNED. Bol. Secretaria de Educ. Pub. (Mex.) 7(9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1928: pp. 217.—*H. R. Hosea*.

7853. UNSIGNED. Some essential viewpoints in supervision of rural schools. *U.S. Bureau Educ., Bull.* #3. 1929: pp. 80.—This bulletin contains abstracts of addresses delivered at a two-day conference of state and county rural-school supervisors of the Northeastern States, called by the U.S. Commissioner of Education in New York City, April 23 and 24, 1928. The bulletin is divided into seven parts: (1) improvement of supervisory techniques, and a discussion of what supervisors have to offer various types of teachers; (2) the effect of larger rural schools on the solution of supervisory problems; (3) development of a supervisory program leading to closer integration between the work of those responsible for pre-service and those responsible for in-service preparation of teachers, including the respective places of the normal school and the rural school in the development of the program; (4) the types of supervisory assistance most effective in meeting the needs of certain teaching and pupil groups; (5) contributions of state departments of public instruction to the education of mentally handicapped children in the rural schools; (6) equalizing educational opportunities for exceptional children in rural schools; and, (7) achievements and plans of the Northeastern Supervisory Conference. Problems suggested for further study include (1) ascertaining wasteful practices in rural supervision and the means of providing efficient supervision for county and other local districts; (2) an attempt to determine an appropriate type of education for children who have reached the legal age for admission to high school but are unable to do first grade work successfully; (3) the feasibility of in-

creasing the supervisory service rendered by state departments of education in states which do not provide facilities for efficient supervision in county or other local units; (4) the determination of effective supervisory techniques in a state program of supervision from the standpoint of the chief state educational officer and his cooperating field agents; (5) determining an effective grouping of grades and integration of subject-matter fields for one-room schools; and, (6) determining appropriate procedures in training the rural-school principal to supervise elementary instruction and to cooperate with and use his superintendent or supervisor.—*O. D. Duncan*.

7854. WALTERS, RAYMOND. Statistics of registration in Canadian universities. *School & Soc.* 29 (743) Mar. 23, 1929: 375-379.—*H. R. Hosea*.

7855. WHATLEY, N. The future of the headmasters' conference. *Nineteenth Century*. 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 236-245.—There has been no definite criterion of membership in the Conference, and the result has been a rather haphazard growth of the body until the schools represented are so varied in interests and problems that it is difficult to agree on measures applicable to all of them. The time of the Conference is usually taken up in passing resolutions so general as to have such little effect or importance. There seems to be little chance of reducing the membership in the near future, though it could be a much more effective body if it were confined to independent public schools. It appears likely that headmasters will resort more frequently to the practice of holding small informal meetings of schools having common problems.—*W. Frank Craven*.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 7848)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See Entries 6897, 6898, 6900, 6901, 6904, 6906, 6907, 6909-12)

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entry 7194)

7856. CHANG FU-LIANG. Program for a rural Church. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(8) Aug., 1928: 504-509.—For a more comprehensive program of rural Christian service, these are the prerequisites: A rurally interested and alert pastor or evangelist; men trained in agriculture or accessibility to a Christian agricultural college; intelligent cooperation on the part of denominational authorities and of local leaders. Suggested lines of service are: economic: The introduction of improved seeds, silkworm eggs and the methods of pest control; promotion of agricultural fairs; the formation of a rural cooperative society; the introduction of suitable home industries. Social: The introduction of healthy forms of recreation; wider use of church buildings; establishment of a tea house of wholesome atmosphere; telling stories and current news as a form of entertainment. Educational: Mass education classes with ruralized curriculum; newspaper reading room; telling stories current news, etc. two or three times a week with educational aims; an agricultural exhibit; health campaign; civic improvements; the formation of boys' and girls' clubs. Religious: To change ancestral worship to ancestral reverence; to enrich many Chinese festivals

by a Christianized observation. Sources of materials are given and methods of procedure are outlined.—
F. E. Johnson.

7857. DJANG FANG. The Chinese church of tomorrow. *Chinese Recorder* 59(11) Nov. 1928: 679-687.—Christian propagandists have emphasized the material aspect of Christian work too strongly. The reaction to this material outlay among the Chinese people is frequently unfavorable. The main question now is not whether the Chinese Church should be entrusted with the property now used by it and for its work, but whether in the future so much money and effort should be invested in material improvement. Further, Christian leaders must restudy the real functions of the Church. More emphasis has been laid on preaching than on training of church members. Too much emphasis has been placed on denominational differences. A correlated program must be developed and the Chinese Church delivered from denominational antagonism and must become adapted to the life and thinking of the common people. For the immediate future chief emphasis must be put on uniting and building up the Christian body.—F. E. Johnson.

7858. DJANG FANG. New Christian movements in China. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(9) Sep. 1928: 547-554.—The anti-Christian movement, the Nationalist movement and the evacuation of missionaries are the three causes which have stimulated the new Christian movements in China. There have been, for example, the movement towards the individual's awakening to his own participation in organized religion, such as Christianity; the movement towards church consciousness in the formation of Christian fellowships; the movement towards group consciousness, such as the grouping of churches either in local councils or by uniting denominational churches together, or by uniting different denominational churches in one national body; the movement towards better national and international understanding, such as the yearning for an indigenous church on the one hand and the abolition of "unequal treaties" on the other; and finally the movement towards religious consciousness, shown in the better understanding of the life of Jesus and the desire to apply His teachings in individual and social relations.—F. E. Johnson.

7859. KEATING, JOSEPH. The Anglican crisis. *Studies*. 17(68) Dec. 1928: 547-564.—The Church of England, having no inner principle of cohesion and having a layman instead of a single God-guaranteed authority at its head, must always be subject to the chaos and anarchy of which the crisis brought on by the attempted revision of the Book of Common Prayer is only a single example. Its adherents must increasingly turn either toward Catholicism or away from all institutional religion.—Rupert Emerson.

7860. POTEAT, E. M. The race mind and the religious message. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(12) Dec., 1928: 753-760.—How does the race mind affect the content, the method of preaching and the manner of acceptance of the religious message. The question as to whether there is such a thing as a "race psychology" is considered and an attempt is made to analyze comparatively the psychology of the Caucasian and that of the Mongoloid races. The essence of the latter is humanism in a practical milieu while the western mind is more legalistic. To the Oriental mind, the simplicity and practicality of the Christian message are obvious and welcome but especially in the last 25 years the Christian approach from the West has been conditioned by every aggressive, activistic and organizing faculty of the western mind equally in the realms of finance, matter and method.—F. E. Johnson.

7861. SHEN, T. L. Christian movement in revolutionary China. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(8) Aug. 1928: 475-482.—Revolution in China has questioned the

fundamental value of religion, the purpose of religious activities and the social function of religious institutions. A contemporary latent movement against religion continues, with scientific and intellectual background. The major existing forces that in China obstruct human progress are medieval feudalism, individualism and materialism. The militarists who have devastated the country are exponents of fortune-seeking feudalism. Individualism has come from the West, while materialism is a world characteristic of this period. The church must conquer or yield to such reactionary tendencies. Reasons why the church lacks vitality are given and emphases of a reform movement within the church are stated. Further, needed reforms and adjustments involving the toleration clause, Christian education and the status of the missionary, are outlined.—F. E. Johnson.

7862. STUART, J. LEIGHTON. The crisis in Christian higher education. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(10) Oct. 1928: 641-646.—Recent happenings in China have had serious consequences for Christian Schools. Especially the colleges and universities have been singled out for hostile criticism and legislative restrictions through anti-Christian agitations as well as attacked by Christians as disloyal to evangelical truth and an hindrance to the cause of religion. The colleges are being forced to clarify for themselves their policy and purposes. The outstanding problems have to do with financial support (amount, kind and quality of instruction as related on the one hand to needs and wishes of students and on the other to sources of income), with nationalistic tendencies, affecting the type of schools foreigners are to be allowed to conduct on Chinese soil, with administrative issues pertaining to the development of a correlated and comprehensive program for Christian institutions and with difficulties of discovering ways of exciting religious influence that will interest and win appropriation from the Chinese people of today. Causes for encouragement are: a new attitude on the part of Christian educators in China toward the problems and the emergence of a number of strong Chinese as presidents of Christian colleges.—F. E. Johnson.

7863. TSU, Y. Y. Religion in China: toward a greater synthesis. *Chinese Recorder*. 59(10) Oct. 1928: 622-629.—Not long ago China was a land of oriental tranquillity. Confucianism had supplied the norm of social and political life and there was no conflict of loyalties. Contact with the culture of the West has disrupted this ancient peace of isolation. In respect to the present religious situation in China, there is noticeable an apparently universal neglect of religious institutions and edifices. This may be due to the general political turmoil and economic depression and with the return of normal and more prosperous times the temples may be rebuilt. This generation of Chinese is deeply religious and cares greatly for the life of the spirit. Besides more or less informal societies initiated by laymen, there are reform movements within organized religious bodies. In the student class, the dominant interest however is not religion but science. The new scientific spirit marks a turning point in the intellectual history of the Chinese. But this naturalistic view inevitably comes into conflict with the religious view of life and nature. Whether a more spiritual conception of life will in time come to soften the materialistic note of contemporary Chinese thinking remains to be seen. Whether the old religions remain or not does not affect the success or failure of Christian missions.—F. E. Johnson.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 6782, 7602, 7606, 7876, 7896-98)

7864. GLUECK, SHELDON and ELEANOR T. Predictability in the administration of criminal justice. *Harvard Law Rev.* 42(3) Jan. 1929: 297-329.—In an effort to secure a reliable audit of the work of penal institutions, an investigation was begun in 1925, covering 510 former inmates of the Massachusetts Reformatory, whose terms of parole expired during 1921 and 1922. These were checked to be sure they were sample years. The years were selected in order to secure a uniform five-year, post-parole period for every case. Nine-tenths of the cases were located. The facts were secured from institutional records, supplemented by correspondence and by interviews with more than two-fifths of the cases, and covered pre-reformatory, reformatory, parole and post-parole behavior. Some 50 factors were included, covering the family, occupations, economic conditions, leisure-time habits, mental condition, as well as criminal actions. The correlation between each factor and post-parole behavior was worked out and those factors selected which were found to be most significant. Using these selected factors four prognostic tables were constructed. Using these tables, one can score an individual in terms of the factors and thus ascertain his chances of success or failure at any stage of treatment. These tables are not urged as final for immediate adoption but illustrate a sound idea and method which are more reliable than the traditional practice of using the type and the seriousness of the offense as guides to treatment. The latter are found to be almost "wholly irrelevant as to whether or not a criminal will thereafter ultimately be a success, partial failure, or total failure."—Walter B. Bodenhafer.

7865. MARSH-SMITH, R. N. The detection of burglary in India. *Police Jour. (London.)* 2(1) Jan. 1929: 78-90.—The Gayen system of crime detection in India by which the burglar can be ascertained through his *modus operandi* requires considerable modification and needs to be supplemented by another proposition. The *modus operandi* is not necessarily a fixed habit on the part of the burglar; it is only a tendency, not an infallible guide. Another guide, however, which is a complement to this, is the degree of knowledge of the victim possessed by the burglar. Often this is of a negative nature, but nevertheless it restricts the field of possible responsibility for the offence. The "burglar by his very acts leaves behind him some trace of the degree of knowledge which he possesses of the circumstances of his victim." Cases from the experience of the writer are cited to illustrate his points.—Agnes Thornton.

7866. MEYER, CHARLOTTE. Literaturnachweise zur Frage der sozialen Gerichtshilfe. [Bibliography of social service in the courts.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft.* 50(2) 1929: 256-265.—159 titles from German language sources, covering the last ten years.—Thorsten Sellin.

7867. SPERL. Neuerungen im Ehe-Streitverfahren. [Innovations in procedure for domestic relations suits.] *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung.* 33(16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1125-1131.—Miriam E. Oatman.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

7868. GOICOECHEA, ANTONIO. El libro español y sus problemas. [The Spanish book and its problems.] *Bibliografía.* 7(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-6, 13-17.—The unfavorable economic status of the literary profession in comparison with business constitutes a grave problem. In Spain the ills of the book involve: (1) the problem of domestic consumption, and (2) that of exportation. The illiteracy of 27.6% of the popula-

tion affects the first problem. But the true enemy of the book is the passive resistance of the uncultured class, strengthened by the restlessness and complexity of modern life and excessive devotion to sports. Reading, if not decreasing, is not increasing as it should. The problem of exportation refers especially to Spanish America. Here the enemies are: the black legend, latinism and unfair competition. Most important is the first referring to the secular anti-Spanish feeling of the American republics. Latinism, fellowship in the community of Latin nations, also weakens the feeling of relationship with Spain. Unfair competition is the controlling of what should be the Spanish market by books printed in other countries, e.g. Garnier, Paris, and Appleton, New York.—C. K. Jones.

7869. KANTOR, J. R. Language as behavior and as symbolism. *Jour. Philos.* 26(6) Mar. 14, 1929: 150-159.—Living language does not consist of symbols, although, like any other object, it may be symbolized. Printed and written language is symbolical. Living language is adjustment behavior and our response to it is response to things or stimuli and not to symbols. The symbolization of language eliminates the circumstances of the adjustment of the reaction and it excludes speaking to one's self. One may speak symbolically, but the symbol is only an object like any other object to which people may respond, it is not language. Neither is the response to language symbolical. When words are symbols, as in the case of hieroglyphics or an unfamiliar language, they stand for something else and our response to them is not to language but to objects like non-linguistic objects.—L. L. Bernard.

7870. LACAZE-DUTHIERS, J. de. Un précurseur: La philosophie esthétique de Fr. Roussel-Despierres. [Fr. Roussel-Despierres' philosophy of esthetics.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 98(4) Dec. 15, 1928: 284-298.—H. R. Hosea.

7871. MARIATEGUI, JOSÉ CARLOS. Esquema de una explicación de Chaplin. [Outline of an explanation of Chaplin.] *Amauta.* 3(18) Oct. 1928: 66-71.—Chaplin's *Gold Rush* is the most characteristic story of the time, as indicative as the work of Wells or Shaw. In it he meets all the tests applied to Dumas. It is the epic of capitalistic bohemia. As a satire upon gold it exploits a theme gradually penetrating the subconsciousness of the world. Its philosophy is the antithesis of the bourgeoisie. In the *Clown* he develops this theme further. The English clown (unlike the Latin) is the proletarian philosopher. Shaw is an English clown who writes. The bohemian circus has flourished at a time when the bourgeois theatre has been driven to the wall by the movie, and Chaplin is the embodiment of both the circus and the movie. America imported him along with other English possessions when financial supremacy passed to the Yankis, but the Yankis have never loved him or understood him. He is the spokesman of the philosophy of revolt against the bourgeoisie, but he speaks as an artist rather than as a reformer.—L. L. Bernard.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 6715, 6889, 7788)

7872. AMORETTI, GIOVANNI VITTORIO. Aspetti e problemi della Germania d'oggi. [Aspects and problems of Germany today.] *Gior. di Pol. e Lett.* 4(10) Oct. 1928: 977-987.—Politically, the post-war period in Germany is marked by the triumph of the parliamentary system. For the German, however, the vote is still a duty rather than a right. Economically, in the commercial and industrial life of the cities, "Americanism" is the predominating influence. In philosophy and religion, coincident with the weakening of positivism

there is a Catholic revival. The German youth movement is characterized by an actual return to nature and the simpler life. A certain satiety with the naturalism and realism of pre-war art and literature is indicated by movements toward fantasy, impressionism, and indeed to a form which might be called neo-classic.—*M. Daugherty.*

7873. LATORRE, ROBERTO. Los nuevos indios de América. [The New American Indians.] *Amauta*. 3(18) Oct. 1928: 55-59.—There is in America a creative ideal for a new culture, but it is not the product of the Indians of the pure type existing before the conquest, as has so often been asserted. The purebreeds have accomplished nothing and are intellectually and morally as dead as they were at the time of the conquest. It is mere fancy to suppose that because by some means or other they had developed a high civilization before the conquest they will now in some miraculous way lead us out of the present social conflicts to the realization of our desires for a better civilization. This task is destined to be performed by the mixed descendants of the Indians and Spanish, who have produced every great leader of the continent since the conquest and who are today represented by such men as Ricardo Rojas and José Vasconcelos.—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 7600, 7606, 7711, 7831, 7864, 7865)

7874. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN G. Medical aspects of the crime situation. *Colorado Medicine*. 26(2) Feb. 1929: 47-55.—Psychiatrists, popular notions to the contrary, seek exactly the same objectives as groups interested in the solution of the crime problem, protection of the community, prevention of crime, rehabilitation of the criminal. As a maladjusted individual the criminal falls within the focus of psychiatry which, considering the prisoner's mental status, often takes a more drastic position than the law, as when it recommends the permanent incarceration of dangerous recidivists. All juvenile courts and penal institutions should have psychiatric clinics. The cost of incarceration is small compared with the results achieved. There is an extended discussion of the psychiatric lessons to be inferred from the Edward Hickman case based roughly upon Miriam Van Water's report in the *Survey*. Among the more important are the following: (1) Hickman's family history shows clearly that he never should have been born; (2) he showed symptoms of mental and emotional tension in his school career that should have been followed up; (3) if the juvenile court had had the services of a competent psychiatrist he might have been segregated or supervised for life. "The early signs of psychosis were, in his case, definite." The court, chafing under terrorized public opinion crystallized by the press, refused to submit the case to a committee of psychiatrists appointed by the American Psychiatric Association. "Why do courts insist on having the ridiculous battle of so-called experts. . ." "To have a jury pass upon the question of insanity at any time is an unintelligent, unscientific, unjustifiable, expensive and dangerous procedure." A community cannot think of crime prevention when terrorized and prejudiced. Abhorrence cannot be focused upon the causes of crime rather than on the criminal. A considerable mass of evidence from informed quarters is adduced to show that under the New York Baumes Law crime is being reduced. Nine

specific recommendations are made for improvement in medico-legal procedure along psychiatric lines. (Bibliography. Author: Director Colorado Psychopathic Hospital.)—*Norman Himes.*

7875. PEACOCK, F. Witchcraft and its effect on crime in East Africa. *Police Jour.* (London) 2(1) Jan. 1929: 121-131.—The witch doctor's power is enormous and his pseudo-hypnotic influence rouses natives to actions quite unreasonable, resulting in death, stock theft, suicide and crimes with which no police officer can ever deal successfully unless he has made himself fully cognizant of witchcraft and its adherents. The witch doctor likes to establish himself in a district suffering from drought, cattle disease, or excessive infant mortality, which he ascribes to supernatural causes. By suggestion he implicates someone in the community as responsible for the spell and the natives work up enthusiasm to the point of killing the alleged cause of their troubles. Further incentive to crime is furnished by witch doctors in the form of charms given to stock thieves making them invisible and immune from harm. These thieves do not appear nervous when caught until the charm is taken away. The witch doctor is also able to put curses on the natives very effectively, for they frequently culminate in suicides and murders.—*G. H. Berry.*

7876. ROSS, RODERICK. Intemperance and crime in Scotland. *Police Jour.* (London). 2(1) Jan. 1929: 109-120.—Arrests for drunkenness in Scotland have been reduced in recent years. The discrepancy between number of arrests and of intoxicated persons is illustrated by an observation made in an English city 50 years ago. On a given Saturday evening, while 29 persons were arrested by the police, by actual count 14,165 persons were seen to come out of 35 public houses, of whom 798 were drunk. More than 50% of all crimes known to the police are crimes against property without violence, with which admittedly drunkenness has little or no connection. Graphs based on the criminal statistics returns compiled by the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, for the period 1910-1925, indicate the number of persons charged with (a) crimes against persons, (b) crimes against property and (c) rise and fall of figures for drunkenness. As far as statistics go, there does not appear to be any general harmony between (a) and (c) nor between (b) and (c)—*G. H. Berry.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6908, 7514, 7518, 7825)

7877. DOYCHERT, ERNESTINE. The underprivileged child. *Medical Standard*. 52(1) Jan. 1929: 15-18.—This paper is concerned mainly with discussing the physical deformities which most frequently characterize the underprivileged child: (1) tuberculosis of bones and joints, (2) rickets, (3) infantile paralysis, (4) spastic paralysis, (5) congenital dislocation of the hip, (6) the "racial poisons" e.g., alcohol, lead, narcotics, syphilis. Methods of treatment are outlined. While orthopedic surgical work has lately worked wonders, there is a great need of preventive work in this field. "With the possible exception of spastic paralysis, there is no one of the causes of crippling which have been enumerated which—if detected early enough—cannot be largely alleviated or wholly prevented. Especially is this true of bone tuberculosis and rachitis, and the deformities following accidents of anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). . ." Estimates of the number of crippled children under 14 in the U. S. vary from 50,000 to 250,000 but if we have the same incidence as Germany it is probably nearly 130,000.—*Norman Himes.*

7878. FORSDIKE, SIDNEY. Diagnosis and treatment of sterility in women. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3536 Oct. 13, 1928: 648-652.—Sterility is due to (1) congenital, (2) acquired and (3) functional causes. From the clinician's point of view there are two groups of cases (A) those having gross lesions, (B) those without. In this paper treatment is limited to (B). The conditions essential to fertility are discussed.—*Norman Himes.*

7879. GILES, ARTHUR E. The diagnosis and treatment of sterility. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3536 Oct. 13, 1928: 647-648.—*Norman Himes.*

7880. GOLDBERG, BENJAMIN. Tuberculosis in racial types with special reference to Mexicans. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (3) Mar. 1929: 274-286.—There is a lack of sufficient interest among our political and social leaders in the race problem as it affects health: The Mexican immigrant furnishes a definite problem because he will not suffer or die alone as the Indian but will increase dissemination of infection in the community in which he was infected. The immigration laws do not restrict the Mexicans as they do some of the older comparatively immune European peoples. All peoples of all races seeking admission to the United States should be subjected to thorough physical examinations, and in those races that are susceptible to special diseases, as in the Mexican to tuberculosis, special attention should be given to that particular disease. All the cities throughout the United States are face to face with a special menace, and this special menace demands special measures.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7881. GOLDBERGER, JOSEPH, et al. A study of endemic pellagra in some cotton-mill villages of South Carolina. *U. S. Treasury Dept., Hygienic Laboratory Bull.* #153. Jan. 1929: pp. 85.—A study was made of the incidence of endemic pellagra in as many as 24 villages at various periods from 1916 to 1921 in South Carolina, and especially during the year 1917. In this year, in an aggregate population of 22,653 individuals, 1,417 cases of pellagra, or 50.6 per 1,000 were observed. The fatality rate, contrary to previous reports, appeared not to exceed 3%. The disease was much more prevalent than physicians of the localities experienced in their practices. Only the white race, and this, native-born American stock, was included in these studies, and virtually all represented the households of mill-operatives. Only those with the distinctive symmetrical eruptions showing sharp margination, pigmentation and keratosis, etc., were included as pellagrics. Diet bereft of fresh meats, fresh vegetables and fruits, and milk appears to initiate the disease in about 30 days, while the restoration of these to the diet usually follows with definite improvement in about 10 days. The disease seems associated with limiting the diet to cereal foods, chiefly flour and corn-meal, salt pork and lard substitutes, and sugar. Children between 2 and 15 years of age are the ones chiefly affected. The single woman is relatively exempt, probably because, being a wage-earner, her economic status enables her to enjoy a more liberal diet. The disease is markedly seasonal, viz., from April to July, corresponding to the period of meager diet. Annual observations show it inversely related to the wage income. Study failed to disclose any consistent relation to sanitary conditions. (Graphs, tables and bibliography accompany)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7882. LUCIA, ESCHSCHOLTZIA I. A study of diphtheria mortality. *Univ. California, Publ. in Pub. Health.* 1 (3) 1929: 247-279.—Decline in the number of deaths due to diphtheria began to be noticed even before von Behring discovered anti-toxin (in the early 90's). This trend, however, has slackened during the last decade, especially in the age group 5-9 years and older. In a year of low incidence deaths among all age

groups are usually more pronounced under urban conditions where overcrowding increases contacts. But under epidemic conditions, as in the year 1921, the high mortality shifts to the rural communities where are reservoirs of susceptible individuals. Also better social and economic conditions tend to protect children of the 0-4 age group and thus build up a large group of susceptibles for the latter age groups who suffer high fatalities, especially during epidemics. Thus there is a rise in the death rates from diphtheria of those in the 5-9 age group where 16% of all deaths are due to this disease, and as compared to the 0-4 age group where but 3% of all deaths are due to diphtheria, although the total number of deaths from diphtheria is larger in the younger age group. This is true throughout the U. S. Therefore immunization should be continued to be stressed in the school age group 5-9 as well as in the 0-4 group. (Statistics were compiled from the Death Registration area of the U. S. for 26 states having reports for 1916-21.)—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

7883. MILLS, JOHN H. Seasonal and age distribution of deaths from typhoid fever in New York, Chicago, and Providence. *R. I. Jour. Preventive Medicine.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 37-41.—*Norman Himes.*

7884. NEVEU, RAYMOND. Fièvre typhoïde et mortalité. [Typhoid fever and mortality.] *Ann. d'Hygiène, Pub., Indus., et Soc.* (9) Sep. 1928: 570-573.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7885. NICEFORO, ALFREDO. Le statistiche della mortalità per tubercolosi. [The statistics of tuberculosis mortality.] *Ministero dell'Interno, Direzione generale della Sanità Pub. (Italy).* 7 1928: pp. 144.—Tuberculosis mortality statistics have been improving in recent decades. This has been brought about by improved method of registration; by the increased intervention of the physician; by more exact differentiation between pulmonary and respiratory tuberculosis and bronchitis—official records of pulmonary tuberculosis showing particular improvement. In addition, tuberculosis mortality statistics have improved by the continuous extension of registration areas; by the introduction on the part of some countries of the "anonymous" report; by the transformation of nosological methodology; and by the so-called "multiple case" reports. Moreover, the number of variables recorded has gradually increased, thus affording an opportunity for more exact and profound study; while official bureaus have given to the press more and exact monographs dealing with tuberculosis mortality statistics. An official bureau here and one there has employed finer and more delicate methods of elaboration; has produced a standardization which has eliminated the disturbing influences of sex, age, residence, etc. In all this improvement of methods of gathering and applying statistics, private students have perhaps made the greater contribution, especially in biometrics; a variety of detailed studies has been made by private individuals increasingly bringing out variables. Private foundations, hospitals, insurance companies, municipal offices have also contributed. The "laws" or uniformities concerning tuberculosis mortality statistics which emphasize sex, age, civil status, climate, density, and urban conditions have only been touched upon. Only one of these uniformities has been considered: What is the movement of mortality from tuberculosis across time? It has been shown that tuberculosis mortality has decreased in many countries, especially from 1900 on; a decrease which, though interrupted by the increase of war-time, has continued; a decrease here in the pulmonary forms and there in the non-pulmonary, but everywhere quite constant. This decrease appears among all age groups; for pulmonary tuberculosis it is shown that the typical or more frequent, or the more probable, age of death from this disease tends to move, especially in the case of males, from an earlier age to a

adult one. The two principal theories which attempt to explain the mechanism of the movement of death from tuberculosis have been examined by various students. Hereditary immunity on the one hand and environmental improvement on the other have been advanced as explanations. It goes without saying that the correlation between these two factors is too great to be ignored. This monograph, itself a condensation of a four-volume work by various authors, makes use of the findings of 66 authorities of various countries and gives the results of statistical data published by 37 different governments.—Constantine Panunzio.

7886. PATTERSON, HAROLD A. Some laboratory findings in epilepsy. *Psychiatric Quart.* 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 82-85.—Norman Himes.

7887. SELLERS, THOMAS B., and SAUNDERS, JOHN T. The cause, prevention and treatment of puerperal infection. *New Orleans Medic. & Surgical Jour.* 81 (9) Mar. 1929: 619-622.—Norman Himes.

7888. STOLZ, JAN. Bytová péče v cizině a u nás. [Housing welfare abroad and at home.] *Náš Doba.* 36 Nov. 1928: 93-99.; Dec. 1928: 149-153.; Jan. 1929: 214-218.—A review of the housing problem in the principal countries of Europe as well as in the U. S.; a critical analysis of the ways and means in their application to the problem in Czechoslovakia.—George Waskovitz.

7889. TAKANO, ROKURO. Leprosy in Japan. *World's Health.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 59-67.—In Japan, leprosy has never assumed the proportions of a national disaster, and since 1907, when the law concerning leprosy was voted and preventive treatment introduced, the number of cases has declined. In 1925 there was a total of 15,351 lepers. This was a decrease of 910 as compared with the figures of 1919. The decline seems to be due to two factors: improvement in general hygiene and the provision for preventive treatment. Leprosy is a disease of very long duration; several decades must elapse before it will be possible to determine the real effects of preventive treatment, and many years must pass before the disease can be stamped out. Japan has five sanatoria for lepers but they accommodate only 2,037 patients. Consequently the majority of the lepers remain in their homes. The majority of lepers are destitute and even those in relatively comfortable circumstances cannot afford the treatment required for a disease of such long duration. The medical supervision of lepers in their homes leaves much to be desired.—E. B. Reuter.

7890. UNSIGNED. Die Wohnverhältnisse in den deutschen Städten. [The housing situation in German cities.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 8 (23) Dec. 1, 1928: 866-876.—H. R. Hosea.

7891. WALKER, KENNETH. Diagnosis and treatment of sterility in the male. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3536 Oct. 13, 1928: 652-655.—This paper, which includes a discussion of 57 cases of male sterility, deals mainly with theories of sterility still unproved. In the male, sterility is more frequently the result of acquired conditions than of congenital abnormalities. In the latter cases venereal disease plays the chief part. Probably gonorrhea alone accounts for 50-70% of the cases of male sterility. In 57 cases consulting the author the husbands in only 25 could be considered absolutely normal. Of the 32 that were deficient 18 were absolutely sterile, 6 showed marked impairment of fertility and 8 minor impairment. The causes in these cases are analyzed. The roles of alcohol, general or local infections, endocrine disturbances, heat, diet, and local conditions are discussed. Gynaecologists have much to learn from veterinary surgeons about artificial insemination. Failure all too frequently results from a neglect of the preliminary stimulation of the accessory sexual glands. In the study of sterility we have searched too much for displacements of the womb and for abnormalities

of the cervix and neglected physiological aspects especially the influence of glandular secretions.—Norman Himes.

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entry 7789)

7892. COIRAUT and NOUCA. Utilisation social de quelques arriérées psychiques. [Social utilization of some retarded girls. *Bull. de l'Inst. Général Psychol.* 28 (4-6) 1929: 155-166.—A study of 44 girls started in 1916 and followed up to 1922. Conclusions: (1) If the retardation of a pupil is over three years, her possibilities of social adaptation are very limited; (2) "abnormality of character" is a greater handicap than intellectual retardation.—Giovanni Schiavo.

7893. CULPIN, MILLAIS. Nervous disease and its significance in industry. *Medic. Standard.* 52 (1) Jan. 1929: 9-14.—Work upon this subject is only beginning and easy explanations and solutions are dangerous. One generalization, however, seems tenable: "rigidity of conditions of employment appears to favor the outbreak of nervous disability. . . . if difficulty of adaptation is the key to nervous illness . . . the supposition is to some extent justified by our findings." McArthur found that "a close scrutiny of the incidence of neurasthenia, nervous breakdown, nervous depression and nervous exhaustion will reveal that these complaints are associated with fatigue, anxiety, monotony, incompatible work, insufficient rest, and perhaps with unduly severe or unsympathetic supervision." The extent of such cases is unknown but it is certain that the cost to industry in interrupted effort and compensation is very considerable. These vague illnesses include anemia, gastric neurasthenia, nerves and general debility. They are not characteristic of shops where hygienic conditions are bad or where work is strenuous. The author discusses the nature of nervous illness, details several cases, outlines the temperamental qualities affecting efficiency and suggests methods of handling such patients. Nervousness is, to a large extent, a liability to experience fear in a situation that should not arouse it. The author details its symptoms. Sources of infection should be removed. Emotions affect glands more than glands do emotions. Hard work and overtime alone never cause nervous breakdown. Monotony is another scapegoat; but it should refer not simply to repetitive work, but to repetitive work that is distasteful. Likewise with noise: the emotionally stable person adjusts to it. There is no evidence that occupations involving over-work, monotony, and noise, show a higher nervous sick-rate than others, and there is some evidence to the contrary. "I regard nervous states as having their origin in those early years of life in which our character traits and emotional modes of reaction are determined. If they mature as illness it is because of some difficulty in emotional adjustment to the demands of life." "Nervous symptoms need not mean industrial disability." Incidence: clerical workers showed a high incidence; laundry workers a low one. Ninety per cent. of the latter declared they would not change their jobs if they had a chance. "I find that I pass as free from symptoms less than 50% of my subjects, about 25% have one or two minor symptoms, another 25% have symptoms that interfere with happiness or efficiency, and from 5 to 10% are seriously in need of treatment." A mild degree of nervousness in industrial leaders, if accompanied by insight, may actually be an advantage in handling people. A dilemma faces us in treatment: compensation may prolong the maladjustment. Evidence of this in the case of miner's nystagmus is adduced. (The author is lecturer in

psychoneurosis at the London Hospital.)—*Norman Himes.*

7894. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. Mongolian imbecility. *Eugenics*, 2(3) Mar. 1929: 25-27.—A host of theories regarding the possible causes of mongolian imbecility have been advanced, ranging from immaturity to senility in the mother, and from syphilis to shell-shock in the father. But recent research seems to indicate that this mysterious disease is inherited. Forty-one cases of mongols born with normal twins discredit all causes based on environment, and further the theory of inheritance. However, it is a complex case of heredity involving a complicated grouping of recessive factors. The disease is due to a combination in the germ cells of factors part of which are present in one parent and the other part in the second parent. When these meet they produce mongolian imbecility. The disease appears to be due to the simultaneous appearance in the germ cells of at least five recessive factors.—*R. E. Baber.*

7895. RADO, SANDOR. The problem of melancholia. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis*, 9(4) Oct. 1928: 420-438.—*H. R. Hosea.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entry 7866)

7896. HERTZ, WILHELM. Gerichtshilfe für Erwachsene. [Social service for adults in the courts.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*, 50(2) 1929: 230-235.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

7897. MEYER, CHARLOTTE. Aus der Praxis der sozialen Gerichtshilfe. [Some experiences of social service in the courts. *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*, 50(2) 1929: 248-257.—The author, a social worker connected with the "Bureau of Social Service in the Courts" of the Provincial Welfare and Juvenile Department in Berlin, gives five case histories to illustrate the different types of situations in which the court by its aid has been placed in a better position to administer justice.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 7866, 7921)

7898. GENTZ, WERNER. Aufgaben und Aufbau der Gerichtshilfe. [Problems and organization of social service in the courts.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*, 50(2) 1929: 235-247.—In the organization of the social service in the courts, designed to throw light on the defendant's background and his personality, the established family welfare organizations with their trained social workers should be utilized when possible to avoid duplication of expenses and efforts. In Frankfurt a. M. it was found that of the cases handled by the "Gerichtshilfe" the City Welfare Bureau had been in contact with 65% for periods of varying length.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

7899. WRIGHT, HENRY. Planning a town for wholesome living. *Playground*, Mar. 1929: 682-684.—An account of city planning in Sunnyside in Long Island City. Adequate playground space was secured by building the houses but two rooms' depth which left space for wide internal block playgrounds. The author is consulting architect of a City Housing Corporation,

of New York. (Illustrated by diagrams.)—*Alice L. Berry.*

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 7842, 7864, 7919)

7900. UNSIGNED. 84th Annual report, Prison Association of New York. *Legislative Doc.* #58. 1929: pp. 120.—*H. R. Hosea.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 6707, 7791, 7839, 7840, 7874, 7893)

7901. ANDERSON, META L. Essential characteristics of the type of education best adapted to the needs of the mental defective. *Training School Bull.* 25(7) Nov. 1928: 97-107.—The author describes her experiences in a Special School of Newark. With reference to the key situations in life a curriculum has been developed which comes under the following headings: academic subjects, activities, industrial values, social habits and personal habits.—*P. J. W. Pigors.*

7902. GARDNER, W. E. A decade of transition in American psychiatry. *Southern Medic. Jour.* 22(1) Jan. 1929: 31-35.—*Norman Himes.*

7903. GLOVER, EDWARD. The technique of psycho-analysis. *Internat. Jour. Psycho-Analysis*, Suppl. #3. 1928: pp. 141.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7904. HINSIE, LELAND, E. The treatment of schizophrenia: a survey of the literature. *Psychiatric Quart.* 3(1) Jan. 1929: 5-39.—*Norman Himes.*

7905. MANSFIELD, HELEN L. A case of congenital auditory aphasia complicated by amentia. *Training School Bull.* 25(9) Jan. 1929: 129-134.—Case of a boy 12½ years of age with very unsatisfactory family background. Treatment recommended: training along manual and industrial lines with emphasis on demonstration. Institutional care.—*P. Pigors.*

7906. MELCHER, RUTH T. Mental deficiencies resulting from birth injuries. *Training School Bull.* 26(1) Mar. 1929: 8-11.—The study of 14 children was complicated by the great number of variables which are present in such cases. The author found a tendency towards spurts of development rather than steady mental growth. Also mental development is extended past the usual early adolescent limit of the majority of defectives.—*P. Pigors.*

7907. PRINZHORN, HANS. La crise de la psychanalyse. [The crisis in psychoanalysis.] *Rev. Psychol. Concrète*, 1(1) Feb. 1929: 135-154.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7908. RANK, OTTO. Beyond psychoanalysis. *Psychoanalytic Rev.* 16(1) Jan. 1929: 1-11.—Psychoanalysis at first stressed the emotional life from a purely materialistic (biological) point of view, and had attempted to reduce everything to the individual's past. But it has come to acknowledge an ethical principle equally as strong as the biological. The analytic situation teaches us to understand the emotion of love and the ethical: ego-psychology and "thou-psychology" and has given a new approach to the theory of cognition. There is need for a "meta-psychoanalysis" in which the facts have a symbolic value: a new psychology evaluating the material only for its psychical significance. All disturbances, problems and conflicts produced from sexuality as the biological or ego-expansion, and love as the emotional or psychical ego-expansion, are the problems of psychoanalysis. The aim of psychotherapy is to reunite the individual, separated chiefly by anxiety and bound to fellow human beings only by guilt, with humanity and the

world biologically, as well as socially, through the positive love emotion.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

7909. UNSIGNED. Suggested survey schedule. Mental and functional nervous diseases. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 19 (3) Mar. 1929: Suppl. 1-8.—The suggested schedule would include a statistical analysis of mental disease and mental defect. A clinical parole service could be maintained by health departments, other official agencies, and voluntary agencies. The outpatient clinic facilities would include psychiatric or neurological departments of general hospitals, psychopathic hospitals, and public hospitals for mental disease. A psychiatric service could be maintained by public schools, juvenile court, adult criminal courts, pre-school and child guidance clinics, and charitable agencies. Special classes could be instituted in public schools for mentally retarded or defective children. The official health department clinics would also aid in this survey.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7910. YOUNG, W.W. Mental prophylaxis. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 55 (11) Feb. 1929: 800-802.—*Norman Himes.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 7720, 7801, 7819, 7822, 7835, 7887, 7889)

7911. CAMERON, BANTING. The story of insulin. *Brit. Medic. Jour.* 3540 Nov. 10, 1928: 852-853.—Report of the author's Cameron Prize lecture delivered at the University of Edinburgh on the experiments leading up to a notable discovery.—*Norman Himes.*

7912. EHRLER. Nouvelles cliniques construites à Fribourg-en-Brisgau. Une entreprise collective de l'état et de la ville. [New clinics in Fribourg-en-Brisgau. A cooperative enterprise of state and city.] *Ann. de l'Écon. Collective.* 20 (230-234) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 290-294.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7913. GRAVES, STUART. Relation of medical education to the public. *Southern Medic. Jour.* 22 (1) Jan. 1929: 27-30.—*Norman Himes.*

7914. HALLOWES, RUTH M. Tradition in English nursing. *Canad. Nurse.* 24 (8) Aug. 1928: 420-425.—*Norman Himes.*

7915. JACOBSEN, LEONARD H. Early syphilis: Its diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. *Urologic & Cutaneous Rev.* 33 (2) Feb. 1929: 73-75.—*Norman Himes.*

7916. LEVADITI, C. Bismuth and metals in general in the treatment of syphilis. *Proc. Staff Meet. Mayo Clinic.* 3 (49) Dec. 12, 1928: 357-359.—*Norman Himes.*

7917. M., N. Medical training for natives in South Africa. *South African Outlook.* 59 (693) Feb. 1929: 26-28.—*Norman Himes.*

7918. MARINESCO, G., MANICATIDE, M. and STATE-DRAGANESCO. Étude clinicothérapeutique et anatomo-pathologique sur l'épidémie de paralysie infantile que a sévi en Roumanie pendant l'année 1927. [Therapeutic and pathological clinics during the infantile paralysis epidemic of 1927 in Roumania.] *Ann. l'Inst. Pasteur.* 43 (2) Feb. 1929: 223-278.—*H. R. Hosea.*

7919. MASTERSON, WILLIAM E. Health education for the moron boy. *Training School Bull.* 25 (10) Feb. 1929: 145-149.—*Norman Himes.*

7920. PAAL, H. Die Wandlungen der ärztlichen Berufstätigkeit durch die soziale Gesetzgebung und die kommunale Fürsorge. [Changes in medical practice as a result of social legislation and community welfare work.] *Berufsgenossenschaft.* 44 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 5-10.—The payment of benefits to insured persons and of the cost of medical treatment are no longer

considered the chief objects of social insurance. Preventive treatment now ranks first among the purposes of sickness insurance, and the loss of productive efficiency owing to disabilities resulting from accidents may be greatly minimized by proper treatment. Some of the accident insurance associations in Germany have already instituted efficient systems of examination of insured working people. Similar systems could profitably be adopted by the institutions for sickness and invalidity insurance. The examinations should be made under permanent collaboration of expert medical officials, particularly members of the hospital staff and municipal medical officials. Examination stations should be established in connection with at least one hospital in every district.—*H. Fehlinger.*

7921. ROTT, F. Social work and public health in Germany. *Hospital Soc. Service.* Feb. 1929: 122-155.

This paper was read before the International Conference of Social Work Paris, France, July 1928. It "describes the system of social service in behalf of public health throughout Germany... indicates its connection with economic welfare work and its position in the general scheme of national welfare work"; and "describes the interplay of health work, prevention care and economic relief in public welfare work, and the collaboration between public and private welfare organizations"—*Alice L. Berry.*

7922. RUEDEMANN, RUDOLPH Jr. The diagnosis of primary syphilis. *Ohio State Medic. Jour.* 24 (7) Jul. 1928: 550-555.—*Norman Himes.*

7923. TAYLOR, BASIL M. Prenatal care and its effects on the growth and development of the baby. *Southern Medic. Jour.* 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 701-707.—*Norman Himes.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 7821, 7826, 7827)

7924. USILTON, LIDA J. and EDSON, NEWELL W. Status of sex education in the senior high schools of the U. S. in 1927. *U. S. Pub. Health Service, Division of Venereal Diseases, Bull.* #87 1928: pp. iv +15.—Increasing belief in the need of sex education and in the advantages of integrating instruction with courses in biology, physiology and the social sciences are shown in this summary of experiences in senior high schools of the U. S. Questionnaires were sent to principals of 16,937 schools, 5,745 or 34% of whom replied. Sex education integrated with the teaching of other subjects was reported in 1928 from 29% of the high schools replying, compared with 16% answering a similar inquiry in 1920. There was a marked decrease in emergency sex instruction, or that given as a special presentation but not as an integral part of any course. More attention was given to sex education in larger than in smaller schools and in four-year than in three-year courses. The chief subjects with which sex education was integrated were biology in 24.9% of schools reporting, social studies in 14.0%, physiology, 10.5% and hygiene, 10.7%. Eugenics and heredity were discussed in 78.4% of the schools, reproduction in 69.3% and venereal diseases in 34.3%; but menstruation, internal secretions and seminal emissions were taught in only 10 to 25% of the schools. Approximately one-tenth of the high schools reporting made use of books, pamphlets and exhibits for supplementary sex education. Physical examinations in 35% of the schools were followed by personal conferences with students in 22%. Although over two-thirds of the principals of the schools recognized a definite need for sex education, the author finds a general failure to utilize fully the opportunities for the appropriate presentation of sex topics. A bibliography of other pamphlets on sex education is supplied.—*Lucile Eaves.*

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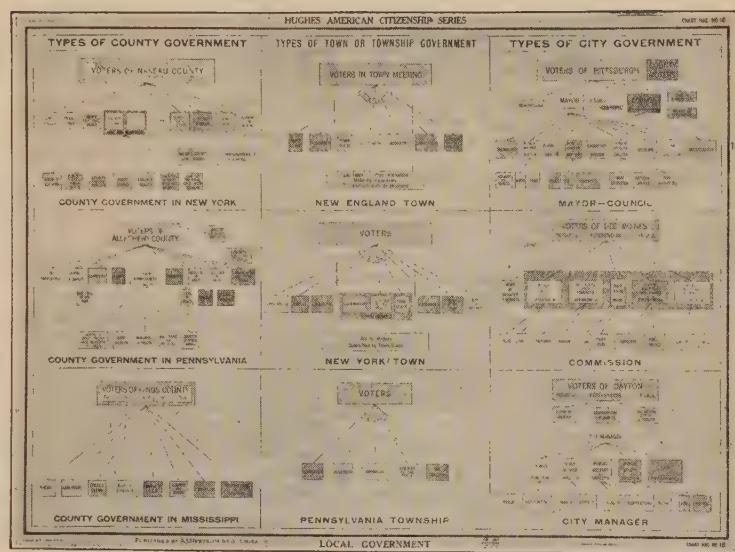
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